The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CITIZENS' MEETING AT WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

Citizens will convene daily between 7 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., and Saturdays until 10 p. m., and attend to the duty they owe themselves and their families by purchasing such garments and articles they need to keep them cool and good natured during the hot season:

Men's Cool Serge Suits, $15.
Men's English Serge Suits, $20, $22.
Men's First-class Flannel Suits, $12.
Elegant Yacht Cloth Suits, $15.
Dark Blue English Cheviot Suits, $25.
Bannockburn Cheviot Suits, $25.
Black Corkscrew Suits, $15, $18.
Elegant Corkscrew Suits, $28, $30, $35.
Cool Vests, Cool Underwear, $1.
Cool Office Sacks, $1 to $5.
Summer House Coats, $2 to $7.

Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing is the best Clothing you ever bought. No other Clothing is so well made and trimmed, and as to the fitting, surpasses, in many cases, work produced by the highest priced tailors.

Bring your wives and friends with you to see our beautiful-fitting Clothing. Our time is yours to serve you faithfully and well. Only gentlemen for salesmen employed at

JAS. WILDE, JR., & CO.'S,
Corner State and Madison-sts.,
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HO! FOR GLENCOE.

The Beautiful Groves and Pure Breezes of

GLENCOE.

$100!

Will buy a beautiful Grove Lot, 172 feet deep, near depot: $15 down and $5 monthly.

200 Lots sold since April 1st.

They are by far the best lots I ever sold for $100, and is the best savings bank you can find for your money. After you make your first payment, 17 cents a day will pay for a lot. You can save that on cigar money, or your good wife will find a way to economize just a little more, so you can by-and-by have

A Beautiful Home of Your Own.

Home, Sweet Home!

The dearest spot on earth to me is

HOME, SWEET HOME,

In the North Lake Shore Suburb, the

"HIGHLANDS" OF CHICAGO.

Be it ever so humble
There is no place like home;
Be it only a cottage,
It's a good place to roam.

ESPECIALLY IF YOU OWN IT.

WHEN PA COMES HOME.

By the Belle of Bridgeport.

My Ma has got the ague and my Pa has got the blues,
He has struck for higher wages, and it isn't any use.
He's idle and he's lazy, and he's cross as he can be,
There's trouble in the kitchen, and there's misery for me

When Pa comes home.

We live upon an unpaved street, the sidewalks are unclean,
Our tenement is nasty, and our landlord worse than mean,
There's sickness all around us, there is poison in the air,
There are dreadful smells and vapors that are more than I can bear,

When Pa comes home.

The children of our neighbors are all impudent and bad,
In the foul saloons about us the worst liquors may be had,
And the cries of beaten women from the drunkards' homes I hear,
And I smell the smell of whisky and the fumes of lager beer,

When Pa comes home.

How I love the glorious country with its pure, unpoisoned air,
How I long to have a cottage, and a little garden there,
If we could buy in Glencoe a lot of Ira Brown,
And build a little house, I'd be the gladdest girl in town,

When Pa came home.

DON'T FAIL to see these Lots before buying elsewhere. It is the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY in the market.

Remember, that you get an abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and HOUSE IT FREE to purchasers.

IRA BROWN,
142 & 144 La Salle-st., Room 4.

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HOSIERY,
HANDKFS.,
NECKWEAR,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS, &c.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,
CARRY A STOCK OF
Men's Furnishing Goods
Unsurpassed in the WORLD in magnitude or variety. Lowest prices guaranteed. Inspection invited.

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The elegant new passenger steamers
CUBA, CALIFORNIA, AND ARMENIA,
Of the Merchants' Line,
LEAVE CHICAGO EVERY FRIDAY AT 7 p. m.
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EMPIRE WAREHOUSE CO.,
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Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Company.
The Great Lake Route
THE TOURISTS' CHAIN TO THE
Summer Resorts of Lake Superior.
First-class Passenger Steamers between Chicago, Milwaukee, Mackinac, Duluth, and all intermediate ports in the Iron and copper district.
Elegantly-furnished Cabins and Staterooms; MAGNIFICENT SCENERIES. UNSURPASSED CLIMATE; A SUMMER PARADISE.
Illustrated Guide sent FREE to any address upon application to
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74 Market-st., Chicago.

WANTED,
Immediately, $6,000 for six months on first-class improved real estate. Address Y 92, Tribune office.

EAST INDIA INSECT POWDER.
If you have been disappointed with other powders try "East India," the strongest in use. The way it kills bugs, roaches, ants, &c., will surprise you. Not only drives them out, they die. A thorough use in spring insures relief for the summer. Only in air-tight tins at the following druggists:
DALE, Clark and Madison, and 75 State-st.
GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st. (Museum entrance); 44 Monroe, Palmer House, and North Clark and Oblo-sts.
E. SCHROEDER, 452 Milwaukee-av., cor. Chicago-av

H. A. HURLBUT.
MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
122 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2.
REED & HURLBUT, 11 Pine-st., New York.

ATWOOD

WANTS TO REMIND YOU TODAY OF A LINE OF DARK BLUE DIAGONAL TOURISTS' SUITS. OUR COL. GOSHEN HAS SET THE STYLE THIS SEASON AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE FOLLOWING CUT. YOU NEEDN'T WAIT UNTIL YOU WEIGH 600 POUNDS, OR HAVE GROWN TO BE 8 FEET TALL BEFORE YOU BUY ONE OF THESE STYLISH OUTFITS. FOR $20.50 WE'LL SELL YOU AN ELEGANT SUIT. WILL YOU LOOK AT THEM TODAY?

We're Still Giving Time.

EVERY CUSTOMER BUYING HERE $12.00 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING OR MORE (EXCEPT OF THE FEW MARKED DOWN GOODS BEING SACRIFICED TO CLOSE) GETS A PRESENT OF A NICKEL-PLATED STEM-WINDING WATERBURY WATCH (GOOD TIMEPIECES), OR AN ANSONIA ALARM CLOCK, OR A

CASH DISCOUNT,

IF YOU PREFER IT, FROM PRICES WHICH NEVER HAVE BEEN CHANGED ON ACCOUNT OF THESE GIFTS. IN FACT, OUR LEGAL GUARANTEE CERTIFICATES WARRANT OUR PRICES AND THE PRIVILEGE OF RETURNING GOODS IF YOU'RE NOT PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

F. M. ATWOOD,
C. O. D. Clothier and Tailor,
104 & 106 Madison-st.

ASTHMA
AND
HAY FEVER.
THEIR CAUSE AND CURE.
Knight's New Book sent free.
Address L. A. KNIGHT,
15 East Third-st., Cincinnati, O.
Mention particularly this paper.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 40x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.

No. 342 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deadened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.

Apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 2 to 6, 40 Dearborn-st.
Can be seen today—Sunday.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16.—[Special.]—The Sheffield Scientific School seniors have finished their final examinations and are having the class supper at Sievin Rock tonight. Tomorrow afternoon the Yale College academical seniors have their last examination. Prior to the examination the customary procession will march around the buildings on the campus. In the evening the fence will be presented by the sophomores to the freshmen. It is an old and distinctively Yale custom that each class has reserved to its use a part of the fence around the college campus. At the end of the year when each class moves up a grade they change fences and humorous presentation and reception speeches are made. After the speeches the seniors have a fantastic dance and parade on the campus. Their class supper celebrates the close of their work, and is jolly in the extreme.

HEISTER CLYMER'S FUNERAL.

READING, Pa., June 16.—At the funeral of Heister Clymer this afternoon Senator Bayard, G. A. Nicholls, President of the East Pennsylvania Road, and Dr. Diller Luther, of the State Board of Charities, were among the pallbearers. There were many mourners from Philadelphia and Washington.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Thursday's Big Blaine Ratification Meeting at Washington—Logan at Augusta.

The New York Democrats About Equally Divided Between Flower and Cleveland.

Some of the Mississippi Delegates to the Democratic Convention Have Arrived.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

THURSDAY EVENING'S SPEAKERS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—[Special.]—The following gentlemen have agreed to speak at the Republican ratification meeting Thursday night: Senators Edmunds, Sherman, Harrison, Hawley, Allison, Mahone, Hale, Frye, Cullom, Hoar, and Miller of California; Representatives Hiscock, Bingham, Phelps, Burleigh, Horr, Dingley, Cannon, Pettibone, Boutelle, Payson, Bisbee, Goff, O'Hara, Rees, Ryan, Payne, Henderson; also the Hon. S. S. Burdette, Prof. R. T. Greener, and the Hon. W. E. Sims of Virginia.

AT BARABOO.

BARABOO, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held in the court-house Saturday evening. A Blaine and Logan Club was organized, with Philip Cheek Jr. President, E. O. Holden Vice-President, Frank Avery Treasurer, and T. C. Thomas Secretary. Steps are now taking to form a Plumed-Knight company.

AT HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 16.—[Special.]—A monster meeting was held here tonight to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan, and the city is ablaze with enthusiasm. The immense gathering and the feeling manifested but slightly attested the popular sentiment. Among the distinguished speakers was Gen. Powell Clayton, whose remarks elicited such genuine applause as to overcome any possible feeling against his course at the Chicago Convention. The mention of Gen. Logan's name elicited enthusiasm, especially from the old War veterans, who point with pride to the great army and navy hospital now in course of erection here, and for which the country is principally indebted to the distinguished Illinoisan.

AT CARROLLTON.

CARROLLTON, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city turned out en masse tonight and ratified the nomination of Blaine and Logan, and organized a club of "Plumed Knights" and "Black Eagles" 300 strong. W. B. Lynn, of this city, made a ringing speech in favor of the ticket. The club will "push the fighting" from now on in this county. Every Republican in our county is heartily for the ticket, as are many Irish Democrats. The following were elected officers of the club: William B. Lynn, President; Dr. J. M. Davis, the Hon. Orman Pierson, E. A. Doolittle, and John J. Sharon, Vice-Presidents; Harry Tarbett, Secretary; L. D. Simpson, Treasurer; Frank Davis, Corresponding Secretary; Charles Lynn, W. L. Armstrong, and C. L. Clapp, Finance Committee.

BLAINE AND THE MAINE LAW.

ANOTHER UNFOUNDED BOURBON ACCUSATION DISPROVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—[Special.]—The Democrats in the West have commenced assailing Mr. Blaine on account of the Maine law, and seem disposed to hold him responsible for liquor legislation in his State. One of the most active Prohibitionists in Maine said today: "I, of course, have my own views as to prohibition, but, as a matter of fact, Mr. Blaine had nothing to do with the enactment of the law in Maine. The prohibitory statute was enacted in 1851. Mr. Blaine did not settle in Maine until 1853 or 1854. He has never been actively identified with the prohibition movement. The matter was considered a settled State policy when he became a resident, and has been so regarded ever since. It has been the custom of the Republicans to declare for it in their platforms, and there has been no special contest over the matter since Mr. Blaine has been in the State. Prohibition in Maine is regarded as an entirely local issue, and in any event has no relation to the National campaign. Both political parties, as a matter of fact, have acquiesced in the law as the settled policy of the State, and for some years the Democrats have made no special agitation with regard to it."

OLD KAINTUCK.

LOUISVILLE RATIFIES—BIG MEETING FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 14.—The Blaine and Logan ratification meeting at Masonic Temple last night was largely attended and very enthusiastic. At a little after 8 o'clock every seat in the main auditorium was filled, with numbers standing in the aisles, but the gallery was only scantily occupied. The faces of many leading Republicans were noticed in the audience, and there was a goodly representation of the colored voters. Capt. H. S. Irwin called the meeting to order.

MR. HUBBARD B. PAYNE.

Pending their report Mr. H. B. Payne, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., a delegate to the Chicago Convention, who happened to be in the city attending the Sunday-School Convention, was introduced by the Chairman. Mr. Payne is a spirited and forcible talker, and during the delivery of his address was frequently applauded. He opened by saying that during twenty-eight years' service in the Republican party it had never occurred to him that he would be permitted to address such a splendid audience of unbampered Republicans in a Southern State, and he rejoiced in the occasion. He then reviewed the events of the convention and told of how the fight was won by sheer force of overwhelming popularity. He characterized Blaine as a man who had made an impression not only upon his own country, but upon the whole world, and with such a leader, with such a soldier and statesman as Logan at his side, success in November, either with or without New York and Indiana, was sure. Col. McKee delivered a rousing speech indorsing the nominations, in which he said that the man who refused to support the ticket had no right in the ranks of the party. That President Arthur had been the first to pledge his support to the victor, and that with the noble example of their splendid leader the Arthur followers could not be less generous. In conclusion he moved the adoption of the resolutions, which was carried unanimously and with a whoop.

COL. BROWN SPEAKS.

Col. John Mason Brown was then introduced, and his appearance was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said that if there was one class of men who were dangerous to the community it was those who were without a party. The people must divide politically; it must be either Democratic or Republican. Believing in the principles of the Republican party, as against those of Democracy, he allied himself with the party and the principles, and the nominees were a secondary consideration with him. There is liberty of action in the party. They differ in the preliminary struggle, but unite in the final conflict. As a zealous, earnest Republican he felt that he had but one thing to do, and that was to support the ticket heart and soul.

AN OVATION FOR WILLSON.

Enthusiastic and continuous demands for Mr. Augustus E. Willson brought that gentleman to the stage, and as soon as the welcoming applause permitted he brought down the house by saying that unfortunately he was suffering from that aristocratic and at present epidemic malady known as Blaine sore-throat. But, sore in throat, he was mighty well in heart. The nomination of Blaine and Logan was a grand victory for the people in convention, to be followed by a grander victory at the polls in November. It had made several aspirants very sick; even Uncle Sammy Tilden had grown suddenly indisposed. Sammy evidently lived up to the adage that—

He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

But Tilden's was not the only aspiration made sick, there would be a whole procession of sick ones next fall. He compared the disaffection of *Harper's Weekly* and the New York *Times* to the bull who faced the locomotive. The lesser disaffection he ridiculed most humorously, and with every point he caught the popular sentiment and the house thundered with applause, his speech being the event of the session.

SPEECH OF AN ARTHUR DELEGATE.

In the Seventh Ward the Republicans of the Fifth District held a meeting, at which the Arthur delegate gave an account of his stewardship. "Fellow-citizens," said he in his speech, "I left Louisville for Chicago on the J., M. & I. Railroad, and as we wended our winding sinuosities through the classic and placid forests of Indiana, the owlets, the birdlets, and the batlings came out from their nests amid the foliage of the eternal oaks, and, circling over my head, chirped: 'Gon on, Brown, thou proud defender of thy country's liberties.' Fellow-citizens, when the name of Blaine was mentioned in that august body I said nothing, but lay as quietly as a bull-pup-a-basking in the sun with a bluebottle-fly a-tickling of his nose; but when the name of Arthur was uttered I arose like the fierce Numidian lion of the desert, and, shaking the dewdrops from my shaggy mane, gave one shrill shriek for liberty and half a vote for Arthur." [Cries of "Go on," and great applause.]

Col. Walter Evans looked like a freight-train had run over him after the Arthur boom went up in the smoke of the Blaine hurrah.

NEW YORK.

BLAINE CAN CARRY THE STATE.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—Mr. Samuel T. Maddox, a lawyer, and member of the Republican State Committee, says: "I look upon Mr. Blaine's election as a certainty. His nomination will, in my judgment, prove a wise one, though much feeling against it is now shown. This is not the first campaign where there has been opposition to the Republican candidate. More opposition was exhibited in 1872, and in 1880 the Democratic party was in much better condition. The Democratic majority in Congress had not divided on the tariff question as this present Congress has."

"Will Mr. Blaine be able to carry the State of New York?"

"My judgment today is that his chances are far better than was Mr. Garfield's to carry New York State before the Democrats presented their candidates. I think he will carry this State."

"Can he carry it as against Gov. Cleveland?"

"To my mind, most certainly. I look upon Mr. Cleveland as one of the weakest candidates in the Democratic party."

"Will Mr. Blaine receive any support from the Democratic party?"

"I think he will. I have met Democrats who have stated it to be their intention to vote for Mr. Blaine."

A CONVERTED ARTHUR MAN.

Mr. W. H. Barker, Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Committee and an Arthur Republican, said: "As Gen. Arthur could not be nominated, I think Blaine's was the best and strongest nomination that could have been made. I went to Chicago as an Arthur man; I returned to New York thoroughly converted, and am for Blaine. Four years ago, when we returned from the Chicago Convention, no man was more thoroughly tattooed by the Democratic press than President Garfield. And as the tattooing showed itself to be malicious it was one of the many things that contributed to his popularity and aided him to carry the State of New York. So it will prove in the case of James G. Blaine, who has undoubtedly secured the support, even at this early day, of old-time Republicans who knew him as a public man and knew the charges made against him to be campaign lies. Blaine's popularity, as Mr. Dana said in the Sun the other day, is entirely distinct from party lines, and his well-known antagonism to any foreign influence in American politics has endeared him to the masses."

"Has the Brooklyn Young Republican Club bolted the nominations, and if not, will it do so?"

"The Brooklyn Young Republicans are divided in their opposition to Blaine and Logan, and no one as yet can predict the result. I think the majority of them will support the Republican ticket, as they are Republicans. I do not think the people are yet willing to surrender the principles we have for years been fighting for to the Democratic party. The Republican party is as strong today as it was during the Rebellion."

THE IRISH-AMERICANS

COMING INTO THE BLAINE CAMP.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—[Special.]—Ever since the nomination of Blaine and Logan by the Republican National Convention reports have been current here that there would be a heavy defection of Irish-American voters from the Democratic party in this city, and that the Democratic bosses were doing all they could to keep the Irish quiet and prevent their open avowal of an intent to support Blaine. The Baltimore *American*, in order to get at the real truth of the matter, has obtained interviews with the leading officers of various societies here, and also other prominent Irish-American citizens. By these interviews it is clearly shown that, so far as Baltimore is concerned (and the Irish vote here is what gives the Democratic majority), many Irishmen will vote for Blaine and Logan. P. S. Campbell, President of the Knights of St. Vincent, said: "Unless the Democrats nominate such men as Bayard or McDonald the Republican ticket will win. Many of our young men are in favor of Blaine. One said to me the other day he was going to vote for Blaine. It would be the first time he had voted the Republican ticket, but he thought he was justified in doing so when the Democrats persisted in sending men like Hewitt, of New York, to Congress to betray Irish affairs to the British Minister, Blaine will take care of our interests."

James Doyle, ex-President of the Robert Emmet Association, said: "I am a Blaine and Logan man no matter what the Democratic ticket is. I will vote for Blaine because he represents the true sentiments of the whole American people."

R. P. Gorman, President of the Knights of St. Peter, said: "James G. Blaine is my choice against the whole field, because of his bold, aggressive attitude while Secretary of State. The American foreign policy adhered to for years past and carried out by both diplomatic and consular agencies, has been a standing insult to 50,000,000 of Americans. Under a Blaine Administration all this would be changed. As an American adopted citizen I owe no slavish allegiance to any party, more particularly to that one controlled by the Belmonts, Hewitts, and other pro-English hypocrits. I am satisfied that if Blaine is elected his Administration will be in marked contradistinction to the English dude-ism of the present one, and feel that the rights of American citizens will be protected at home and abroad."

P. C. O'Connor, Secretary of the Knights of St. Patrick, declared he would vote for Blaine unless the Democrats nominated Butler.

Bernard Doyle: "Blaine is my choice because he is a thorough American."

John L. Matthews, Democratic ex-member of the Maryland Legislature and the Baltimore City Council, said: "There is a strong sentiment among the Irish people favorable to the election of Mr. Blaine. He is bold and aggressive, and there is an abiding faith among our people that under his Administration the rights of foreign-born citizens would be protected."

The above are the views of Irish Democrats of Baltimore, each one of whom wields considerable influence in Democratic politics here.

REFLECTIONS ON A PHARISEE.

A RECREANT TO HIS PARTY.

OMAHA, Neb., June 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—George William Curtis, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, gives notice that that paper "cannot sustain" the nomination of Mr. Blaine, "against which it has so earnestly protested."

THE TRIBUNE puts the case in a strong way when it says: "Suppose the supporters of Mr. Blaine had taken the same position in regard to his candidacy, and Mr. Curtis had succeeded in nominating Edmunds, how many votes would the latter have received? What proportion of the popular vote would Edmunds have had if the friends of Blaine, and Arthur, and Logan had bolted in case of his nomination?"

When Mr. Curtis accepted the position of a delegate to the convention he knew that Mr. Blaine would be one of the foremost candidates for the nomination. He knew that Mr. Blaine was the favorite of the great mass of the Republican party; while the methods of the convention have conclusively shown that the nomination was secured by an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of Mr. Blaine. Never was there a nomination more free from machinery. Never was there a nomination more unexceptionably made. In bolting the nomination Mr. Curtis sets himself against the fully and fairly expressed wishes and will of the rank and file of the Republican party. If he shall persist in this course, considering the position of trust which he accepted at the hands of the party and held in the convention, he will furnish an example of inexcusable recreancy to which it is difficult to find a parallel.

But Mr. Curtis is the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and it is evidently his purpose to make that paper every way antagonistic to the election of Mr. Blaine. If he shall persist in doing so, if its publishers, Harper Brothers, shall permit that paper, which doubtless gets its greatest support from Republicans, to be conducted by Mr. Curtis during the campaign in hostility to the Republican party, it may be well worth the consideration of every genuine Republican who desires Mr. Blaine's success, and in his success that of the party, whether he should not wholly withdraw his patronage from that paper and discard it from his home.

SEYMOUR G. WILCOX.

DISHONORABLE OR WEAK—WHICH?

CHICAGO, June 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. George William Curtis has seen fit to repudiate the work of the convention of which he was a member, and in the deliberations of which he took a prominent part—much more prominent than his ability or good judgment would warrant—up to the close.

When the resolution committing all delegates to the support of the ticket which might be nominated was offered by Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee, Mr. Curtis objected to any such resolution on the ground that "we are all honorable gentlemen." From such a statement only one honest inference can be drawn—i. e., that "unless we chose to abide by the decision of the convention, honestly made, we would not be here as members of it."

That Mr. Curtis then intended to abide by the decision of the convention can hardly be doubted. That he opposed the nomination of Mr. Blaine is well known. This he had a right to do. Mr. Curtis was an Edmunds man. He seconded the nomination of Edmunds. Speaking of the Edmunds vote, editorially, Mr. Curtis says, "It was a perfectly independent force." Independent of what? Did any Edmunds man gain his seat in the convention as an "Independent" or as a Republican delegate? Was Mr. Curtis recognised by the Chair and permitted to speak as an "Independent" or as a Republican delegate? It was only because he pretended to be, or was in good faith, a Republican delegate that Mr. Curtis was permitted so often to hear himself talk in a Republican Convention.

But it may be well believed that Mr. Curtis, although defeated in his choice of candidate for President, was at heart a loyal Republican, and while we cannot say that he voted to make the convention's choice unanimous, it is certain that he finally approved of it from the fact that he afterwards returned and took part in the action of the convention completing the ticket.

To assume that Mr. Curtis at this time even thought of bolting the action of the convention would be to charge him with dishonor so great that his worst enemy would be shocked.

How, then, shall we account for his present position? It is easy, even if humiliating to Mr. Curtis. The publishers of *Harper's Weekly* would not consent to the support of Blaine, and, rather than lose his place and salary as editor, this self-constituted reformer, this self-asserted pure man, barters honor, manhood, and respect.

A. F.

KICK HIM OUT.

CHICAGO, June 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was much pleased with your editorial on Curtis' treachery in the Republican Convention. His conduct was as dishonest as that of Breckinridge toward the Government in 1861. If Mr. Curtis could still hang on to Republican associations and flich information as to the plans and purposes of the party he is certainly mean enough for such an act. Don't allow him to leave the party—kick him out. Let him bear the reputation of a spy and eavesdropper for which he has labored so assiduously.

A REPUBLICAN.

THE TRUE RING.

A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN REPUBLICAN PAPER.

Der New York *Republikaner*, New York City, established 1875. A straight, uncompromising Republican paper, specially adapted for general circulation among the Germans of the United States to increase the Republican vote. Subscriptions $1 per annum in advance. A discount allowed to local and county committees. Address: Der New York *Republikaner*, New York City.

[We print the above notice of the best German Republican paper in the United States, and copy the following from its "leader" on the nomination of Blaine and Logan. It has the ring of the true metal.—ED. THE.]

Der New York *Republikaner* never goes "behind the returns." It abides by the result of Republican conventions every time. It never bolts and never growls. It need not eat any crow, since it favored all the candidates prominently before the convention, whilst it had a decided preference for one of them. Der New York *Republikaner* recognizes the indisputable fact, that the masses of the Republican party preferred James G. Blaine to any one of the candidates. He represents the aggressive element which is uppermost in the party. He is a leader whose courage and resources are of the highest order, a man of the people, in the true sense of the term, whose virtues are also the virtues of the people, and whose faults are shared in common by them. And in this circumstance lie the elements of his popularity. In admiration of his qualities the American people admire themselves, in overlooking his faults they excuse their own. His popularity is the miracle of the day. No amount of vilification during the last ten years has been able to decrease, much less destroy it. His enthusiastic nomination by the convention furnishes the proof of this assertion. It is true that he was not the choice of the so-called purer elements, but he was emphatically the choice of the masses. With neither patronage nor possession of political power at his back, he was able to overcome all rivals, and the unbounded enthusiasm with which his name was hailed inspires the belief that the masses of Republican voters will extend to him their unlimited and fullest support.

As regards Republican opposition to his election to the Presidency, it remains an open question whether those elements would be satisfied with any one except their own "particular type" of representative. They went into the convention as professed Republicans, and as loyal Republicans they should abide by its result. They have no moral right to "kick." Whatever they may urge now as an excuse for "bolting" they could have urged before.

These elements have not been loyal to the party for some time; they belong to the "rule or ruin" order, and they urge only their own purity, goodness, and angelic virtues as the standard of salvation in public life.

They are of the "I am holier than thou" character, and will never command the confidence of the public. They are, in one word, "too good" for the plain American people.

THE COLORED RACE.

HOW IT WAS REPRESENTED AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The representation in the recent National Republican Convention of colored men from the South shows the wonderful progress that race has made since the War. There were seventy-five colored men who sat on the floor of the convention as duly accredited delegates, having come from nearly all the Southern States, and they were thoroughly representative men—not of their race alone, but of the wealth and intelligence of their section. They were not carpet-baggers, nor were they men who depended upon Government pap for their sustenance. There were officeholders among them, but there was hardly one of that number who had not some mercantile or agricultural interest. To show what class of men they were the following facts concerning the majority of them have been gathered:

George Turner, of Alabama, who headed the delegation, is an ex-Congressman from the First District and at present holds a position in the Revenue Department. He is a farmer, a man of considerable wealth and standing in his State. James E. Slaughter is a Revenue Collector near Huntsville and publishes a newspaper. Intellectually he has no superior among his race in the State. George Washington has been sent three consecutive times to National Republican Conventions from the Second District.

M. W. Gibbs, of Arkansas, who was one of the delegates-at-large, is Register of the Land-Office at Little Rock, and is a man of influence above the average. Fred Havis, from the Second District, is Circuit Clerk for Jefferson County at Pine Bluff. He owns considerable property. S. H. Holland was a delegate to the previous National Convention and is a planter of means. John H. Johnson is the Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue at Augusta.

W. M. Pledger, of Georgia, was one of the delegates-at-large. He is in the Revenue Department and deals in butter and eggs near Atlanta. He is highly thought of both among white and colored men. Elbert Head is a member of the Georgia Senate and probably the wealthiest colored man in the State. He is a thorough-going business-man and ranks among the foremost. I. M. Pleasants is in the employ of the Post-Office Department and is a farmer.

P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and is a man of wealth. L. G. Martinet is a large sugar planter. Henry Demars is a member of the State Senate, has previously been a delegate to National Conventions, and is a wealthy man. Andrew J. Dumont is in the Custom-House at New Orleans, and is a thoroughly intelligent man.

Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, is an ex-United States Senator, the present Register of the United States Treasury, a man with large property interests, and of marked intelligence and character. James Hill is the Collector of Internal Revenue at Jackson. Congressman Lynch is a large farmer, and has much wealth. His ability was recognized by the late convention, which made him its Temporary Chairman. Wesley Crayton is a farmer and a man of influence, and so is Thomas Richardson.

Congressman O'Hara, of North Carolina, is probably the leading man of his race in the State. He is a lawyer by profession, and his home is at Raleigh. John S. Leary has been a member of previous National Conventions, and is highly respected. J. B. Eavis, from the Ninth District, is another representative man of his State.

Robert Smalls, of South Carolina, is a member of Congress, and a large farmer. He is a leader of his race in the State. Samuel Lee is a lawyer with an excellent practice. R. H. Dibble is the Postmaster at Blackville. S. H. Smith was a member of the preceding National Convention, and is a very intelligent man.

J. C. Napier, of Tennessee, is a Postmaster and very intelligent. He was one of the delegates-at-large. T. F. Cassells, another delegate-at-large, was a member of the Legislature. S. A. McElwee is a farmer as is also Carter Harris.

M. W. Currey, of Texas, is one of the largest stevedores in Galveston and one of the leading men in the delegation.

J. C. Akers is a ranchman and lawyer, possessing large property interests. M. R. Ferguson is a County Assessor and owns considerable property. W. H. Blount and J. R. Carter are also men of influence in their respective sections.

William H. Pleasants, of Virginia, is a large tobacco manufacturer in Richmond and was considered one of the brightest men in the delegation. J. A. Taylor, from the Third District, is a merchant in Richmond. A. W. Harris is a lawyer in the same city. William E. Sims is in the Internal-Revenue service, as are also Robert L. Mitchell and A. A. Dodson.

NEVADA.

DELEGATE FOLEY'S OBSERVATIONS.

The Hon. M. D. Foley, of Nevada, one of the delegates from that State to the late convention, arrived yesterday from Washington, where he has been for the last week. "I could not go with our people to Maine," said Mr. Foley, "although I should have liked to have done so. I found Republicans in the East confident and enthusiastic, and the independent movement excites no apprehension. Everybody says they always did kick and they always will, and the party is better off without them; they will cost the Democrats more votes than they will bring them ten times over. I also found the Democrats much divided in opinion as to what was best to be done. The majority are clamoring for Cleveland, but there are not a few who view his nomination with suspicion. They fear that John Kelly will not give him a zealous support, and he has also antagonized many of the leading elements in other portions of New York State."

"Do you feel certain of securing Nevada's Electoral vote for Blaine?"

"Nevada is a very close State. Our total vote is slightly in excess of 18,000, and the normal Republican majority is about 1,000 or 1,200. With no extraordinary effort on either side we would be sure to have 1,000 majority or over, but a large expenditure of money by the Democrats would make the issue doubtful. Now, the Democrats have only one man in Nevada who can spend money freely, Senator Fair, and he is not apt to do it when he has nothing personally at stake. In 1880 he was a candidate for Senator, and he swamped us with his barrel. Besides a number of Republican agencies aided in the work, not for the sake of Democracy, but for the sake of Fair. It was a matter of business rather than of politics. This year it will be different, for Fair has nothing at stake, nor has he any reason to oppose Senator Jones, who is a candidate for reelection. Then our people are almost a unit for a protective tariff, both the lead and the sheep interests of the State, so I have no fears of the result."

LOCAL OPINION.

EMERY A. STORRS ON THE ENTHUSIASM IN OHIO.

Emery A. Storrs returned from Cincinnati yesterday morning, and a TRIBUNE reporter asked him how things political were there and what sort of a meeting he addressed Saturday night.

"I never saw so fine an indoor meeting in my life except at a National Convention," he replied. "The speech of Murat Halstead in opening the meeting fittingly characterized it as a most forcible reminder of the National Convention. The enthusiasm was as great as at the time when the Blaine vote was increasing. I have had much experience in political meetings, but I never saw, in point of enthusiasm and numbers, anything like it. That magnificent Music-Hall—which holds 8,000 people—was filled, crowded; and a man remarked to me that it didn't seem like the opening but rather like the enthusiasm near the closing days of a campaign. I am not entirely unused to political meetings, but that for the first meeting of the campaign was in point of vigor and vim superior to anything I have ever witnessed. It is perfectly clear that the young men of the State of Ohio are for Blaine and Logan from a vim that I have never seen yet in a political campaign. I have heard of the campaign of 1840. After the meeting closed, the streets were thronged with duly organized clubs, animated with a spirit which I have never yet seen thus early in a campaign. They serenaded Murat Halstead, thousands gathering around his office."

"What did you hear about the rest of the State."

"It is the same as Cincinnati. I didn't hear of anybody except Blaine and Logan. The old men told me that, while they were not very enthusiastic, the boys were boiling over for Blaine and Logan. The young men of the country are for the ticket; there is no question about that; and they can't be stopped."

"Didn't you hear any talk about Democratic candidates?"

"No."

"Do you still think they will nominate Cleveland in spite of Kelly's opposition?"

"I don't think the Democrats have sense enough to nominate him. They are coming here worse out up than we were. We really had but two men, Blaine and Arthur; they don't know who they have got."

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

An informal meeting of the Eighth Ward Republicans held last night at the corner of Halsted and Harrison to talk up the formation of a Blaine and Logan marching club decided that it was best to have the movement initiated by the regular Republican organization of the ward. Accordingly a committee consisting of L. A. Coolidge, Aaron Mikesh, and M. J. Webber was appointed to confer with the President of the Eighth Ward Republican Club and request him to call a meeting of the club at an early date.

BOHEMIANS FOR BLAINE.

Among the Bohemians the nomination of Blaine and Logan was received with great enthusiasm as embodying the American principle of foreign relations. The Stoats-Zeitung, the Bohemian daily, has come out in support of the Republican nominees. At a meeting of the first Bohemian Club of the Sixth Ward last night it was decided to change its name to the First Bohemian Blaine and Lo-

gan Club, and to have a band for campaign purposes during the coming campaign. The club now has a membership of over fifty, and it is expected it will be run up into the hundreds before the campaign is ended. Several other clubs will be organized among that nationality in a short time, and a fair proportion of the 8,000 Bohemian voters of the city will be enlisted on the Republican side, as Blaine is very popular among all classes. A pleasant room in the rear of No. 894 West Eighteenth street has been fitted up as the club's headquarters, and the meetings will be held there for the present.

GEN. LOGAN.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 16.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan, accompanied by Senator Hale, arrived here from Washington this afternoon. They were greeted with the same demonstrations that have characterized the arrival of all other visitors to Mr. Blaine. There were none present who had served under Gen. Logan in the War, but as friendly a feeling was manifested as though the case had been different, for Gen. Logan was not only a gallant soldier but the ever-ready friend of the veteran. Several soldiers grasped him by the hand before he could get through the crowd, and the others cheered him. At the mansion of Mr. Blaine in the evening a large crowd assembled before dark, awaiting the arrival of the procession that was announced to form down in the city. About 8:30 o'clock the procession arrived, headed by Pullens' band, and after a serenade Gen. Logan was called for with enthusiastic shouts. In response ex-Gov. Connor appeared and introduced Gen. Logan. His address was received with applause and shouts for Logan, in response to which the General appeared and was greeted with deafening applause. His speech finished, the crowd called for Senator Hale, who also appeared and briefly addressed the crowd with remarks appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Blaine was then called for, but instead of appearing with an address he invited the crowd into the house to welcome the gallant General. The opportunity was eagerly embraced by nearly every person present, and for an hour or more the stream of people surged through the house, each grasping first the hand of Gen. Logan and then of Mr. Blaine. The occasion brought out not only the best citizens of the place, Republicans as well as Democrats, but about all the veteran soldiers residing in this city. No special trains were run as has been the case on other occasions, but all in this vicinity turned out en masse. Tomorrow Gen. Logan will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Blaine and Senator Hale to Ellsworth on a special train, where another demonstration will occur, and Eastern Maine will do her best to honor the distinguished guests. In the forenoon a visit will probably be paid to the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, as it will be the regular memorial-day of the year. It is contemplated getting up a grand political demonstration at Lake Maranocook in about ten days, as soon as speakers can be obtained. On that occasion Mr. Blaine will be present and deliver his first regular speech in the campaign. If Gen. Logan could have been kept in the State the demonstration would have occurred next Monday, on the occasion of the visit of the National Committee to inform Mr. Blaine of his nomination.

HIS VISIT TO MR. BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 16.—John A. Logan and Senator Hale arrived here at 8:15 p. m. by the fast express. They were cheered at all the stations along the line. They will remain with Mr. Blaine tonight and tomorrow go to Ellsworth, returning to Washington Wednesday. Mr. Blaine will be invited to accompany the party to Ellsworth. At the station here on alighting from the train the distinguished party were received with rounds of cheers. They were met by Walker Blaine and driven to Mr. Blaine's residence.

LOGAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Blaine was in readiness at his house to give his associate on the ticket a hearty welcome. Gen. Logan comes here at his suggestion, so that they may confer together on the work of the campaign, and principally on the letters of acceptance, before the committee which is to convey the official information of their nomination reaches here. This committee is expected Friday next. Mr. Blaine's letter is all written, but the phraseology in one or two places will be changed before it is given out. It is understood it will be of considerable length. Gen. Logan's letter, it is thought, will be brief.

At 8 this evening a procession was formed, in which there were over 100 veteran soldiers, and marched to Blaine's residence. The streets were thronged with people. Gen. Connor, in a few eloquent remarks, introduced Gen. Logan. The latter, stepping forward to the porch of Mr. Blaine's mansion, spoke as follows:

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND COMRADES: I most fully appreciate this kind compliment tonight. I am truly glad to meet so many citizens of Augusta. I must confess I feel embarrassed in attempting to say anything after listening to what has been said by Gen. Connor. It is time that the soldiers of Maine in the same great contest stood side by side with those from all other parts of the country, and did their duty for the preservation of this great Nation. It was saved by their energy, their patriotism and prowess. Behind them stood the loyal citizens of this grand Republic, giving them their support and prayers, with their hearts full of hope for their success. And as liberty first found birth on the Atlantic Slope, well may it there have found true hearts for the preservation not only of this country, but of that liberty which God intended for all men. Let that which followed as the result of its preservation not now be lost. This can only be done by keeping the control of the institutions of this country in the hands of those who sought to maintain them. This people believes in the fundamental principles of republican government. The same rule also applies in their selection of agents for the administration of the Government. The voice of the great majority of the Republicans of this mighty Nation has chosen as the standard-bearer of that great party in the coming contest for the Presidency of the United States your fellow-citizen, James G. Blaine [applause], and you need have no fear as to the result of the contest. It will be a glorious victory, full and complete. Illinois in 1860 gave to this country its first Republican President. Maine was then associated with Illinois. In 1884 Maine will give as gallant a President to this Republic as has been elected by this people. Citizens of Maine, I feel honored and complimented by being associated on the ticket with a man worthy of the confidence of the people and in every way capable of filling the high office of President with honor to himself and to the country. [Tremendous applause and cheers for Logan.]

A GERMAN INDEPENDENT.

POSITIVE OF BLAINE'S SUCCESS.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—William Mayer, the editor and publisher of four independent German newspapers—the New-Yorker *Zeitung* (morning), New-Yorker *Herald* (evening), New-Yorker *Allgemeine Zeitung* (weekly), and New-Yorker *Revue* (Sunday)—speaking today about the Republican National ticket, said: "I regard Mr. Blaine's chances of election as excellent indeed. I believe he is certain to be elected. It is quite true that there is some hesitation among Germans, owing to reports that have been put in circulation by his opponents alleging that he is a German hater and a temperance fanatic. I know Mr. Blaine too well to think for a moment that he is either. His invitation to the Steuben family and his whole bearing toward them while they were in this country are sufficient proof to me that he is no German hater. I regard him as the smartest and ablest living statesman in the country."

"Do you think Cleveland will be nominated?"

"No, I do not think he can be. He is in exactly the same predicament that Arthur was in the Republican contest. His own State is divided against him. The unit rule, which prevails in the Democratic party, his friends will not dare to enforce, because that would drive away the independents."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 16.—[Special.]—The Leavenworth County Republican Convention elected delegates today to the State Convention to meet July 16 to nominate a State ticket. This county instructed for John A. Martin for Governor, Judge Allen for Lieutenant-Governor, and E. P. McCabe (colored) for Auditor. A resolution was adopted directing the delegation to use every effort to induce the State Convention to declare in favor of a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution to a popular vote.

A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—[Special.]—Congressman Brewer, of New Jersey, who published the tariff chapter of Blaine's history as a part of his speech in the *Record*, is receiving 100 letters daily applying for it. The Congressional Committee will circulate it. The publishers of the book will look to Congress in vain for an infringement of copyright.

GIVEN A SPECIAL TRAIN.

DOVER, N. H., June 16.—The Eastern Railroad Company has tendered the committee of the Chicago Convention to notify Blaine of his nomination the use of a special train to convey the committee from Boston to Augusta. The offer has been accepted, and the train will leave Boston for Augusta at 4 Friday afternoon.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 16.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club this evening resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the nomination of Blaine and Logan, and pledging the hearty support of the league in securing their election. The league has about 300 members, all earnest workers.

RESIGNED.

WINONA, Minn., June 16.—M. G. Norton, of this city, elected at Chicago a member of the National Republican Committee for Minnesota, has sent in his resignation to the State Central Committee, owing to the demands of extensive private interests. It is thought the committee will appoint ex-Gov. Davis, who seconded the nomination of Blaine.

AT PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—The Republican ward caucuses to select delegates to the County Convention were held tonight, the township primaries being held Saturday. With the exception of one ward meeting which will be held tomorrow, all the country towns and city wards selected delegates favorable to the candidacy of the Hon. J. S. Starr for Congressman in the Tenth District. A Blaine and Logan club was formed in each ward in the city.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

AT SARATOGA.

THE FLOWER AND CLEVELAND MEN EQUALLY CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 16.—[Special.]—Although but few politicians have yet arrived, it is evident that by tomorrow night there will be the largest crowd of Democrats here that has been in attendance on any State Convention in recent years. The general interest outside of the State in the outcome of the convention has not escaped the notice of the skilled workers within its borders, and all the leaders will be on hand to participate in the proceedings. The Buffalo Cleveland Club, which did such effective work for the Governor in Syracuse two years ago, has a large delegation on the way. About 1,200 representatives of the four New York factions, with John Kelly and Herbert O. Thompson at the head, will leave the metropolis tomorrow night. Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany will send several hundred each. Mr. Flower has headquarters at the United States Hotel, where he gives a cordial welcome to all delegates. A. D. Barber, Ed Phelps, and other lobbyists came up tonight to help the "daisy" candidate, as they call the ex-Congressman, in looking after the members. Assemblyman W. E. Smith, Smith M. Weed's law partner; Deputy State Treasurer E. K. Apgar, John E. Devlin, Deputy Controller Thomas E. Benedict, and a few other machine lieutenants are attending to Gov. Cleveland's interests in the early skirmishes. The great body of delegates and the big guns will not arrive before tomorrow, so that no personal estimate of the soundness of the claims of the two factions can be made tonight. Each is bragging, as it has done for a week, that it has a clear majority of the convention. There has been no development during the day to lead the correspondent to change his prediction of last night that the machine's figures will be found to be pretty reliable, and that Gov. Cleveland's friends will have full control of the convention.

An indication of the way the wind is blowing is found in the altered tone of the Syracuse *Courier*, Troy *Press*, and one or two other influential papers that have been booming Flower. Within a day or two they have begun to hedge, and have stopped puffing the millionaire.

JOHN KELLY.

A story is current tonight which may account for the confidence of the Manning leaders. It is reported that during his visit to New York last week Chairman Manning held a conference with John Kelly, Herbert O. Thompson, and Sheriff Davidson, representing the three halls, at which it was agreed to give Tammany an equal number of delegates in the State Convention with the County Democracy. For the last two years the County Democracy has had thirty-six delegates, Tammany twenty-five, and Irving Hall twelve. This year it is proposed to give the County Democrats and Tammany each thirty. It is further stated that Kelly's speech to the braves Saturday night, urging them to demand increased representation, was only an adroit move to cover the deal and to cause his followers to believe, after the convention had ratified the previously arranged bargain, that the boss was still a great power in the party. Mr. Kelly told a prominent State Senator Friday night that, while his preference was Bayard, he and Tammany would not oppose Gov. Cleveland. If this reported scheme has been perfected it is probable that the whole seventy-two votes from New York will be cast against Flower, who will then have only a small backing in the convention. He stoutly declares that there is no foundation for the story, and asserts that Tammany will surely support him.

TRYING TO BUY FLOWER OFF.

The Manning machine appears very anxious to render the convention harmonious, so that Democrats in other States will get the impression that New York is solid for Cleveland. To this end they are willing to accede to the demands of any disaffected element, so long as the concessions do not jeopardize Gov. Cleveland's chances. It is even reported that overtures have been made to Mr. Flower to retire from the contest, with promises of speedy advancement in the State in return for his action. If he will withdraw now, it is said, the machine will offer no opposition to his nomination for Governor next year, or will pledge itself to push him for Senator to succeed Mr. Lapham next winter. The machine will not stop at anything to gain a complete victory Wednesday; and interesting developments may be expected tomorrow night.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 16.—[Special.]—This has been a busy day in Saratoga, and the interest and excitement tonight is almost at a fever-heat. Not a very large percentage of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention have yet arrived, but the leaders and business managers and manipulators from all parts of the State are here in force. Among them are two former Chairmen of the State Committee—Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, of Livingston, and Daniel Manning. Faulkner is the Lieutenant-General of the Flower forces, and he is ably assisted by ex-Lieut.-Gov. Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson, and ex-Mayor Edward Murphy Jr., of Troy; Editor Cutler, of the Lockport *Union*; Judge Stahlnecker, of West Chester; ex-Congressman Nolan, of Albany, and others. They will be reënforced by Editor William Purcell, of the Rochester *Union*, and Senator John O. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, tomorrow. Magone, of St. Lawrence, has been the leading Cleveland man in the miscellaneous talking and combination-fixing today. He will be superseded by Chairman Daniel Manning, of the State Committee, tomorrow. Scarcely any men from New York or Brooklyn are yet on the ground, but large delegations are expected on tonight's trains. There will be no fight over Temporary Chairman. From present indications that officer will be shorn of power by the adoption of the rule which has prevailed since the State Convention of 1877, giving the selection of the members of the Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization to the delegations from the several Congressional Districts. As there are several contested delegations the selection of the committees is of great importance. It is thought now that the convention will remain two days, as some of the contestants will make a good deal of trouble, to say nothing about the chronic and perennial wrangle over the measure of power to be accorded Tammany Hall.

As for estimates, they are conflicting. Both sides are so sure tonight that each discredits the idea of the other being seriously in the fight. One of Flower's supporters said his candidate had beyond all contest 168 delegates, not counting any from New York or Kings Counties. Of these latter he expected at least half. The Cleveland men are no less sanguine, and some of them even claim that they can beat Flower without any help from these big and much-disputed delegations. The fine hand of Tilden is expected to be visible in some work done openly or secretly in favor of Senator Payne, of Ohio. It is thought by many observers that a motion to have the delegation go uninstructed may prevail. If there is really anything in the Payne scheme its supporters will naturally favor this movement against instructions. Though the status of the convention and its outcome may be thus in doubt, there is no uncertainty as to the excitement or the crowd. Old politicians say they never saw anything like it in New York or any other State. Indications point to a crowd of at least 10,000 people, and as the convention-hall will not hold over 2,000 there is much strategy, not to say sharp practice, being used to fill the space with shouters and heelers by both factions. The local organization has tendered its services to look after arrangements, but it is said tonight that whichever side can control the action of the State Committee will also see that none but its own trusty henchmen are placed on guard. There will evidently be much more music than that furnished by the dozen or more brass bands which have been rehearsing for the occasion.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

ILLINOIS.

GALENA, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of Joe Daviess County met in mass convention at the Town of Apple River Saturday, the 14th inst., and selected five delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Bloomington the 18th inst. About fifty persons were in attendance. The delegates are largely in favor of St. John, of Kansas, for President.

CONNECTICUT.

CONCORD, N. H., June 16.—Prominent Prohibitionists say their State Convention will be held in September, and that a full State ticket will be nominated.

SENATOR BAYARD.

EVEN THE EX-REBELS OPPOSED TO HIS CANDIDACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—[Special.]—The sectional issue has never been more sharply raised between Republicans and Democrats than it now is between the friends of the different Democratic candidates, and it seems strange about the lobbies of the Capitol to hear Southern men who were foremost in the councils of the Confederacy and in the ranks of the Rebel army inveighing strongly against Mr. Bayard on account of his Dover speech and his attitude during the War. "It is not that Mr. Bayard was friendly to the South in the War that we do not think he is an eligible candidate, but because being a Northern man he was not in sympathy with his section, and therefore certainly could not command the support of the Democratic soldier vote against such a man, for instance, as John A. Logan. It is well enough to be plain in these matters. Mr. Blaine long ago, when thoughts of the Presidency were supposed to be out of his mind, said to some Democratic friends who consulted with him as to their most eligible man: 'The North will never support a Copperhead.' Mr. Blaine was right. The Republicans can swallow Mahone, and probably might vote for him, but Mahone wore the garb of a soldier, as did the rest of us, and he followed his flag. Bayard was in the enemy's country, and that is the difference. It will not do."

And this man was in the confidence of the Confederate Cabinet.

Mr. Bayard has authorized this explanation with respect to his speech: "My speech at Dover was made in June, 1861, about four weeks before the battle of Bull Run. It was a time of dangerous excitement and distress. High-handed outrages were being perpetrated against good, law-abiding citizens of my State. Arbitrary arrests were freely and openly threatened. It was such a speech as the occasion demanded, just such a speech as I would deliver again under similar circumstances. It advocated the only principles on which this Republic can endure—mutual good-will between the sections and mutual forbearance with each other's faults and follies. I had, however, forgotten all about the Dover speech, when my attention was called to it in 1880, nineteen years after its delivery. A New York newspaper sent George Alfred Townsend and another reporter to Dover, where they got a copy of it, and it was brought out ostensibly in the interest of Mr. Tilden's nomination for the Presidency. It was printed with headlines shrewdly contrived to give a wrong idea of the text, and its publication was prefaced with ominous paragraphs day after day in order to get up a feeling that would harmonize with the display headlines. But, as I have said, there is not a word of the speech that I could wish had not been uttered."

HENDRICKS AND M'DONALD.

RIVAL BOOMS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—[Special.]—The strength of the McDonald boom that was given a send-off Saturday night by the organization of a club in his name to work for his nomination, and the honesty of the pretensions of Hendricks' friends to peace and harmony, are well illustrated by the efforts of the friends of the old ticket, and of the tail thereof in particular, to keep him before the people and the convention. The scheme as outlined to your correspondent today is to make Hendricks Chairman of the State Convention and elect him delegate-at-large to the Chicago Convention. "Then," said the informant, "we shall make him temporary chairman, not permanent, for that would handicap him too strongly. That will give him an opportunity to appear prominently before the convention, and let us holler the roof off."

"And then?"

"Then, we'll do our best to nominate him."

A free train will be run from Indianapolis to Chicago the Saturday night before the convention by McDonald's friends to carry all the shouters who can be persuaded to attend the convention, but they should look sharp that it doesn't turn out to be the wooden horse that shall carry them inside the walls of Hendricks' candidacy.

THE THURMAN BOOM.

RESPECTABLE, BUT NOT VIGOROUS.

CINCINNATI, O., June 16.—[Special.]—A meeting was held in the Burnet House parlors this afternoon to organize a movement in favor of Thurman. It was composed largely of friends of Senator Pendleton. The only definit action taken was the appointment of an advisory committee to go to Chicago and urge Thurman's nomination. To the suggestion that there were not many identified with the movement who were influential in the wards, one of the leaders in the movement replied that it was not the purpose to enlist that sort of aid. The originators of the movement had not contemplated the election of delegates to the convention who are pledged to Thurman. What they proposed was to influence as far as possible the delegates after they were elected. This announcement is accepted by the party workers as indicating that the Thurman contingent in Cincinnati will be an eminently respectable body of men, whose high notions will prevent their accomplishing anything. The bolters against the McLean ticket last fall, who led an independent movement which promised much and resulted in nothing, are among those who propose to push Thurman in the manner indicated. The movement will be watched with interest, but not with the idea, unless new leaders are introduced, that it will prove influential.

POLITICS IN "EGYPT."

DEMOCRATIC DISTRESS OVER TILDEN'S LETTER—KNIFING ALBRIGHT—A HIGH-LICENSE VICTORY IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., June 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—Tilden's letter fell like a bombshell upon the Democratic element in this section, and their howls of distress were extremely plaintive and pitiful. While some few were disposed to fall back on the St. Louis *Republican* in the belief that the ancient statesman did not write what he meant, the more intelligent were disposed to accept the situation with as much submission as possible under the circumstances. After Tilden and Hendricks the choice of the Democracy of Southern Illinois is most emphatically for Cleveland and McDonald, the feeling growing more intense as the fact becomes evident that the "old ticket" cannot be brought into the field. The delegates to the State Convention have all expressed themselves freely upon the subject, and will stand by the new combination at the convention. Hendricks is utterly out of the question at either end of the ticket, and is strong only when associated with the Sage of Gramercy.

JUBILANT REPUBLICANS.

Republicans here are jubilant over the nomination of Albright for Congress by the Democrats Thursday, claiming their ability to defeat him by as large a majority as Thomas scored over Hartzell four years ago, which was in the neighborhood of 1,800, though they base their claim perhaps more upon the fact that it is the Presidential year than from any other special cause and the consequent polling of the solid Republican vote of the district. Notwithstanding the disaffection of a portion of the colored race in this section, the nomination of Albright appears to have had the effect of bringing them to their senses, and probably outside of a very insignificant faction headed by the Cairo *Gazette*, a weekly sheet edited by a Chicago colored man named Houser, a very large majority of the colored vote will be cast for Thomas. Another element of discord has lately developed which would seem to make Albright's chances the more desperate. Hartzell, who was defeated by Thomas four years ago, and Murphy, who was laid out two years ago, both feel gritty over Albright's nomination, and do not hesitate to express the belief that they were slaughtered by the apathy, if not the treachery, of their friends throughout the district. Again, Hartzell still feels sore over his failure to obtain the nomination in the Cairo Convention two years ago, which named Murphy in his stead. He thinks he was cheated out of his just dues, and both he and Murphy have so expressed their disgust that the late nominee does not draw much inspiration from their probable assistance in the coming canvass. Albright has visited every county in the district; professes to have shaken the hand of every voter and his family in the ten counties; and assures his friends that he will surely go to Washington. Thomas is yet to be heard from. He is a pretty good hand himself in the way of hand-shaking and baby-kissing, and if that sort of tactics are to be the cudgels of the canvass he is already trained for the fray. At all events the canvass promises to be fierce and energetic, prolific of inuendo and personality, and fraught with a spice not at all palatable to the good people of Egypt.

HIGH LICENSE IN CAIRO.

The $500 license clause is being strictly enforced and a very comprehensive addition to the City Treasury develops itself. Out of seventy-two saloons in the city forty-two are operating under the new feature, paying into the city coffers $21,000 in cash—nearly enough to bear the total expense of the City Government for the year. The workings of the law are most satisfactory. Over thirty saloons have closed out and those remaining are conducted by men who have the welfare of the city at heart, and who enter into the spirit of its provisions with interest. The attempt to institute a system of quarterly licenses, whereby a portion of the $500 could be paid at a time, happily failed and the full yearly license is collected.

EGYPT.

SAM J. RANDALL.

HIS BANNER THROWN TO THE BREEZE.

The first Presidential boom to get on the ground in advance of the Democratic Convention was that of Samuel J. Randall, which arrived yesterday and opened up in state by stretching an immense banner across Lake street from the Commercial Hotel to the Public Library. The banner bore an inscription to the effect that Randall was the man for President, and the Samuel J. Randall Association wasn't afraid to say so. The banner attracted considerable attention, but when the reporters began to make inquiries the banner was suddenly removed. The persons who came along to start the thing had taken the precaution not to register at the Commercial, which had been secured as headquarters for the association, and they, too, disappeared.

None of the local Democratic leaders knew anything of the Randall movement, and most of them were inclined to make fun of it as the work of overzealous partisans who were bent on repeating the performance of 1880, when the Randall Club went to Cincinnati with a flourish, but returned to the Quaker City very quietly. The hotel people said the club was not expected till the 5th of July, and none of Randall's representatives would be visible for a fortnight. Some of the Democrats, however, took a serious view of the matter and declared that it meant trouble. The newspaper telegrams had advised them that Randall could probably get the full support of Pennsylvania, and they thought he was likely to be a live Presidential candidate, rallying all the protective elements of the party to his support. It was also said by some individuals who claimed to know, that if Gov. Cleveland and not Roswell P. Flower got the Empire State, John Kelly and his Tammany following would be for Randall. At any rate, they expected to see the Keystone leader of the protectionist Democracy in the field, and they were disappointed when on inquiring at the hotel none of his representatives came forth to talk over the situation.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

THEY ARE AT SEA SINCE TILDEN'S WITHDRAWAL.

The advance agents of the Mississippi delegation to the Chicago Convention No. 2 made their appearance in this city yesterday and engaged quarters for their delegation at the Grand Pacific. They were Capt. C. A. Johnston of Columbus and W. B. Barker of Macon, Miss. They are the first Southern delegates to arrive on the ground, and hence their opinions are a good straw as to the probable course of the Southern delegations.

"We were solid for Tilden," they both said, "and his letter was a great disappointment to us all. Our delegation would have voted as a unit for his nomination, nor would there have been any opposition worth mentioning among the delegates of any Southern State. So certain were we of his running that there was no talk about a second choice, and hence it is impossible to estimate the preferences of the delegation. The probability is that we will come up to Chicago in the interest of no candidate, but prepared to take the man the Northern delegates pronounce the strongest. But, mark you," said Capt. Johnston, "this does not include Ben Butler. Him we do not want and would not support, and I for one would not vote for him, but would go Blaine in preference." Mr. Barker acquiesced in the sentiment voiced by his colleague.

Capt. Barker further said that in his vicinity all the young men seemed to prefer Bayard and McDonald for a ticket, while the older men reversed the order of the names. Both declared that the South would be solid for the Democratic nominee, and they would not admit the possibility of losing a State. The negroes, they said, had ceased to care about politics, and even the advent of Northern speakers and workers could not reawaken their interest.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE DELEGATE SLATE MADE OUT.

For Chicago district delegates to the National Convention the following slate has been fixed up: First District, Joe Mackin and Rensselaer Stone; Second District, Ald. Cullerton and Hildreth; Third District, Mike McDonald and Mike Ryan or Mike McDonald and Mayor Harrison; Fourth District, F. H. Winston and Harry Rubens or F. H. Winston and W. C. Goudy. This slate, however, is liable to be broken. It is said, for instance, that the Stone-Mackin ticket in the First is only a blind, and that Potter Palmer and Billy Seipp are to be the delegates. In the Second there may be some opposition from the Independents to the Cullerton-Hildreth ticket, but this is not likely to count for much.

In the Third District there is liable to be trouble. McDonald, while ostensibly looking for the position of delegate-at-large, really expects to be only a district delegate, and will very likely be one. Harrison wants to be a delegate-at-large, but might go to the convention as a district delegate provided McDonald was not with him. He will not accept McDonald as a partner. Mike Ryan or John Dunphy will go with McDonald if the Mayor refuses the offer. In the Fourth District F. H. Winston is likely to have no opposition, but it is said that Harry Rubens cannot go as a district delegate with Winston unless W. C. Goudy is chosen as a delegate-at-large. If he is not the district delegation will be Winston and Goudy. Mike Corcoran says he is in favor of Harrison as delegate-at-large, but the district generally favors Goudy.

THE NEED OF DETECTIVES TO GUARD THE DOORS.

It is not a settled fact that Pinkerton men will have charge of the doors of the National Democratic Convention. The Hall Committee last Saturday authorized Sergeant-at-Arms Bright to negotiate with Pinkerton for doorkeepers, but the action of the Hall Committee is subject to the approval or disapproval of the National Sub-Committee, which is composed of W. C. Goudy, A. H. Brown of Indiana, M. L. Scott of Pennsylvania, W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin, and Mr. M. Ham of Iowa. This committee will meet at the Palmer Thursday, and Mr. Goudy said yesterday that it would not entertain for a moment the idea of having Pinkerton men at the doors. "It would be ridiculous," he said, "to put detectives in charge of a convention, and you can state positively that it will not be done. We will have at least one experienced man at each door, and he will be paid, but there is no need of paying them all. We will also have some new men at the doors who do not know the ward politicians, and who have no acquaintances here in Chicago."

Mr. Goudy is in favor of getting doorkeepers from out of town evidently, but Mr. Bright stated to the Hall Committee Saturday that Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee, was opposed to that scheme.

SECOND SENATORIAL.

A POPULAR DEMAND FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANTS.

The Legislative contest in the Second Senatorial District opens up early. The district consists of the Fourth Ward south of Twenty-ninth street and of the Towns of Hyde Park and Lake, and has a Republican majority, on the basis of the Garfield vote, of 2,203. The district has been represented in the State Senate during the last four years by Leander J. Condee, who was elected in the old district in 1880. At the first election in the new district, in 1882, two Republicans were elected to the House—W. H. Harper and H. A. Parker. The reliable Republican character of the district naturally makes a Republican nomination there to either House all the more desirable. The main contest so far, however, is over the Senatorship. Senator Condee is a candidate for reëlection. No less than ten others, it is said, have their eyes trained on his seat—Representative Harper, Charles H. Crawford, Judge George W. Couch, Thomas J. Sutherland, Weller Bishop, M. B. Hull, J. Lane Allen, George P. Jones, P. G. Dodge, and Charles B. Crombie. Representative Parker's ambition, it is understood, will be satisfied by a return to the House, where he and Representative Harper made excellent records for themselves during the session of 1883.

There is a strong feeling among a very large number of the Republicans in the district that Senator Condee and Messrs. Harper and Parker having served so well in their old places should be returned to their respective stations, and that the contest on the part of Representative Harper and other Senatorial candidates for Senator Condee's seat is a mistake. Senator Condee's record at Springfield is one of which his friends in the district are proud, and which, they insist, can but commend itself to the tax-paying, law-abiding element generally. Among other things he introduced and secured the passage of the bill giving policemen the same common-law powers as Constables within the corporate limits of a municipality—a measure whose enactment into law empowered policemen to serve criminal warrants and prevented any more judicial quibbling on that score. Senator Condee stoutly and successfully opposed the passage of what was known as the "Two per cent bill"—a tax-grabbing scheme which proposed to remove the 2 per cent limitation on municipal taxation under the thin plea that the increased revenue to be obtained was necessary to the completion of the Chicago City-Hall. When this bill was defeated the taxpayers of Cook County rejoiced, and the tax-eaters mourned as those having cause. Senator Condee was one of the prominent leaders in the opposition to a bill which by its terms required the Board of Trade to post its market reports every fifteen minutes, and to allow all parties access to them, thereby giving the bucket-shops what the courts had previously refused them. This bill was likewise defeated. He was also a prominent opponent of a bill providing for tax-spies—a measure which made it possible to force upon the people the tax-ferrets whom the County Board of Cook County is now trying to employ without warrant of law. Senator Condee favored all bills looking to appropriations for and increasing the efficiency of the Illinois National Guard. In addition to all this, he heartily supported in committee and on the floor of the Senate all proposed amendments to the criminal code and was strongly in favor of criminal-law reform.

It is in view of such a record as this, and of Messrs. Harper's and Parker's excellent work in the House, that so many of the Republicans in the Second District believe it the proper thing to return these faithful public servants to their old places in which their past experience so well fits them to represent their constituents.

THE LOCAL DEMOCRACY.

THE FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth Ward Democrats met last night to elect delegates to the Congressional District Convention. The following were named: E. B. King, John O'Neill, B. McNeil, Jonas Hutchinson, James Sheahan, J. S. Mulliner, B. Sienauk, J. L. Ross, John Morris. J. R. Doolittle Jr. offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the meeting that hereafter primaries should be held in each precinct of the ward. A sharp discussion followed, and when the question was put the Chairman declared the motion lost. A division showed that the motion prevailed by a large majority.

HYDE PARK.

A Democratic meeting was held last evening in the village hall. Henry McKee stated the object of the gathering. Six delegates and alternates were to be elected at primaries to be held today between 5 and 7 o'clock p. m., in six districts, into which the village had been divided. The six delegates will go to the Palmer House convention to be held tomorrow at 11 o'clock. Hyde Park was also entitled to six delegates to the State Convention at Peoria.

The following were chosen delegates to be voted for at the primaries:

First District, P. F. Ryan; Second, John R. Hodson; Third, John Milan; Fourth, Robert Hawkins; Fifth, P. C. Crawford; Sixth, James Tobin.

FIRST WARD.

The Executive Committee of the First Ward Democratic Club—called the "kickers" by the machine-men, but claiming to be the regular Bourbon organization—met last night to fix upon the separate primary which it has been determined to hold today to choose delegates to the Congressional Convention. After a secret session lasting an hour it was announced that it was not deemed wise to make public the place at which the primary will be held, fearing that the machine would run in a gang of roughs and prevent fair play. It was said, however, that there had been five efficient workers appointed in each precinct, making twenty-five in the ward, who would quietly circulate information as to where the polls are to be located among the proper parties, and it was also declared that between 700 and 800 votes would be polled. The following is the ticket placed in the field: Thomas Fitzgerald, S. Albert, W. P. Whelan, Daniel O'Connor, Philip Deiter, John E. Stearns, M. J. Kenna, P. White, James Jones.

SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward Democratic Club met last night. The committee appointed to wait on the County Central Democratic Committee to ask that a representative of their club be appointed a judge for the primary election of delegates to the Congressional Convention reported that the committee would not listen to them. Mr. Driscoll advised the club to stand by the judge they had appointed and even go further, by nominating eight delegates to the convention, and in case their judge was not admitted to open polls of their own. His suggestion was adopted, and the following delegates were nominated: Thomas Moran, Edward Cody, G. Gilder, W. A. Bassett, M. L. Crawford, F. T. Hoyne. Ald. Sanders and John G. Selia, were chosen delegates-at-large. It is more than probable that there will be two primaries instead of one in the Second Ward today.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES—THE MAYOR IN FAVOR OF FINERTY'S RE-ELECTION.

"That is a leading question," said Mayor Harrison yesterday when a TRIBUNE reporter asked him if he would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. "I have had the same question asked me on several different occasions, but have always said that a better man could be found."

"Who is your choice?"

"I am for the nominee unless I should be nominated."

The Mayor said that he was of the opinion that Finerty should receive the straight Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District. Finerty had spoken through his paper in favor of Blaine, but would probably support the Democratic nominee if the party handled the tariff question delicately in its platform—if it did not declare in favor of free trade.

Although Mayor Harrison said he was sorry to see that the different delegations were favoring him, he evidently expected it. But it may be true that since Blaine, Logan, and Oglesby are in the field he would like to have Oberly or Black sustain the defeat which is sure to come in Illinois. For Lieutenant-Governor Henry Seiter, of Belleville, is pretty sure of the nomination, and it is generally conceded that Alfred Orendorf, of Springfield, will make the race against Jake Gross for the State Treasurership. An Irishman will be nominated for Secretary of State, and it is said by the knowing ones that Joseph Chesterfield Mackin is to be the man, although he denies that he is a candidate for any position or office. Henry Sheridan, Harry Donovan, and Ike Abrahams hope to be nominated for Clerk of the Appellate Court in the Cook County District.

C. P. KIMBALL FOR CONGRESS IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Although it is early in the race to bring Congressional candidates forward in Chicago the Democrats of the Fourth District think they have a man who can beat Adams, for they think it is pretty certain that the latter will be renominated by the Republicans. The choice of the Democrats this time is C. P. Kimball, the carriage man. Mr. Kimball is Chairman of the Convention Committee on Finance, and has made himself solid with the local leaders by his liberal promises on financial matters and by his willingness to do his share of the hard work. Mr. Kimball, as the Democratic nominee for Governor of Maine, before he came to Chicago, was elected to stay at home by a smaller majority than had been given to any of his predecessors, and the North Side Democrats flatter themselves that he has the strength to get Adams' place. He is understood to have the support of Sam Chase and Mike Corcoran.

HENRY COUNTY.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—The Democratic Convention met here today. The old legislative fight of two years ago was revived and the session was long and quarrelsome. The following delegates were appointed to the State Convention at Peoria without any instructions: Charles Dunham, James K. Blish, C. W. McGovern, L. F. Dimick, D. Anderson, A. L. Matter, Levi Waterman, J. K. Paddleford, C. K. Ladd, and R. H. Hinman.

KNOX COUNTY.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—Delegates to the Democratic County Convention, which will be held next Saturday in this city, were elected Saturday evening. There was a slight contest, arising from a disposition not to return F. A. Willoughby as Representative, on the ground that in arguing and voting for the Harper bill he antagonized the Democracy. The delegates, however, so far as learned, are overwhelmingly in his favor.

TENNESSEE.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—SPECULATIONS AS TO THE PROBABLE ACTION OF THE BODY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 15.—[Special.]—The State Democratic Convention will meet next Wednesday in the hall of the House of Representatives in this city to nominate a candidate for Governor and three Railroad Commissioners, and select delegates to the National Democratic Convention. It is probable that the session will occupy only one day, but unexpected developments may require two days for the transaction of the business that will come before the body. The call issued to the different county conventions invited all Democrats, irrespective of past differences, to send delegates, and, in view of the fact that more or less feeling exists between the State-credit and low-tax factions of the party, growing out of the readjustment of the debt and other material issues, there is much speculation as to the action of the body. The latter wing is in power, and as it has complete control of the State machinery it is not likely that the anti-repudiation men will have much opportunity to express their views in regard to the questions that will come up for settlement. It is conceded that Gov. Bate will be renominated, although a large proportion of those who worked and voted for him two years ago are opposed to him now. He was elected in 1882 by a plurality of 27,469 votes, Hawkins, Republican, receiving 93,168; Fussell, State-credit Democrat, 4,814; and Beasley, Greenbacker, 9,660. The total Democratic vote was 125,451. Before his election he declared that unless the holders of the State's obligations accepted the settlement of the debt by the Legislature he would let the bonds rot before he would favor their payment at a higher figure; consequently the creditors of Tennessee have little to expect from him in the way of a recommendation to the solons to adjust the indebtedness at a rate honorable to the State and satisfactory to those who possess her certificates. The Legislature passed a law to fund the debt at 50-3, and expected that the bondholders would be glad to take that amount, but the members of the General Assembly have been very much disappointed, as less than one-fourth of the debt of $27,000,000 has been funded. The heaviest creditors in New York and other cities have ignored the settlement, and most of the bonds that have not been funded were sent here by small holders who were weary of waiting for the State to do what it should have done long ago. It must be confessed that until a decidedly healthier change in sentiment takes place the creditors of the Commonwealth have a poor prospect of receiving dollar for dollar for their bonds.

There will be three candidates in the field for Governor this year. The Republicans have nominated Judge Frank S. Reid, a bright, popular young man, who has served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Davidson County for several years with distinction. He was a private in the Confederate army during the War, and participated in a number of important engagements with credit. The Greenbackers have selected W. J. Buchanan, a former legislator, as their representative, and anticipate that the party vote, though comparatively small, will be materially increased. The Democrats will place Bate in the contest, and the race will be an exciting one. In this connection, the vote of the last eight years will be of interest, taken with that for President. In 1876 Tilden received 133,166 and Hayes 89,566, Tilden's majority being 43,600. In 1880 Hancock got 128,191, Garfield 107,677, and Weaver 5,916, Hancock's plurality being 20,514 and his majority 14,598. In the same year Wright, the State-credit candidate for Governor, received 79,191; Wilson, low tax, 57,424; Hawkins, 102,969; and Edwards, Greenbacker, 3,641. The Democratic plurality was 33,646 and the Democratic majority 30,005. In 1882 Bate, low-tax Democrat, got 120,637; Fussell, State-credit, 4,814; Hawkins, 93,168; and Beasley, Greenbacker, 9,660. The Democratic plurality was 32,183 and the Democratic majority 22,623.

This year the Republicans and Greenbackers will cast a full vote, and many Democrats will vote with one or the other. The State-credit element will, it is thought, either refrain from voting or will support Reid or Buchanan in preference to Bate, whose platform they cannot indorse, although they have a high personal regard for him. Very much depends upon the platform which the coming convention will adopt. The free-traders are making a strong fight. The railroad commission is strongly objected to by many Democrats, and it is likely that a fight will be made on it in the convention. The feeling for the nomination of the old ticket by the Chicago Convention was very warm throughout the State, but since Tilden declines to accept the nomination the Democrats scarcely know whom to favor. Bayard is quite popular, perhaps more than any other leader of the party, and it is very likely that as the sage of Gramercy Park is considered out of the way Bayard will be the favorit of a number of the delegates from Tennessee. It is understood that Senators Harris and Young will be here in the interest of McDonald. Thurman is talked of to a slight extent, and but little is said of Cleveland, Flower, and Payne.

MISSOURI.

THE COMING BOURBON CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—[Special.]—One-third of the counties in this State have already chosen delegates to the Nominating Convention to be held at Jefferson City next August. Out of 121 delegates chosen Gen. Marmaduke has secured ninety, and lays claim to six votes of De Kalb and Harrison, from the conventions in which counties no definit report has been received. Campbell has one delegate, Fyan nine, and Barlow four. It is said that Gov. Campbell claims twelve and Barlow eight of the delegates thus far elected, but the data on which this claim is based are not obtainable. Every indication is that Marmaduke will be nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Marmaduke was a graduate of West Point, but fought on the side of the South, which is his strongest recommendation to Democrats in the interior.

TEXAS.

SPREAD OF THE REVOLT AGAINST BOURBON RULE.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 16.—[Special.]—It is an open secret that ex-Congressman Wash Jones will again be an Independent candidate for Governor. In his contest two years ago he beat down the Democratic majority from upwards of 80,000 to 45,000, and now counts on the sheep-men's strength, estimated at 15,000, as the result of the radically free-trade platform recently adopted at the Democratic Convention, and 20,000 in the defection threatened by the stockmen should the Democratic Convention in August fail, as it must, to pledge their party to free grass. It is also intimated that ex-Congressman Upson, of San Antonio, will run independent in the Fourth Congressional District to secure the election of the Hon. John Rector, the Republican candidate, in the interest of the wool-growers. The alarm is further increased by news received this morning that Col. John Ford, who with a portion of Gen. Slaughter's command fought the last fight of the War, who as commander of the State Rangers rendered most eminent service to the State in ante-bellum times, and who has been the most popular Democrat in the West, has joined the Independent movement and announced himself as a candidate for the State Senate in the district between Laredo and the Gulf. The defection is spreading, and Democratic success is regarded as very uncertain.

PROPOSED ECCLESIASTICAL RESTRICTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—[Special.]—A Catholic priest stated to THE TRIBUNE correspondent today that at the conference of American Archbishops at Rome last fall a great many cases of suspended priests came up for discussion, and the result of it will be that at the Baltimore council some sort of ecclesiastical Court of Appeal will be instituted to which all this class of cases will be reported. Strict laws will be passed governing the private lives of the priests. Priests will be forbidden to go to the theatres or beer-gardens. Picnics and fairs will be forbidden. In fact the line will be drawn more closely than ever before in the history of the American church.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—Marion Deems, aged 23, was mistaken for a burglar, and shot, and instantly killed at his boarding-house at Bond and Abbott streets about 1 o'clock this morning. Deems had been out late. He entered the house about midnight and retired. About an hour later Mrs. Louis Stanger, wife of the proprietor, heard a noise down-stairs, and aroused her husband. Mr. Stanger started down-stairs to investigate, taking with him his revolver. After calling several times and getting no answer he concluded that the noise was caused by a burglar. When Stanger reached the lower floor he saw a man about entering the house by a door leading into the yard. Without any further warning Stanger fired, and the man dropped to the floor and died instantly. When the discovery was made that the person shot was Deems Stanger was nearly crazed. It was with difficulty that he was prevented from taking his own life. Stanger and Deems were the best of friends.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Big Fire Raging at Galveston, Tex., at an Early Hour This Morning.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 17—1 a. m.—At 12:30 tonight flames were discovered issuing from the rear of the top floor of the large three-story brick building on the Strand known as "The League Building." This block immediately adjoins the property where stood the "Prince" Building which burned ten days ago. At this writing the League Building is enveloped in a sheet of flame, and seems doomed. That portion of the building where the fire was first discovered was occupied by E. J. Beiring & Co., wholesale grocers, who were burned out the 6th inst. Some misunderstanding exists between this firm and certain of its creditors over insurance policies representing $50,000 insurance on Beiring & Co.'s stock destroyed June 6.

An employé of Beiring & Co. stated that all the books and valuable papers of the firm are now being consumed, together with a valuable stock, a large portion of which is new. The other tenants in the building are Adone & Lobit, bankers, who were also burned out the 6th inst.; Walker & Co., commission merchants; and Seeligson & Co., commission merchants. A number of the third-floor rooms were used for sleeping apartments. The loss cannot be ascertained tonight. The evidences are that it will be heavy.

A Small Boy's Destructive Carelessness.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 16.—[Special.]—A disastrous fire occurred in Allegheny City this evening, by which five stores and six dwellings were entirely destroyed. The fire started in the feed store of George Smith on Beaver avenue, and, the buildings being frame, the flames spread so rapidly that by the time the fire department arrived the entire block was enveloped, and in less than an hour was in ruins. The loss was small, considering the area of property destroyed, and will not exceed $7,000, on which there is ample insurance. The stores were occupied as a cigar store, by Mrs. Hagan; a millinery store, by Mrs. Stewart; grocery, by Frederick Brand; shoe store, by Henry Wagner; and feed store, by George Smith. The fire was caused by a firecracker carelessly thrown by a small boy.

Other Fires.

TELL CITY, Ind., June 16.—A fire last night burned the Tell City Furniture Factory. Loss, $60,000; insured for $12,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 16.—The Commercial Hotel at Luther, Lake County, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000. The fire was caused either by a spark from the forest fires or a defective flue. The inmates had a narrow escape. The dining-room girls, the last to get out, hurried down a burning stairway in their night clothes.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 16.—Hutchinson's lumber-mill, at Douglaston, burned with a million and a half feet of lumber. It was owned by R. W. & J. Stewart.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 16.—A fire at an early hour yesterday morning destroyed eight frame buildings on Fourth street occupied as business houses. The total loss is $38,500; insurance, $24,600.

PLAQUEMINE, La., June 16.—Wilbert & Sons' shingle-factory burned. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $12,000.

THE FAR WEST.

Accident to a Northern Pacific Emigrant Train—Annual Meetings of Various Railway Companies.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 16.—[Special.]—At 4 o'clock today the Northern Pacific emigrant train No. 13 was ditched near Palouse Junction by wood falling across the tracks. Sixteen cars were badly wrecked. One passenger was instantly killed, one badly injured, and a third is supposed to be buried under the débris. None of the train men were injured. The regular express train was delayed some hours. The wreck is being cleared, and trains will be running tomorrow.

Today the annual meeting of the stockholders and Board of Directors of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company was held here. All the old Board of Directors were reëlected with the exception of W. H. Starbuck and A. H. Holmes, of New York. John H. Hall, of New York, and Charles L. Colby, of Milwaukee, were chosen in place of the above-named persons. There is every indication that the present relations of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company will remain undisturbed, and that it will maintain its position separate and independent of all other kindred corporations. Annual meetings were also held here today by the Directors of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company, the Oregon & Transcontinental and the Oregon Improvement Companies. With the exception of two or three minor changes all the old Boards of Directors were reëlected by unanimous vote and nearly all the stock was represented.

Following are the Boards of Directors in full:

Oregon Railway & Navigation Company—F. Jefferson Coolidge, William Endicott Jr., and N. P. Hallowell, of Boston; Elijah Smith, of New York; Charles L. Colby, of Milwaukee; John H. Hall, of New York; W. S. Ladd, Henry Failing, H. W. Corbett, C. A. Dolph, C. H. Prescott, L. Brooke, and C. H. Lewis, of Portland.

Oregon Transcontinental—Elijah Smith, T. J. Coolidge, William Endicott Jr., Charles L. Colby, M. C. Whitney, Brayton Ives, N. P. Hallowell, J. J. Higginson, C. H. Prescott, Henry Failing, C. H. Lewis, C. J. Smith, C. A. Dolph, W. S. Ladd, R. Koehler, W. M. Ladd.

Oregon Improvement Company—William Endicott Jr., N. P. Hallowell, J. J. Higginson, Elijah Smith, John Muir, C. H. Prescott, C. J. Smith, E. F. Thompson, William S. Sibson.

Northern Pacific Terminal Company—Edward D. Adams, Robert Harris, T. J. Coolidge, Henry Villard, C. H. Prescott, Henry Failing, C. H. Lewis, R. Koehler, and C. A. Dolph.

"DESK, $85."

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WAR ON GAMBLERS.

DALLAS, Tex., June 16.—The war against the gamblers culminated today in James Williamson, one of the indicted gamblers, paying $6,000 to Dallas County to compromise, and agreeing never again to gamble in Dallas County. All the other gamblers left rather than pay the large compromise. One gambler, from whom the county demands $10,000, has sailed for Europe for his health.

A RIDICULOUS FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—[Special.]—Counselor Garvey and Capt. McGanahan, two well-known old gentlemen, had a row last night at the Laclede Hotel, in which they first fenced with umbrellas in good old-fashioned style, and then got to pounding each other a la Sullivan. Garvey was rolled in the mud by McGanahan to the intense delight of a large number of spectators.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Arrived, the Italy, from London; the Normandie, from Havre.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16.—Arrived, the Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 16.—Arrived out, the State of Nevada and City of Chester, from New York; the Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

SOFT SLUGGING.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—Jack Williams, the English light weight, and Johnny Havelin, the champion light weight of New England, fought a six-round soft-glove fight tonight for $200 a side. John L. Sullivan was referee. Havelin defeated the Londoner, who was quite badly used up.

BISHOP SIMPSON STILL ALIVE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16.—Bishop Simpson is still alive.

In the absence of suitable materials or the time to prepare it people often go without a dressing for salads. Buy Durkee's Dressing and you will never trouble yourself to make another.

and died instantly. When the disco- made that the person shot was Deems was nearly crazed. It was with diffi- t he was prevented from taking his Stanger and Deems were the best of

THE FIRE RECORD.

Fire Raging at Galveston, Tex., Early Hour This Morning.

STON, Tex., June 17—1 a. m.—At 12:30 flames were discovered issuing from of the top floor of the large three- k building on the Strand known as League Building." This block ately adjoins the property where e "Prince" Building which burned s ago. At this writing the League is enveloped in a sheet of flame, and omed. That portion of the building e fire was first discovered was occu- , J. Beiring & Co., wholesale grocers, e burned out the 6th inst. Some mis- nding exists between this firm and f its creditors over insurance policies ting $50,000 insurance on Beiring & ck destroyed June 6. ployé of Beiring & Co. stated that all s and valuable papers of the firm are ng consumed, together with a val- tock, a large portion of which The other tenants in the are Adone & Lobit, bankers, who burned out the 6th inst.; Walker & mission merchants; and Seeligson & mission merchants. A number of the or rooms were used for sleeping apart- The loss cannot be ascertained tonight. ences are that it will be heavy.

ll Boy's Destructive Careless- ness.

URG, Pa., June 16.—[Special.]—A fire occurred in Allegheny City by which five stores and six dwellings irely destroyed. The fire started in store of George Smith on Beaver ave. the buildings being frame, the flames o rapidly that by the time the fire de- t arrived the entire block was envel- d in less than an hour was in ruins. was small, considering the area of y destroyed, and will not exceed $7,000, h there is ample insurance. The stores cupied as a cigar store, by Mrs. Maple; ry store, by Mrs. Stewart; grocery, by k Brand; shoe store, by Henry Wage- d feed store, by George Smith. The caused by a firecracker carelessly by a small boy.

Other Fires.

CITY, Ind., June 16.—A fire last night the Tell City Furniture Factory. Loss, insured for $12,000.

RAPIDS, Mich., June 16.—The Com- Hotel at Luther, Lake County, was de- by fire early this morning. Loss, insured for $5,000. The fire was either by a spark from the forest fires fective flue. The inmates had a narrow The dining-room girls, the last to get rried down a burning stairway in their othes.

OHN, N. B., June 16.—Hutchinson's mill, at Douglaston, burned with a and a half feet of lumber. It was by R. W. & J. Stewart.

CITY, Ia., June 16.—A fire at an early sterday morning destroyed eight frame on Fourth street occupied as business The total loss is $38,500; insurance,

UEMINE, La., June 16.—Wilbert & Sons' factory burned. Loss, $20,000; insur- 2,000.

THE FAR WEST.

ent to a Northern Pacific Emi- t Train—Annual Meetings of ous Railway Companies.

LAND, Ore., June 16.—[Special.]—At 4 today the Northern Pacific emigrant o. 13 was ditched near Palouse Junc- wood falling across the tracks. Sixteen re badly wrecked. One passenger was ly killed, one badly injured, and a third posed to be buried under the débris. the train men were injured. The re- press train was delayed some hours. eck is being cleared, and trains will be g tomorrow.

the annual meeting of the stockhold- Board of Directors of the Oregon Rail- Navigation Company was held here. old Board of Directors were reëlected exception of W. H. Starbuck and A. mes, of New York. John H. Hall, of ork, and Charles L. Colby, of Milwaukee, hosen in place of the above-named per- There is every indication that present relations of the Ore- Railway & Navigation Company main undisturbed, and that it will main- position separate and independent of r kindred corporations. Annual meet- re also held here today by the Directors Northern Pacific Terminal Company, egon & Transcontinental and the Oregon ovement Companies. With the exception or three minor changes all the old of Directors were reëlected by each ation. The meetings were very har- s and nearly all the stock was repre- wing are the Boards of Directors in

n Railway & Navigation Company—F. Jef- Coolidge, William Endicott Jr., and N. P. ell, of Boston; Elijah Smith, of New York; L. Colby, of Milwaukee; John H. Hall, of ork; W. S. Ladd, Henry Failing, H. W. Cor- A. Dolph, C. H. Prescott, L. Brooke, and ewis, of Portland. n Transcontinental—Elijah Smith, T. J. e, William Endicott Jr., Charles L. Colby, Whitney, Brayton Ives, N. P. Hallowell, J. inson, C. H. Prescott, Henry Failing, C. H. C. J. Smith, C. A. Dolph, W. S. Ladd, R. r, W. M. Ladd. n Improvement Company—William Endi- , N. P. Hallowell, J. J. Higginson, Elijah John Muir, C. H. Prescott, C. J. Smith, D. mpson, William S. Sibson. ern Pacific Terminal Company—Edward D. , Robert Harris, T. J. Coolidge, Henry Vil- H. Prescott, Henry Failing, C. H. Lewis, hler, and C. A. Dolph.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bismarck Desirous of More Details Regarding the African International Association.

An American Consul Shot at by a French Soldier—The Soudan.

A Dynamite Scare Caused by the Disastrous Result of Scientific Experiments.

THE AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

BISMARCK WANTS TO KNOW MORE ABOUT IT.

BERLIN, June 16.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The International African Association, which has formally placed itself at the disposal of the German Government, has received the following reply from Prince Bismarck: "The German Government is by no means disinclined to enter into permanent treaty relations with the association, but must first be exactly informed concerning the legal and financial status of the association."

EGYPT.

EL MAHDI'S THREATS.

CAIRO, June 16.—The Mahdi has written a letter in which he appoints his Ameer as Governor of Dongola. He threatens to annihilate any Turkish force that is sent to the Soudan. The Governor of Dongola has sent the letter to Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Premier.

ADMIRAL HEWETT.

ADEN, June 16.—Admiral Hewett has arrived from his mission to the King of Abyssinia.

BRITISH ENGINEERS.

LONDON, June 16.—Two companies of engineers will leave Chatham immediately for Egypt.

THE SITUATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the *Daily News* admits that the British occupation of Egypt will be limited; that England is to advance £8,000,000 to Egypt, and that an international institution will be formed to receive the moneys hypothecated for debt and all the revenues of the country. France objects to England's advancing £8,000,000, and wishes to refer the question to the conference. The *Pall Mall Gazette* expresses the belief that no one outside the Cabinet will put up with these terms.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: England, June 12, withdrew the proposal to Turkey to send troops to the Soudan, and informed Turkey that if she refused the acception to be present at the conference it would meet without her.

A STATEMENT PROMISED.

Gladstone, Monday next, will make a statement concerning the Egyptian conference.

THE FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.

In the Lords, the Earl of Kimberly stated that the negotiations with France regarding the Egyptian conference had resulted in an arrangement which would be at once communicated to the Powers.

TO RELIEVE KASSALA.

The Governor of Massowat telegraphs that the result of Admiral Hewett's mission to the Abyssinian King John has been that the latter has undertaken to relieve Kassala and that the Gallabas tribe has assembled at Adowa for that purpose.

Thirty thousand of the Galabar, or Galas, tribe are about to descend along the Baraka River, while King John will enter the Egyptian territory by the way of Abisbo. King John attempts to relieve Kassala and Galas will rescue Kalabat. This step, taken by the Abyssinian King, will have remarkable results, extending beyond the mere relief of the beleagured garrisons.

GORDON.

It is stated that Gordon has evacuated the Government Palace at Khartoum and has taken possession of the Catholic mission-house and intrenched the grounds, which contain three wells and hundreds of date and orange trees.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL SHOT

BY A FRENCH SOLDIER.

BORDEAUX, June 16.—At a balloon ascension in the Place Quincane yesterday, George W. Roosevelt, the United States Consul, and wife were present. A French soldier fired a pistol at the Americans. The bullet passed through Roosevelt's hat, contused his head, and knocked him over. The wounded man pointed out the soldier, but the latter, with two companions, escaped. It is supposed the soldier mistook the Consul for an officer in civilian's dress, against whom he had a grudge. The Commander at Bordeaux has ordered an inquiry.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

NOT A DYNAMITER.

LONDON, June 16.—An explosion occurred this morning in a private house in the south of London, which the police have been watching for a long time. The police found that the occupant was engaged in mixing chemicals. He had one of his hands blown off in the explosion this morning. The police believe they have made a discovery which will lead to important results.

LATER—An investigation proves that the explosion was innocent. The occupant of the house is an electrician, and he was making experiments.

GUARDED.

In consequence of the threats of the dynamiters a cordon of armed watchmen has been placed around Eaton Hall, the Duke of Westminster's residence in Chester.

Between 6 o'clock in the evening and 6 in the morning hereafter only the main entrance to the police stations will be used. A constable will be kept on special duty all the time at the entrance.

THE LAND ACT A DISAGREEABLE NECESSITY.

In the Lords the Duke of Argyll moved for the returns of the working of the Land act in Ireland. The Duke believed the act defeated the intention of its framers and placed a pernicious power in the hands of the lawless and discontented. Earl Derby, the Colonial Secretary, regarded the act as a disagreeable necessity, and deprecated the Duke of Argyll's strictures.

THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH AMERICA.

In the Commons the Under Foreign Secretary stated that the correspondence with the American Government on the subject of the dynamiters, subsequent to that already before Parliament, was resumed May 10, 1882, and had been continued since. He could not enter into details nor give the dates of the later despatches.

THE ORANGEMEN.

DUBLIN, June 16.—At a mass-meeting of Orangemen at Belfast to protest against Earl Spencer's proclamation forbidding Orange and favoring district meetings Lord Arthur Hill was presented with a testimonial. Lord Claud Hamilton presided. Several members of the House of Lords and House of Commons were present and addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed declaring that the law-abiding classes of the Province of Ulster were determined lawfully to combat disloyal agitators who, protected by the Government, propagate crime, sedition, and outrage, involving peril to the Queen's authority, danger to loyal subjects, and injury to the best interests of the country, and asking the Conservative leaders to call the attention of Parliament to Earl Spencer's recent letter to Lord Arthur Hill. It was further resolved that a deputation headed by Lord Arthur Hill present a protest to Earl Spencer declaring that the meeting regards with bitter feeling the language used by the Irish Executive in his proclamation, rendering as it has the position of Loyalists more anxious and difficult, and trusting that Earl Spencer will now recognize the propriety of their attitude. Otherwise the responsibility will rest with the Government.

A FALSE ALARM.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says the events of today have shown that the police, as well as the people of London, are still in a panicky condition regarding possible dynamite conspiracies. A chemist working in his laboratory in Greenwich made an unfortunate combination, which resulted in an explosion, and blew off his left hand. Straightway the police and the press reported that another dynamite outrage had been attempted. The police seem to be primarily to blame for spreading the false alarm. They refused to allow the reporters to see the wounded man at the hospital to which he was taken, and some of the officers, with a view doubtless to magnifying the importance of their discovery, gave out that a dangerous dynamiter had been captured while at work manufacturing explosives with which to make another attack upon some of London's public buildings. The simple facts of the explosion are that it was caused by Mr. Paul Ward, a reputable chemist and electrical inventor, who was for ten years the principal assistant of Prof. William Spoteiswoode, President of the Royal Society, before his death in June, 1883. Mr. Ward was testing a new detonator, and the material with which he was experimenting, being dryer than he supposed, exploded spontaneously. Mr. Ward was badly injured, but a boy who was in the same room at the time of the explosion escaped unharmed.

KILLED HIS DAUGHTER.

A FRENCHMAN'S CRIME.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: A shocking and unique tragedy is reported from France. The principal actor was A. M. Anglicus, a native of Belgium, who had been established for some years as a merchant at Calais, and had become rich. He was past the middle age, and was a widower until recently, when he married a dashing young woman belonging to one of the bourgeoise families of Calais. M. Anglicus had one daughter who was nearly as old as her stepmother, and the two young women failed to agree. Mme. Anglicus appears to have been tyrannical and overbearing to the last degree, and was sustained in all her harshness by her husband, who was foolishly infatuated with his wife, and deaf to all the complaints of his daughter. At length Mlle. Anglicus could no longer endure the misery of her home, and she fled. Her father pursued and found her at a small hotel, where she had taken refuge with the intention of remaining there until she could procure a situation as a governess or companion. M. Anglicus implored his daughter to return, but she steadily refused, and in the heat of the discussion she applied a horrible epithet to her stepmother. This enraged M. Anglicus, who drew the blade of a sword-cane which he carried, and plunged it into her back. The weapon passed entirely through the young lady's body, its point projecting from her left breast. She died almost instantly in the arms of her murderer, who had no sooner committed the deed than he was overwhelmed with horror and remorse. He threw himself upon the body of his dead child, embracing her with passionate caresses, and, tearing open her dress, he kissed the wound, from which the blood was pouring, and vainly tried to stanch the flow with his lips. In the meantime his cries alarmed the people of the house, who summoned the police and had the murderer arrested. The story of his crime soon became known on the street, and the police in removing him to the prefecture had great difficulty in preventing his being lynched by the indignant citizens.

MARK LANE.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, June 16.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: There have been scanty offerings of English wheat. The trade in foreign wheat offstands is not improved. Values are against sellers. At Liverpool American red wheats have receded one penny. Maize is cheaper at London and dearer at Liverpool. Wheat cargoes off coast again received some attention from continental buyers. There were two arrivals and six sales. Four cargoes were withdrawn. The trade in wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment is against sellers with the advent of fine weather. Sales of English wheat during the week, 46,060 quarters at 37 shillings and 4 pence, against 44,364 quarters at 42 shillings and 9 pence the corresponding week last year.

MEXICO.

DIAZ AND TREVINO.

LAREDO, Tex., June 16.—It is now stated upon the authority of one who ought to know that the breach between Gens. Diaz and Treviño has been settled and a satisfactory agreement reached. By the terms of the agreement, it is said, Gen. Treviño will be made Secretary of War upon the accession of Diaz to the Presidency. This arrangement settles all apprehensions of a revolution growing out of the election of Diaz to the Presidency of Mexico.

THE ELECTIONS.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 16.—The national elections passed off quietly. The result is not yet known.

SPAIN.

PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

MADRID, June 16.—President Toreno, of the Chamber of Deputies, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Robledo, the present Minister of the Interior. This will produce changes in the Cabinet.

WORKING WITH ITALY AGAINST FRANCE.

In the Cabinet Council Canovas Del Castillo, President of the Council, informed his colleagues that Italy and Spain had united for action in the event of Sherif Wazan, the protégé of France, being proclaimed Sovereign of Morocco.

RUSSIA.

ARREST OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

CRONSTADT, June 16.—Another naval officer has been arrested on the charge of Nihilism.

PRECAUTIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—On the entry of the Duke Sergius into the city Saturday, householders were forbidden to admit strangers into their houses, and warned that disobedience would entail serious consequences.

GOSSIP FROM "TRUTH."

COURT NOTES.

London *Truth*, of May 29, says that the first drive the Queen took on her arrival at Balmoral was to the grave of John Brown.

The same authority declares that the reason the Prince and Princess of Wales do not inhabit Windsor Castle during Ascot week is that the condition on which it was offered to them by the Queen did not suit. The first was a stringent prohibition against smoking, except in the billiard and smoking-room, and second that the list of those invited should be revised by herself. The inference is that as the Prince desired to smoke in the drawing-room and surround himself with a number of questionable friends, the invitation of the Queen was unacceptable. This year Ascot villas will be at a discount, as the meeting will not be patronized by royalty. The tickets of admission to the inclosure, too, are not at all in such demand as in previous years. The distribution of these usually coveted cards falls on the Master of the Buck Hounds, and is the most invidious duty imaginable. The jealousy and bitterness occasioned among the competitors for them not infrequently leads to lifelong enmities.

By the way, the Earl of Cork—the present holder of the office—is said to have got into terrible disfavor at court because he gave a dance at his house in town before the termination of the court mourning.

An official denial has been published in Berlin of the report that the Prince of Bulgaria was to be married to Princess Victoria of Hohenzollern, second daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany. The Prince expressed a wish to be allowed to pay his addresses to the young Princess. The idea, however, did not meet with favor in the eyes of the Crown Prince and Princess, and the Emperor sent a message from Berlin peremptorily forbidding such an engagement. The Prince has no private fortune, and his position in Bulgaria is by no means secure. The Princess will probably be betrothed in the course of the summer to a Prince belonging to one of the richest and most powerful families in Germany.

Another scandalous (royal) job, it is said, will shortly be perpetrated. Vice-Admiral Rice will soon vacate the command at the Nore, and the authorities are credited with the intention of appointing Prince Leiningen to succeed him. This is to avoid his Serene Highness being compulsorily retired owing to non-service, he not having been actively employed for eight years.

THE KALAMINE SCANDAL.

Mme. de Kalamine, the morganatic spouse of the Grand Duke of Hesse, has left Darmstadt for Berlin, whence she proceeded to Paris. The idea that the marriage was a great shock to the family of the bridegroom is entirely erroneous, for his intentions were perfectly well-known to his daughters and to Prince and Princess Alexander of Hesse, and Queen Victoria was informed before she left Windsor for Germany. Negotiations are pending with the object of bringing about an amicable arrangement by which Mme. de Kalamine will be created Countess of Jugenheim, and receive a handsome annual income, on condition of her absenting herself from Germany.

VALUABLE PICTURES.

Sir Philip Miles, of Leigh Court, has obtained the sanction of the British Court of Chancery for the sale of his famous gallery of paintings. It will be offered June 28. There are three masterpieces by Rubens: "The Woman Taken in Adultery," "The Conversion of Saul," and "The Holy Family"; four by Raffaelle (one from the Orkney collection), five by Murillo, four by Claude (two from the Alfieri Palace), and many other gems. This will be the sale of the year. The collection is expected to realize considerably over $500,000.

NAVAL ARISTOCRATS.

The Duke of Edinburg's son has received the permission of his grandmother Victoria to become a sailor.

RUSSIAN NIHILISTS.

The correspondent of the London *News* at St. Petersburg, telegraphing May 27, says: It is stated that a special commission is to be formed of the Ministers of War and Marine, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Inspector-General of Cavalry, and several other Generals, under the Presidency of the Grand Duke Vladimir, commanding the Guards, to inquire into the spread of Nihilism in the army and navy. Another commission is spoken of for the purpose of overhauling the secret records of the original old third section of political police.

Political arrests continue to be made almost daily, and cease to attract any attention. A few mornings ago a well-known family in St. Petersburg was suddenly alarmed by the appearance of a posse of heavy, clanking gendarmes and police, who unceremoniously entered the apartments while most of the inmates were still slumbering, and carried off the governess to the fortress. The girl had only entered the family the previous day. No explanation of any kind was offered.

Considerable interest is manifested in the mysterious cause of the railway accident on the Moscow line Sunday morning (May 25), whereby eleven persons were injured and one Frenchman was killed. The rails appear to have been purposely unscrewed and deprived of bolts during the night. The general belief is that it was the work of personal revenge on the part of some of the servants of the railway company. A reward of £50 has been offered by one of the Directors for the discovery of the guilty person. The train that followed the one to which the accident occurred contained the Grand Duke Sergius and Duke Alexander of Oldenburg and the Minister of Railways and Communications, Admiral Possiet, who was on his way to Moscow in a special train at the time.

GERMANY AND THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

An eminent foreign diplomatist, said to be Prince Hohenlohe, whose identity is but thinly disguised, was recently interviewed by the Paris correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* concerning the prospects of the Anglo-French understanding about the Egyptian conference. The diplomatist replied to the questions of his interviewer as follows:

The prospect of an understanding entirely depends upon whether M. Ferry has the courage to use to the last the advantages at his disposal, regardless of England. The situation is exceptionally favorable for France. England's disadvantages are threefold: (1) The balance of parties, and Parliament offers no firm foundation either for the policy of Mr. Gladstone or for a possible Jingo-Imperialism. (2) England's policy in Egypt has culminated in an unparalled fiasco, which cannot be put right for some months to come. (3) Russian advance in Central Asia, of which England may say nothing, but of which she ever thinks with fear and trembling, has now attained a stage that compels England to abstain from all European difficulties. M. Ferry, on the other hand, is singularly fortunate. Since the conclusion of the treaty of Tientsin he has a docile majority at his disposal, and he is besides entirely free from all anxiety concerning the European situation. The fear of a surprise by Germany, which has hitherto paralyzed France, is vanishing, and, although this conviction has not yet permeated the mass of the people, the Government knows that France need not entertain any fear on that score. If, besides this, you also remember that France is fully conscious of her strength, while in England just and serious doubts are entertained whether, in face of the military development of the European Continent, the old doctrine of the worth of her floating fortresses will still hold good, even if they had no doubt on this subject, their belief is not strong enough not to shrink before putting it to the test. Under these circumstances I believe that M. Ferry might attempt anything so far as England is concerned, if only he had the courage to will and the requisit indifference to consequences to strike while the iron is hot—that is to say, if he does not wait until England has patched up her much battered prestige by a successful autumn campaign in the Soudan.

THE VATICAN AND FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Pontifical organ, the *Moniteur de Rome*, learns by special telegram from Paris that the Holy See will not name any French Cardinals at the next consistory unless the suppressed allowance made to National Cardinals is restored by the French Government, and by another from Berlin that an interchange of letters took place between the Pope and Emperor William after Prince Frederick's visit to the Vatican. The publication of these telegrams is equivalent to an official confirmation of their contents.

IRVING ON THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION.

Mr. Henry Irving presided May 29 at the annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund. There was an unusually large attendance. Mr. Irving, in proposing the toast of the evening, said, referring to the position of actors at the present day:

"There are more prizes for the actor nowadays than of yore. The taste for the drama is more widely diffused; playgoers have multiplied; actors have a greater sphere of popularity, and better salaries than were known many years ago. It has long ceased to be a maxim, even in fastidious circles, that 'going on the stage' is the last phase of social deterioration. Acting is more generally recognized as a fine art than it ever was before, and we no longer trouble ourselves to answer those who assert that the stage is inconsistent with culture. It has been recently stated that, while it is true that gentlemen of education are eager to enter the dramatic profession, gentlewomen are not numbered amongst our recruits. We have been told that the prejudice of parents and guardians against the stage as a vocation is as strong as ever, and that our actresses are not, even to a limited extent, drawn from the well-bred and the well-educated classes. Speaking from my own knowledge, I can say that nothing can be more erroneous. There is a perfect multitude of gentlewomen eager to enter the profession that, as a rule, are debarred by only one disadvantage—inability to act. The enthusiasm for our calling has never reached a higher pitch; and I can find no more striking illustration of this than the great change in the tone which actors themselves adopt in speaking of their own profession. When I read their speeches of not many years ago I am struck by the depression, by the apparent consciousness that the drama appealed to but a small section of the community, and that the stage was altogether in a very bad way. That is not our present tone. Nobody speaks of the theatre now with bated breath. We stand erect and confident in the good opinion of our fellow-citizens, sure that our art has received its worthiest award from the best intelligence of the time."

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS IN THE EAST.

The Moscow *Gazette* now gives its opinion on the question of Sarakhs, and plainly says that, although the Sarakhs acquired by Russia is not New but Old Sarakhs, "the difference in reality is not great. We have established ourselves in any case on the frontiers of Afghanistan." M. Katkoff observes with evident satisfaction the wholesome fear which England has of Rusian prestige in Central Asia. He does not, however, think, as far as he can judge, that Russia entertains any secret idea of invading Persia or Afghanistan. But she is, on the other hand, by no means adverse to a closer and more friendly approachement with these Eastern neighbors. It is time that England, the article continues, cried "Halt!" to herself on the other side of the Himalayas.

THE LEVY-MORTON INCIDENT.

A Paris correspondent of London *Truth* writes: It is a dangerous thing to touch French conspirators. The United States Minister has exposed himself to a menacing growl from an official organ by giving an entertainment in honor of the Comte de Paris and his ducal advisers. Mr. Morton is one of those men who, when he has visitors at his house, does his best to send them away with an agreeable impression. When the Comte de Paris, the Duc Decazes, the Countess de Ganay (née Ridgeway), the De Broglies, *et tutti quanti*, were his guests a fortnight ago, he doubtless thought he would best please them by humoring the pretensions of the first-named personage to the throne of France. Indeed, if he had not done so, neither the head of the House of France nor his partisans would have enjoyed themselves. The Comte de Paris is a plain country squire in Normandy, but he stands very much upon his regal dignity at Chantilly and in the Faubourg St. Germain, where the Duchess of Galliera allows him the use of a mansion which her son scorns to inhabit. The Comte de Paris' disposition has undergone a marked change since the Comte de Chambord's death. He was always touchy, but he is now outrageux. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire has reminded me that Thiers said of him in 1872, "Le Comte de Paris mettrait le feu aux quatre coins de la France pour cuire son œuf." If he had been treated at the house of the American Minister as a simple gentleman, in the presence of Lord Lyons and Prince Hohenlohe, he would have been sure to have taken offense. Having invited him, Mr. Morton was easily drawn by his hospitable bent into receiving him in a way that has nettled the gods of the Republican Olympus. Among the circumstances boasted of by the royalists is the following, which throws a strong light on the character of the pretender. A young lady expressed to the United States Minister her wish to be acquainted with the Comte de Paris. Mr. Morton conveyed to him her desire. Instead of advancing towards her as Louis Quatorze or the Prince of Wales certainly would have done, he intimated that he would feel much pleasure in allowing her to be presented. Accordingly Mr. Morton went back to her and said (what else could he say, given the situation and the pretensions of Philippe VII.?): "The Comte de Paris permits me to introduce you to him?" Orleanists present made use of this and other small incidents to give rise to the idea that the United States had in a way admitted the sovereignty of Philippe VII. Telegrams were sent to heads of royalist committees in the provinces, which naturally were looked into by officials and reported on. Hence the growl of the semi-official press. It would not surprise me were I to hear of steps being taken to sweep the entire Orleans family out of the country. They will never be able to make the monarchical Humpty-Dumpty what it was again, but they might be a cause of serious trouble. I think it was an error of judgment for the American Minister to have invited an active and open pretender and his staff to the residence of the legation. I dare say he was led into it by a set of American ladies, quite unworthy of their great country, who set up to be the leaders of society here because they have large fortunes and have married idle Frenchmen of more or less dubious nobility. These ladies regard all untitled Europeans as mean whites, and have got to fancy that a nation without a nobility is like a garden without flowers. It is quite true, as the *Republique Francaise* alleges, that Mr. and Mrs. Morton are liable to meet, in royalist drawing-rooms, speckled peaches, who would not be admitted into any respectable house in New York. As Mrs. Morton has beauty, fine shoulders, and is very ornamental in a ball-room, it is not astonishing that she should be run after by the Comte de Paris set. I think her too clever to share their illusions, but I dare say she is not insensible to their attentions.

CABLE NOTES.

The Indian Government has decided to subsidize the powerful Afghan tribe of the Ghilzais.

Advices from Greenland state that the brig Eleria was crushed by ice and ten of her crew drowned.

The French Chamber of Deputies rejected an amendment to the Three Years' Military-Service bill granting immunity to pupils in the State schools.

Emile Gaudin, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, is dead. As an advocate of the Nantes dealers in pork he was a strong opponent of the importation of American pork.

A woman has been arrested at Elberfeld having in her possession four boxes of explosive material which it was intended to explode at Wiesbaden. The discovery prevented the Emperor's intended visit to that place.

The Berlin *Voss Gazette* says: "Although Germany is not directly interested in the Mediterranean, Sig. Mancini, the Italian Foreign Minister, recognizes her position as an international arbiter. He also wants to remind France of the German and Italian alliance."

The Dutch Chamber has agreed to obtain a credit of 1,500,000 florins to be used in enlarging the Dutch naval forces at Acheen, Sumatra, with a view to invigorated action against the dependencies of that colony and to rescue the crew of the steamer Nisero.

The Paris *Temps* Aden (Arabia) correspondent says: "The English have occupied the village of Sheikh-Osman, near Aden, and are extending the fortifications and forming an arsenal which will be capable of use as a base of extensive operations on the Red Sea coast."

In the German Reichstag yesterday the first three paragraphs of the bill for the insurance of working people against accidents passed. They provide that the sums insured for shall not exceed the amount of a year's wages. The motion to include chimney-sweepers in the scope of the bill was unanimously adopted.

There was a match game of cricket yesterday between the Philadelphia team and the Marylebone (England) Club. The Englishmen went to bat first and made a score of 406 in the first inning. The play was close throughout. When the game suspended the Americans had scored 37, with one wicket down. The weather was all that could be desired.

It is stated that the woman arrested at Elberfeld came from America. She is described as tall and stout and having a deep-toned voice. She was tracked from Bremen to Elberfeld. The railway officials had strict orders to examine all travelers' baggage during the Emperor's recent visit to Ems. It is supposed the Berlin police were advised of the intended attempt to explode dynamite at Wiesbaden.

At Berlin Herr Puttkamer, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, has issued seventy-one notices of appointments to the new Prussian Staatsrath. Among those appointed are: Herr Levetzow, President of the Reichstag; Ratibor, President of the Oberhaus; the members of the Reichstag: Count Arnlund Boitzenburg, Dr. Gneist, and Herren Minnigerode and Dietze, also Bishop Fulda and Herren Beningsen and Miquet.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

Toronto City Councilmen Charge Attempted Bribery—Personal Encounters.

TORONTO, Ont., June 16.—[Special.]—A great sensation was created in the City Council tonight before proceeding with the discussion as to the acceptance of a tender for a new pumping-engine, when, in speaking to a question of privilege, Ald. Brandon stated that he had been approached to vote for an American firm. He read an affidavit implicating two persons, who, he affirmed, promised him money for his vote, and sufficient to recompense him for the loss of reputation should he be defeated at the polls next election. Ald. Davies followed by stating that he had been offered a new pump for his brewery—for what purpose had to be inferred. Ald. Hastings also said approaches were made to him, but he would refuse to give names unless to a judicial court. An animated discussion followed, people in the gallery, which was crowded, giving vent to their feelings in hisses, applause, etc., till the Mayor threatened to clear them out and adjourn the Council. Finally a motion was passed referring the whole matter to the County Judge, including charges made against officials of the waterworks department, for investigation under oath, and to report the result to the Council. After adjournment of the Council personalities were indulged in, members calling each other liars, and two had a scuffle. Ex-Ald. Ryan also attacked Capt. John Beaty, knocking him down, the lie having previously been exchanged between them. There has not been for many years such an exhibition, both during and after the Council tonight.

A BOOKKEEPER SENTENCED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 13.—George H. Jennings, age 28, a member of the New Haven Bicycle Club, well esteemed in social circles and one of the most trusted bookkeepers in the large hardware manufacturing store of J. B. Sargent & Co., entered the City Court this morning with his employer, surrendering himself to the officer, and confessed to the court that he had stolen from his employer silver plate worth $2,410. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and was immediately taken to jail and taught to make chair seats. He was soon to marry a wealthy lady. She is said to remain faithful to him in his misfortune. He had recently acquired a fancy for stock gambling.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 16.—An application has been made from K[illegible] Department of Customs for perm[illegible] whisky into Canada and thence to export it to New York as ex-warehoused from this country. The ostensible object is to enable shippers to pay duties in New York instead of Kentucky. The application was refused. Application has also been made to the Customs Department to allow the importation of an article called tea-dust, an analysis of which shows it to be an admixture of sand and other ingredients. It was decided that the article was injurious, and it was not admitted.

A PORTRAIT OF THE CZAR.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16.—[Special.]—Some time since a Russian ship came here, and her officers and crew received such consideration from the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, the manager of the Sailors' Bethel, that the master made it the subject of a communication to his home Government. A few weeks since Dr. Witherspoon received through the Russian Minister at Washington a kindly message from the Czar, transmitting his portrait to adorn the walls of the Bethel. Tonight the portrait, elegantly framed, was formally presented. Russian flags were mingled with the Stars and Stripes and Russian national airs were played.

THE METROPOLIS.

Probable Consolidation of the Baltimore & Ohio and Postal Telegraph Companies.

Wabash Bondholders and Receivers' Certificates—Methodist Delegates from England Greeted.

Another War in Ocean Immigrant Rates—Arrest of an Illinois Youth Charged with Theft.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ANOTHER CONSOLIDATION PROBABLE.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—The price of Western Union stock was affected in the Stock Exchange today by reports that terms had been agreed upon for the consolidation of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Postal Telegraph Companies. It was ascertained that a conference was held during the forenoon by persons prominently identified with the two companies named. Robert Garrett, D. H. Bates, Vice-President Cummins, of the Postal, and others were said to have been present. A cautious reticence was preserved by the gentlemen interested as to the outcome. Mr. Cummins stated emphatically that nothing would be settled before Thursday. It was believed that the two companies were to be merged into one in order to make the opposition to Western Union more effective. D. H. Bates was mentioned as the probable President of the new company.

A LEGAL WAR ENDED.

The legal war between the Western Union and the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies came to an end—at least for the present—this afternoon. The hearing of the several motions for injunctions in the five suits pending between those two companies was begun at 2:30 p. m. before Judge Sedgwick in Superior Court Chambers. Judge Sedgwick vacated the three injunctions obtained by the Western Union and the Gold & Stock Telegraph Companies restraining the Baltimore & Ohio from constructing its lines on Second and Eleventh avenues and on William, Beaver, and Broad streets, and the court directed that an order should be entered insuring to the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate its lines over the routes and through the streets designated. The officers of the Baltimore & Ohio will proceed at once with their work of extension.

THE WABASH.

THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE ROAD.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—The proposed issue of Receivers' certificates to take care of the floating indebtedness of the Wabash Company is exciting much discussion in certain financial quarters. Some of the bondholders are disposed to dispute the assumption that the prospective certificates will have priority over the first-mortgage bonds as liens upon the property. It is admitted that Receivers' certificates usually take precedence over all other liens, but in this case it is argued that, as the Wabash was not put into Receivers' hands at the instigation of bondholders, nothing can take the place of the first-mortgage lien. The Receivership proceedings were instituted by persons holding some of the obligations belonging to the floating debt. An official statement was authorized today to the effect that the entire floating debt of the Wabash Company, including indorsed paper, was about $4,000,000. The accrued interest due July 1 will amount to $4,000,000 or $4,500,000. Interest on the Hannibal and Naples mortgages was paid June 1, and it is thought that about two-thirds of the interest falling due next month will be paid.

METHODISM.

ENGLISH DELEGATES GREETED.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—The Methodist preachers met today at St. Paul's Church, Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, to greet the delegates from the Wesleyan Conference, of England, who have been attending the General Conference of the Methodist Church at Philadelphia. The delegates are the Rev. Robert Newton Young, Secretary of the British Wesleyan Conference and Classical Tutor of the Wesleyan Training College at Birmingham, and the Rev. Sylvester Whitehead, Superintendent Minister of the Cheetham Hill Circuit of Manchester, England, and for a number of years a missionary in China. The Rev. Mr. Young, among other things, said the only thing that would save England from Romamsm was Methodism. They might get rid of one or two eccentricities, but the spirit of Methodism was destined to survive all churches in all lands. The Rev. Mr. Whitehead said the most thorough Protestant church in England today was the Methodist church. Catholicism could not succeed no matter what its effort. Culture, science civilization, was fighting it. The Methodist Church did its part. Some ministers had begun to tone down the old form, but the Methodist Church stood firm in its faith. They should not be so careful to antagonize doctrines, such as evolution and revolution, which we had heard presented through an emasculated Christianity born in Brooklyn as to impress their own.

IMMIGRANT RATES.

THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AT WAR.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—Another war in immigrant passenger rates broke out today among the rival English steamship lines. The Inman Company opened the fight by reducing its rates from $18 for outward passage and $21 for prepaid tickets to $15 for both ways. This reduction was immediately followed by a similar cut on the part of the White Star, Cunard, and Anchor Lines. The State Line determined to go below all competitors, and put down its immigrant tickets to $14 both ways. The National people said that they were charging $17 for outward tickets and $21 for prepaid passages, as heretofore, but agents of other lines say that National tickets are selling for $14 both ways. The agents of the Continental lines are selling tickets at the old rates and say they will make no reduction. All the English lines are prepared for further reductions if any further cut is made, but each agent says that his company will not take the initiative in such a movement.

IN THE TOILS.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A YOUNG MAN.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—Post-Office-Inspector Newcombe arrived in town today and reported the arrest at Naugatuck, Conn., of Earnest Koehler on a charge of stealing a money-letter from Herman Kloeckner in July, 1883, at Mendota, Ill. Koehler and Kloeckner were fellow-students at a college in Mendota. The post-office authorities have been hunting for him ever since, and it was only recently that Inspector Newcombe and his colleague, Mr. Carpenter, traced Koehler to Naugatuck, Conn., where they found him working in a rubber factory. He had been employed there for three months. Koehler was quite taken aback when Inspector Newcombe laid a hand on his shoulder and told him he was a prisoner. Soon afterward Koehler admitted stealing the letter. He was held to await a warrant, and next week will be taken by Mr. Newcombe to Illinois for trial.

THE DEMOCRATS.

A PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—It is reported tonight that there was a conference Saturday night in the Astor House, which was attended by a number of active Democrats—several of them being from Kings County—to discuss the political situation, and especially a policy to be put into operation at Saratoga. It was generally agreed, it is said, that if possible a contest between the rival candidates in this State should be avoided, and that the delegation chosen for Chicago should be free to act there as it may seem best at the time. It is proposed that the delegates from each Congressional district choose the delegate to Chicago, and that for the four delegates-at-large there shall be nominated a compromise ticket, containing the names of Mr. Bliss, of Buffalo, who is an intimate friend of Gov. Cleveland, Mr. Daniel Manning, Mr. John Kelly, and Mr. John C. Jacobs. This plan, it is believed, will avoid any contest, and it is thought that the contested seats may be so disposed of as to prevent any defined struggle between the friends of Mr. Cleveland and the friends of Mr. Flower. Gen. Slocum will doubtless be entered on the lists if there is a trial of strength.

The delegates from Perry Belmont's district will doubtless choose ex-Judge Vaughan, of Richmond County, and ex-District-Attorney Downing, of Queens, as the delegates to the National Convention. They will go to oppose Mr. Cleveland, but will not be committed to Mr. Flower. From Brooklyn it is believed that Hugh McLaughlin, Henry Cullen, or ex-Senator J. F. Pierce in his stead, William C. Kingsley, Felix Campbell, A. Van Wyck, and, possibly, ex-Congressman Bliss will go as delegates. Kings County contingent is non-committal. No one as yet knows where it will throw its influence, but the preference for second place, is for Slocum. The leading Democrats in Brooklyn are disposed to estimate Mr. Blaine's running power higher than the Independent Republicans are, and they are convinced that the latter are not the best advisers in the crisis.

GRANT & WARD.

IN THE COURTS.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Supreme Court granted an order today in the suit of the Marine Bane against U. S. Grant, Ferdinand Ward, and others, directing the Sheriff of Kings County to transfer to John T. Wilson, Receiver in the suit of John H. Morris, as Assignee of James D. Fish against U. S. Grant, William S. Warner, and others, the property in his possession levied upon under the attachment issued in the action of the Marine Bank against the property of Ferdinand Ward.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

Gerald Thomas Tulley, Cashier of the Preston Bank, of Preston, England, is held for extradition upon a charge of forgery.

Mr. Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist who has been laboring with Mr. Moody in England the last winter, will arrive Friday on the Britannic. He will remain a few weeks on private business.

A suit in admiralty involving $450,000 has been begun in the United States District Court by the owners of the steamship Lepanto, who sue to recover damages for a collision with the steamer Edam.

Roland Lee, claiming to have been at one time a wealthy citizen of Louisville, Ky., has been arrested, charged with stealing a large quantity of tools from a machine-shop. Lee's wife and five children appear in a destitute condition.

Bricklayers' Union, No. 4, have resolved to withdraw their patronage from all butchers who do not display the sign: "Positively no Chicago beef sold here." The New York County Veterinary Medical Society has indorsed the bill to prevent the sale of Chicago-killed beef in the New York market as an important sanitary measure.

The funeral of the late Dr. Baird, whose sudden death occurred Sunday, while he was on his way from Tennessee to attend the Presbyterian Council in Ireland, took place yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Baird, a cousin of the deceased. The body will be taken to Nashville, where other funeral services will be held and the body interred.

A BANK CLOSED.

A Milwaukee Institution Going Out of Business—Creditors Will Lose Nothing.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—Wild reports of probable or actual failures of prominent business houses in this city have prevailed during the afternoon and evening. A careful following up of these reports showed that in each case where trouble was said to exist there was no occasion for anxiety. Reporters were kept flying about till late at night chasing down story after story, only to find that there was no truth in the reports. No business house in the city can be found to be embarrassed, but it is stated that the Manufacturers' Bank, which has been doing a light business for some time, will close tomorrow, and it is probable that all the reports arose from this fact. The following notice will be posted on the door of the bank tomorrow:

Owing to inability to convert our assets so as to meet the immediate demands of depositors, the Board of Directors have unanimously resolved to suspend payment. The assets of the bank will be placed in the hands of a Receiver for the purpose of liquidation.

A decision to take this action was reached by the Directors at a late hour tonight. It is understood that the principal owners of the bank, Messrs. Harbrouck, Coura, Candee, and a few others, all of whom are men of wealth, will see that no depositors or creditors of the institution shall suffer any loss. The closing of the bank has no significance so far as the general business of the city is concerned.

OBITUARY.

Dr. W. C. Quigley.

Dr. W. C. Quigley, one of the earliest settlers in Alton, Ill., died there Saturday night, in the 65th year of his age, after a brief illness, although his health has been far from good for some time past. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. Dr. Quigley was well known in Southern Illinois for years, and his death will bring sorrow to a large circle who knew and loved him. He was a brother of Mrs. R. W. Patterson and Mrs. S. C. Neef, of this city. The funeral services will be held at Alton today.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

Minnie C. Brown, who lives with her second husband, Walter Brown, at No. 1445 State street, was arrested on a charge of making threats to kill, the complainant being G. T. Bryant, of the firm of Bryant & Rogers, Milwaukee, Wis., the former husband of the prisoner. Bryant married the woman several years ago, and the result of the union was a daughter, now 15 years old, who lives with her father and stepmother. Five years ago the couple separated on a divorce, the woman coming to Chicago, where she subsequently married her present husband. During the interval that has elapsed since their separation Bryant alleges that she has constantly persecuted him by various methods, frequently going to Milwaukee and making her presence obnoxious, and also writing damaging letters and postals of an obscene character to his friends. One of the latter who was in frequent receipt of such communications was O. B. Ruth, of the Castle Shirt Company, on Clark street, between whom and Bryant there existed an intimacy, the latter when in the city being the guest of the other. The woman is said to have besieged Ruth in person, trying to ascertain the occasions when her former husband would be in this city. He arrived yesterday via the Northwestern, accompanied by his daughter, whom he was taking from school to her stepmother, who is visiting in the country. They were met at the depot by Mrs. Brown, who assailed Miss Bryant, striking her over the head with an umbrella, and using other violence. As the young woman and her father passed on it is claimed that the divorced wife and mother followed them along the street, applying vile epithets to them and threatening to kill both. Mr. Bryant subsequently procured a warrant for the arrest of the woman, which was served. Mrs. Brown was afterwards bailed out by her present husband.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

At No. 17 Jonson street live John Rapp and his second wife. She has two daughters by a former marriage and he has a son, John Rapp Jr., also the result of a prior union. The latter married one of his stepmother's daughters, but the marital relations were not harmonious, and she recently left him and went to work out. He remained at the home of his father, and it is said has been drinking heavily. Last night he was standing in front of Dan Sullivan's saloon, at Twelfth street and Newberry avenue, when his stepmother came along. She asked him to go home with her, whereupon, she alleges, he struck her. She produced a 22-calibre revolver and fired a shot at Rapp Jr. The bullet struck him above the third rib, glanced downward, and coming out at the hip fell into his boot. The wound was not serious, the bullet following a line just beneath the skin. He was taken home. She was arrested and refused to talk, as every question addressed her sent her into an attack of hysteria. At last accounts her husband was trying to secure bonds for her.

CUT HIS THROAT.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Carl Stolz, 60 years old, employed as a bartender at Adolph Mueller's saloon, No. 399 South Canal street, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor in his bedroom at the rear of the saloon. He was discovered by Mrs. Mueller, who summoned the police. The suicide was taken to the County Hospital, where he died.

POSTURES IN SITTING.

M. Delaunay, of Paris, has been making extensive investigations upon the subject of postures in sitting as regards the extremities. He finds that the Chinese cross the left arm over the right, while Europeans cross the right over the left. Robust children cross the right over the left. Those who cannot work or are idiotic do the contrary. A great many women cross the left leg over the right. Among opera-dancers some always cross the right leg over the left, but not one crosses the left over the right habitually. Infants under 3 years cross the left arm over the right, and when older reverse the position. The Professor finds that men generally cross the right leg over the left, and cites the statements of tailors that trousers are always more worn on the left side, which bears most of the weight. Many conclusions are drawn from these facts, the most important one being that the left brain develops before the right, but finally the right predominates.

LUCKY BALDWIN.

His Fourth Wife Forty Years Younger than He Is—The Reason for the Nickname of a Pacific Coast Capitalist—Beginning Life as a Hostler, and Now Worth Many Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, (Cal.) Correspondence New York *Sun:* The recent marriage of E. J. Baldwin, otherwise known as "Lucky" Baldwin, to a poor girl forty years younger than himself has caused something of a flutter in society, but Baldwin's marriages have ceased to be sensational. This is his fourth venture within the memory of many people now living, and nothing that he may do in the matrimonial line will surprise his old friends and acquaintances much.

Like all the millionaires of the gold coast, Lucky Baldwin has a history. Twenty years ago he was a hostler in a livery-stable here, with no more expectation of being rich than the average drudge employed in such a capacity. When mining speculation became the rage he dabbled a little in stocks with a month's wages, just as an Eastern laboring man might invest his savings in a lottery-ticket, or stake them on the ace, with the desperate chance of winning something. Baldwin won about $800 at the first clip, and forthwith resigned his onerous and responsible duties as a stable-cleaner and groom, and set up a small livery-stable for himself. This seemed to be enough to satisfy his every dream of glory; but in the course of time he found business good, and with a little money in hand made another investment in stocks. Once more fortune smiled on him, and he drew out several thousand dollars. Then livery-stable keeping lost its charms to him. He sold his stable and his business, and frequented the Stock Board. Another successful deal or two gave him the sobriquet of Lucky, and it has stuck to him ever since.

His first big strike was in Crown Point and Belcher in 1871. Flushed with his triumphs, and then commanding millions in money, he went into Ophir with Jim Keene, and both doubled their wealth. Baldwin was then one of the organizers of the Stock Board, and after awhile, catching the building fever, he put up the Baldwin Hotel, which cost $3,000,000. When the mining speculating era vanished he found himself poorer than he had been for many a month, but still rich, and getting his money into shape he set out to enjoy life. He purchased a magnificent ranch at Los Angeles, and, retaining possession of the Baldwin, he put his remaining cash into safe investments. His fortune is variously estimated today at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000; but whatever it is, he lives as expensively as any man on the coast, and has all and more than he knows how to spend.

Of his three former wives only one is dead. His first wife was a German, and his daughter by her married Budd Doble, the horseman, but did not live with him long. One of his former wives, on whom at the separation he settled $1,000,000, is living here with a married daughter. The bride of today is Miss Lillie C. Bennett, who is 20 years of age, a recent graduate from a seminary, and quite attractive as regards physical charms. Lucky is 60 if he is a day,—and some say he is more than that, though all admit that he is looking unusually young and frisky just now. Miss Bennett's parents lived in Sacramento until about a year ago, her father being an architect. When his health failed last summer he was advised to move to the southern part of the State, and he chose Los Angeles as a place of residence. It was there that the young girl met Baldwin, who has been in the habit of spending much of his time on his magnificent ranch in that vicinity. The fondness of the strangely assorted couple has for some time been a subject of gossip, and society long ago made up its mind that there was to be a wedding. The ceremony was performed at the humble home of the bride's parents without ostentation, and at its conclusion the bridal party started for the East, intending to be absent about two months. On their return they will give a series of entertainments at Mr. Baldwin's home in this city.

A year ago last January Baldwin's luck was emphasized in a strange manner. He had for some time, it is alleged, been living on terms of intimacy with a young woman named Verona Baldwin, who said she was his niece, but the two had had a quarrel and Baldwin had cast her off. Early one morning the occupants of the Baldwin were startled by a pistol-shot in one of the upper corridors, and investigation revealed the fact that Baldwin had been shot at and wounded by the girl. Lucky was walking along the corridor in company with Mrs. Carroll, another niece, when they met Miss Baldwin, who, as soon as she passed, turned and fired. Mrs. Carroll fainted and Lucky ran, pursued by the young woman, who made several attempts to fire again, but without effect. Baldwin finally dodged into the room of a gentleman friend, the girl following, and from this apartment they fled to others. The police had been notified, and a policeman arrived just in time to disarm Miss Baldwin, for she had got her pistol in working order again, and in a moment more would have been able to do execution with it. Two surgeons were soon at Baldwin's bedside, and it was discovered that he had escaped with a wound in the arm, which was not of much consequence.

In the City Prison Miss Baldwin, who was laboring under intense excitement, told her story in a pitiful way. She said that Baldwin had betrayed her, and being desirous of ridding himself of her procured her a position at San Anita as a teacher. The story of her relations with him followed her, however, and she was compelled to give up the school. Being without money or friends, she returned to this city, and implored him to assist her, but without success. After making several calls on him and being rebuffed, she determined to kill him. People who knew the girl spoke of her as highly educated and of good character previous to her acquaintance with Baldwin. It was known that she had made several efforts to secure work in this city before she made the attempt on his life. Baldwin asserted that she had been persecuting him for years, and that her murderous assault on him was because of his refusal to give her money. At her trial it was found that she was insane, and she escaped punishment.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS DEPRESSED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12.—The Tilden letter is a wet blanket on the Democracy of the State. The general sentiment is that the tariff muddle destroyed all hope of success in Indiana with any candidates except Tilden and Hendricks. With few exceptions, Democrats insist on nominating the "old ticket" and refuse to listen to Tilden's declination unless made in favor of Hendricks. McDonald's free-trade ideas would cost the Democrats the State, and Democratic candidates for State offices are much depressed over the fear that they cannot swim in the wake of the "old ticket." The Republicans are jubilant, as the Democracy is now compelled to stand on its record. Hendricks is the only Democrat that they fear.

A COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

New York *Sun:* Young man (departing for college)—"Well, father, good-by! You may expect to hear from me often; and I trust that on my return you will find that I have not been unmindful of your self-sacrificing efforts to provide me with an education. Good-by!"

Father (with emotion)—"Good-by, my son—good-by!"

Young man (three months later, arriving from college)—"Ah, Governor, how de do? Delighted to see you, bah Jove! Beastly weathaw this, don't you know? How's the folks? Doosed glahd to get home!" etc., etc.

The old gentleman thinks of bringing suit against the college.

AN EXPERT.

The *Medical Journal* states that at a recent trial in New York City an expert under cross-examination was asked if he recognized certain books as authorities concerning the matter in hand. He replied that he was familiar with all of the books mentioned, and considered them as authorities. The witness was then allowed to leave the stand, and the lawyer's clerk was sworn. He testified that the titles of the works in question were fictitious, having been concocted in the office to which he was attached.

A HUSBAND'S AFFECTION.

Texas Siftings: Taking care of a baby and sewing buttons on a wife's shoes were adduced in a trial in Nebraska the other day as evidence to show a husband's affection for a wife whom he subsequently shot.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "Red Letter Nights."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. Kiralfy Bros. in "Excelsior."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Lewis Morrison in "Victor."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "True Hearts of Erin."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Forepaugh's Circus and Menagerie.
Corner State and Twenty-second streets. Afternoon and evening.

Base-Ball.
Thirty-ninth street. Game between the Chicago and Kansas City Unions at 4 p. m.

Casino Skating-Rink.
State and Twenty-fourth streets. Roller-skating, bicycle-riding, etc.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1884.

THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address from now until the close of the Presidential campaign for 25 cents; five copies to one address for $1 or ten copies for $2. This is an unprecedented offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page paper, printed in clear, legible type. It contains a great variety of news, miscellany, editorials discussing live topics of the day, short stories, and a full commercial report.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will actively espouse the cause of Blaine and Logan, and will spare no efforts to bring success to the nominees of the Republican party, whose election, it is convinced, will be triumphantly recorded by the people in November.

DR. ALEXANDER MARTIN has resigned the Presidency of the De Pauw University at Greencastle, Ind.

THE national election in Mexico passed off without disturbance. The result has not been ascertained yet.

ADVICES from Greenland state that the brig Elesia was crushed by ice in the vicinity of that island recently, and ten men perished.

EL MAHDI has appointed one of his subordinates Governor of Dongola, and threatens to annihilate any Turkish force that may be sent against him.

MR. GLADSTONE has promised to make a statement concerning the negotiations and agreement with France in the British Commons next Monday night.

IN Southern New Jersey yesterday morning the thermometer fell to 38°. There were frosts in some places, and considerable damage was done to tender crops.

GERALD THOMAS TULLEY, an absconding cashier of a Preston (England) bank, has been arrested in New York City, and is held for extradition on a charge of forgery.

EMIGRANT passenger rates have been reduced on all the German and English transatlantic steamship lines to $15. The National Line, it is reported, is selling tickets for $14.

LORD KIMBERLY stated in the British Lords yesterday that England and France had come to an agreement on the Egyptian question. The substance of the agreement will soon be made public.

IT is expected that the Ohio Supreme Court will render a decision on the constitutionality of the Scott Liquor law today. It is the general impression that a majority of the court will sustain the law.

IT is reported that an oil-bearing stratum has been discovered in the extreme northwest of India, near Quelta. Anglo-Indian officials are somewhat excited over the report and are sanguine as to the outcome.

THROUGH the operation of the High-License law the number of saloons at Cairo, Ill., has been reduced from seventy-two to forty-two. The revenue derived from the license is nearly sufficient to meet all the public expenses of the place.

M. G. NORTON, of Winona, Minn., has resigned his membership in the National Republican Committee on account of the press of private business. Ex-Gov. Davis, who seconded Blaine's nomination, will probably take his place on the committee.

SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, devoted a large part of the session of the Senate yesterday to proving that slavery existed in Massachusetts in Colonial times. The speech was an attempt at a reply to Senator Hoar, who had made some reflections on Georgia.

EX-GOV. ROUTT, ex-Senator Chaffee, and Mr. William A. Hamill are candidates for the United States Senatorship from Colorado to succeed Senator N. P. Hill. It is understood that Mr. Hill would not be averse to reëlection. Mr. Chaffee has vowed that if he cannot be elected himself he will defeat the reëlection of Hill.

THE decrease in the aggregate clearances of the twenty-five leading clearing-houses of the United States in the last week, as compared with the aggregate for the corresponding week last year, was 23.1 per cent. Outside of New York the decrease was 10.9.

A PETITION for a quo warranto has been filed in the Superior Court of Cook County to test the right of the Rosehill & Evanston Gravel-Road Company to collect tolls on the road between Chicago and Evanston. The petition was filed at the instance of the County Commissioners.

S. SOMMERICH & CO., wholesale milliners of New York, have made an assignment. The firm has been in business thirty years. It failed in 1861 and compromised for 25 cents on the dollar, and failed again in 1875, when it paid 35 per cent of liabilities amounting to $89,000.

SENATOR ALLISON, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, says that under no conditions will the Senate fix a time for adjournment until all the appropriation bills are signed. He does not think there is any possibility that the business before Congress will be completed before July 15.

AN effort will be made by Hendricks' friends to make him Chairman of the Hoosier Bourbon Convention and to elect him a National delegate also. In addition it is thought that an effort will be made to boom him for the Presidential nomination. Mr. McDonald's friends do not take kindly to this scheme.

AN explosion occurred in South London yesterday morning which was at first attributed to dynamite fiends, but which is said to have been the result of experiments made by an electrician for scientific purposes in his private house. The electrician has been arrested, and will be held until the matter is fully investigated.

AT a Republican ratification meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., Thursday evening the following, among others, will advocate the election of Blaine and Logan: Senators Edmunds, Sherman, Harrison, Hawley, Allison, Cullom, Mahone, and Hoar, and Representatives Hiscock, Horr, Cannon, Payson, Henderson, and Ryan.

A RESOLUTION has been proposed in the Toronto (Ont.) Board of Trade urging the Dominion Government to increase the tariff on American flour so as to protect the Canadian millers. The resolution will be debated at the next meeting of the board. The tariff now is 50 cents on the barrel. The proposal is to increase it to 75 cents.

CONGRESSMAN BREWER, of New Jersey, in a recent speech on the Tariff bill quoted a chapter from Mr. Blaine's book to sustain his position. The speech, quotation, and all were printed in the *Congressional Record*, and Mr. Brewer has 1,000 demands daily for copies of it. It will be printed as a campaign document, and Mr. Brewer will soon find himself famous.

GEN. LOGAN, accompanied by Senator Hale, arrived in Augusta, Me., yesterday afternoon on a visit to Mr. Blaine. At all the stations along the railroad between Boston and Augusta the Illinois Senator was warmly cheered. A large number of people greeted him on his arrival at Augusta. Gen. Logan and Senator Hale were the guests of Mr. Blaine last night.

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the British Commons yesterday that correspondence has been going on since May, 1882, between the British and United States Governments in relation to the dynamite plots. He refused to state the character of the correspondence, to go into details, or give the dates of the latest letters or dispatches.

HEALTH-COMMISSIONER DE WOLF and Health-Inspector Merki assert that they will rigidly enforce the smoke ordinance, recently declared valid by the Supreme Court. They propose to give the tugmen two weeks' notice, and prosecute all who violate the ordinance thereafter. They have made similar promises before, but have been somewhat slack in acting on them.

AT the meeting of the Council last night a message from the Mayor vetoing the ordinance providing for guard-gates at the bridges was sustained by a vote of 20 to 13. At the same meeting an order was passed instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to insist that the contractors for the construction of Rush street bridge shall complete their work by the 1st of July.

GEORGE W. ROOSEVELT, United States Consul at Bordeaux, while witnessing a balloon ascension near that city yesterday in company with his wife, was fired upon by a French soldier. The bullet passed through Mr. Roosevelt's hat and scratched him on the head. The soldier, with two companions, escaped. It is thought that he mistook Mr. Roosevelt for a superior officer against whom he had a private grudge.

THE Chicago produce markets were quiet yesterday, and most of them weaker. As compared with Saturday pork closed 20 cents lower, lard 22½ cents lower, meats 7½ cents lower, wheat ¼ cent lower, corn and oats unchanged, rye 1 cent higher, and hogs heavy. Provisions were depressed by very large receipts of hogs, some of which were understood to come from other packing points. About 200,000 bushels of wheat was ordered out of store for export.

THERE was a scene in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, accused Mr. Brown, of Georgia, of amending his speech before it appeared in the record by interpolating expressions personally offensive to him (Ingalls), "thus committing forgery on the records of the Senate." He moved to have the interpolations expunged. The Chair (Senator Edmunds) called Ingalls to order. Brown refused to reply yesterday, but promised that he would be heard from today in the matter.

IT is stated that at the meeting of the Regents of the Wisconsin State University at Madison today Mr. E. W. Keyes, one of their number, will present charges against President Bascom, urging that he has gone outside his duty in interfering in local politics, and in proclaiming through the public press that, on account of the non-observance of the Sunday law and the large number of saloons, Madison was not a safe place for parents to send their children. President Bascom is somewhat unpopular in Madison on account of his extreme temperance views.

IF New York does not send a solid delegation to the Chicago Convention No. 2 for Cleveland, Senator Beck, of Kentucky, says he is for Bayard. The Kentuckian says the Delaware Senator can certainly count on receiving 153 Electoral votes from the South, and that he is almost certain to get the votes of New York State, which would make 189 votes. On Connecticut, New Jersey, and Nevada Mr. Beck thinks Bayard could rely for the twelve other votes necessary to secure an election. All the four Northern States named are likely to cast their votes for Blaine, however. The Democrats are already weakening in their claims.

SEVERAL of the most influential Democratic workers of the Empire State have already arrived in Saratoga "to put in their best work" for their respective Presidential candidates. The friends of Flower express themselves as confident that their man will have a clear majority in the convention which meets tomorrow. The friends of Cleveland are also hopeful. The latter have control of the State machinery, and are using it to further their purposes. It is reported that Manning, Cleveland's manager, had an interview with John Kelly in New York a few days ago, and concluded negotiations with that astute gentleman which will result in the Tammanyites voting for their sometime enemy Cleveland. Manning, it is also given out, managed to conciliate the other factions. One of the conditions on which Tammany promises to support Manning's candidate, it is said, is that it shall be represented in the convention by thirty delegates, just as many as the County Democracy has. Mr. Fowler has already established headquarters at Saratoga, and has his barrel on hand. Its influence may be felt in the convention in a way that Cleveland's supporters will not like.

DECEIVING THE GERMANS.

The owner of the *Staats-Zeitung* (Hesing) and his editor (Raster) have not always been able to agree of late years, but for reasons best known to themselves they are united in their present intention to oppose Blaine and Logan. There is nothing very surprising about this, for, with the exception of the Garfield campaign, and especially in local politics, the *Staats-Zeitung* has been generally anti-Republican ever since 1872. Nobody disputes its right to support or antagonize any party or ticket according to its own bias or interests. But the *Staats-Zeitung* cannot decently avail itself of its privilege of reaching the Germans through their native language to arouse their nativistic prejudices by lying to them. Whenever the *Staats-Zeitung* resorts to this disreputable work THE TRIBUNE will expose it.

In a malevolent article in yesterday's issue, based on a communication which is manifestly bogus, and so admitted by that concern, the *Staats-Zeitung* tells the Germans that the cry of the Republicans, voiced by THE TRIBUNE, is, "Up with the Irish and down with the Dutch!" which is a shameful lie; and that Blaine's candidacy is to be used to bring about an alliance between the Americans and Irish against the Germans, which is another falsehood. "Blaine," it says, "will take the Irish dynamite scoundrels under the shelter of the wings of the American eagle." It denounces "the alliance between Yankee prohibitionists and Irish whiskyites against the beer Dutchmen," to use its own language. And more rubbish to the same purport.

The aim of the *Staats-Zeitung* is obvious, and in order to prejudice the Germans against Blaine it intentionally employs the grossest misrepresentation. The German-American voters must be credited with sufficient intelligence to discover the cheat long before the campaign is over, and sufficient character to resent the dishonest effort of one of their own papers to hoodwink and mislead them.

So far as Mr. Blaine's foreign policy is concerned it is primarily and essentially American. It contemplates equal protection for every American citizen, whether native or foreign-born, by establishing and maintaining the dignity of the United States Government and defending the rights of its citizens all over the world. This is certainly a platform upon which both Irishmen and Germans who have become common citizens of the United States can stand. A Government policy which should discriminate between them as citizens would forfeit the confidence and respect of all classes, for it would be insincere and treacherous. No newspaper in the land was more outspoken than the *Staats-Zeitung* in condemning the injustice of the German Government in excluding American swine-products on false pretenses; none more bitter in denouncing Bismarck's insulting return of the Lasker resolutions, and none more aggressive in deploring the incapacity and imbecility of the State Department at Washington in its treatment of German insults. A few months ago the editor of the *Staats-Zeitung* would have rejoiced if Blaine had been President or Secretary of State. It is not desirable that the Government should have one foreign policy today and another tomorrow to suit the changing whims of the treacherous *Staats-Zeitung*.

The intimation that THE TRIBUNE or any other Republican is using Blaine's candidacy to wheedle the Irish is false in every particular. If Blaine's candidacy attracts support from the Irish-Americans it is not for THE TRIBUNE or the Republican party to reject them. THE TRIBUNE has presented as part of the news of the day many indications of a disposition among the more liberal-minded Irish to support the Republican Presidential nominees this year, and it would be derelict as a newspaper if it suppressed these signs. But the editor of the *Staats-Zeitung* knows perfectly well that no effort has been made to cajole the Irish by false promises of a dynamite policy or to supplant the Germans in their attachments to the Republican party. On more than one occasion during the last few years has the *Staats-Zeitung* assisted in forming a German-Irish alliance against the Americans for political purposes. If such a course was justifiable, is there anything wrong in an effort to unite both the liberal German-Americans and the liberal Irish-Americans with the native Americans in the support of a party that has a worthy National policy? Isn't the formation of a foreign nativistic alliance to trample down Americans much more reprehensible than a movement which takes in all the elements of citizenship under the American flag? And if the *Staats-Zeitung* could approve of the Germans voting with the Irish *against* the Americans must the Germans refuse to vote with the Irish in company with the Americans?

The standing of the liberal German-Americans in the Republican party is too firm to be disturbed by the personal jealousies and malice of one or two self-appointed German leaders. A large proportion of the German-Americans assisted in the formation of the Republican party, and have remained with it as loyal members ever since. The great majority of young American citizens born of German parents have been reared in affection for the glorious Republican party; from no other party has the German devotion to liberty, political ability, and good citizenship received such cordial recognition. It is unreasonable to suppose that the Republican party at this late day contemplates any alliance or action calculated to alienate its German members, and every intelligent reader of the *Staats-Zeitung* will recognize gross deception and fraud in its efforts to create that impression. By pursuing the course outlined in the article to which we have referred the *Staats-Zeitung* will do more to impair the confidence of its readers in its own integrity and honesty than in the good faith of the Republican party.

BLAINE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

If George William Curtis shall persist in his opposition to Blaine he will appeal mainly to the civil-service reformers to follow him out of the Republican party. A little reflection will serve to show how ill-considered and insincere such a course will be.

In the first place, Blaine will stand on the platform of his party, which has adopted this year a more explicit declaration in favor of civil-service reform than ever before. The civil-service plank reads as follows:

> The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican Administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers of free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

It cannot be doubted that Mr. Blaine will acknowledge and emphasize this declaration of his letter of acceptance and place himself under obligation to promote the reform of the civil service by every means at his command. What more can genuine civil-service reformers expect?

There are also special reasons for thinking that Mr. Blaine is heartily and practically devoted to the improvement of the civil service. Garfield in his inaugural and throughout his entire Administration improved every occasion to urge this reform. Blaine was his chosen Premier, and every utterance and action of Garfield's having a bearing upon this subject received Blaine's assent and approval. Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, who led one of the most stubborn fights ever made against the prostitution of patronage to machine uses, has also given valuable testimony as to Blaine's views. He says:

> Early in 1882 I had a talk with Mr. Blaine relative to the necessity for the passage of a law to reform the civil service. At that time I was a member of the Civil-Service Committee, and I had the same deep interest in the subject that I still feel. I saw impending trouble for the party in Pennsylvania growing out of the deliberate attempt of the politicians to thwart the will of the people, and I felt convinced that the enactment of a law placing the appointment of subordinate Government officials beyond the power of the favorits of the Administration was essential to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Republican party. At this time you could have counted upon the fingers of one hand all the Senators who would have voted for the passage of such a Civil-Service law as we now enjoy. Then it was that I talked with Mr. Blaine on the subject, and to my gratification he expressed himself in the strongest terms in favor of the enactment of a law regulating appointments to office. It was not until the political earthquake of 1882, when the people expressed their emphatic disapproval of machine methods, that the Republicans were aroused to the necessity for passing a civil-service bill. Mr. Blaine was then far in advance of the great majority of the Republican Senators in favor of this reform, and it is a fact that I think the independent voters of the country should understand.

But we have also testimony to the same point furnished by the editor of *Harper's Weekly* himself. It is strange that upon a topic of such importance he should overlook the testimony of such an Independent leader as George William Curtis. In *Harper's Weekly* of Sept. 23, 1882, Mr. Curtis wrote:

> The speeches of Mr. Blaine in Maine and of Senator Harrison in Indiana, with the brief and unmistakable order of Mayor Low in Brooklyn, relieving every employé of all fear of the local Hubbell, and the significant declaration of more than a thousand leading citizens of Massachusetts of all parties that they will vote for no Representative in Congress whose character and record do not promise an earnest and aggressive action for reform, are all unmistakable signs of a public conviction and purpose which will certainly have their way. . . Mr. Blaine *pronounced plainly for some kind of reform*, and Mr. Blaine said in detail that he should be glad to see every Federal officer, however honorable his position, appointed for a specific term, during which he could not be removed except for cause to be specified, proved, and recorded, and for subordinate officers he thought that seven years would be a proper term of office.

There is another consideration to which the civil-service reformers cannot close their eyes honestly. Every effort made to defeat Blaine will be an effort to induct the Democratic party into power. Every vote withheld from Blaine will be a vote for the Democratic candidate. But Democratic success will be the hardest blow at civil-service reform which could possibly be dealt. The Democrats would inaugurate their power and celebrate their victory by turning out every competent officer and every faithful employé and by disposing of the patronage as a reward for party service. This course would retard the progress of civil-service reform twenty years at least. It would then be necessary to educate and drill an army of raw recruits in the Government service, beginning in most instances with unfit and improper material. How any honest civil-service reformer can oppose the election of Blaine in order to bring about a complete revolution in the public service is beyond the comprehension of practical people. Any Republican opposition to Blaine must be explained upon some theory besides devotion to civil-service reform.

THE POLITICAL PHARISEES.

The forthcoming struggle for the Presidency between the two great parties will be too serious to allow the little discontented cliques in New York and Massachusetts who hang on to the Republican party in calm weather and desert it in the storms to masquerade as "Reformers" or Independents any longer. Their only idea of reform is not to make any change within the party by aiding it, but outside of the party by assaulting it. Provided some man is named as a candidate who is acceptable to them, they are ready to reform the party, if only they do not have to associate with it. If the candidate is not acceptable to them they go over to the Democratic party, whose only doctrines are spoils and State sovereignty, and vote for candidates who they know will reform nothing.

There is but one title which fitly describes these gentlemen, and that is, political Pharisees. Like the Pharisees, they assume to "sit in Moses' seat." Like the Pharisees, they "say and do not." When Mr. Curtis arose in Moses' seat he said that he and his clique were honorable men or they would not be there as delegates to the Republican Convention, but they are not acting honorably. Like the Pharisees, they "make broad their phylacteries" that the people may imagine they alone carry the Republican law and gospel on their breasts and that they are the only guides whose counsel it is safe to follow. Like the Pharisees, they "love the uppermost rooms at feasts, the chief seats in the synagogs, and greetings in the markets." Like the Pharisees, they make their own opinions and pass them off as the law.

Outwardly they appear righteous and within they are full of hypocrisy and iniquity. "I thank Thee that I am not as other men are," is their motto. Not being as other men are, they have no honest affiliation with other men, no common basis of action with other men, unless the other men condescend to follow their lead and accept their demands, which is in itself the essence of hypocrisy. They are like the moral little boy who played marbles with Emery Storrs—when he was a youngster. Storrs says that when the good little boy won he put Storrs' marbles in his pockets and went home; when Storrs won the good little boy wanted to have his marbles back, and to play the game over again. Like the Pharisees, they assume to monopolize all the virtues, which have proved to be of such a Democratic sort that in 1876 they supported Tilden, in 1880 they supported Hancock, and a year later they supported Butler in Massachusetts. One would not have to look far to find that Mr. George William Curtis is the chief rabbi among the Pharisees and wears the biggest phylactery. In May, 1876, he examined Mr. Blaine's record and pronounced it spotless and satisfactory. In 1884 he refuses to support him on the ground that his record is not good, though no new charge has been fabricated by his enemies. In 1882 Mr. Curtis quoted Mr. Blaine's speeches in favor of civil-service reform. In 1884 he opposes him on the ground that he has not advocated civil-service reform, and now he crowns his hypocritical record by declaring that "Blaine was doubtless the choice of a large majority of the Republican party," and by refusing to support him after taking part in the convention sets himself up as above the laws of honor and as knowing more than the Republican party and being better than its majority, which is Phariseeism personified, and repeating itself in the old "I thank Thee that I am not as other men are."

THE WABASH RECEIVERSHIP.

What will be known in the history of trusts in this country as the Great Wabash Receivership Scandal is developing itself more rapidly than we had expected, and our expectations were great. When the Judge of this district complied with the request of the wreckers for the appointment, as one of the Receivers, of the friend, crony, and partner of the chief wrecker, we criticised his action as in every way unfortunate. The Receiver is an officer of the court, and no person should be put into such a place unless known to the Judge to be without fear and above reproach. It is repugnant to every notion of equity and common-sense fairness that the managers and Directors who have ruined a trust should be given the help of officers of the courts to complete their devastations and destroy the last hope of their deceived wards of being able to snatch anything from the wreck.

The application which it is said is to be made to the courts for permission to issue $2,000,000 of Receivers' certificates in order to take up that amount of Wabash paper floating around with the indorsement of Gould, Sage, and Dillon is a pat illustration of the advantages which the wreckers of such a corporation secure by controlling the Receivers. One of the main functions which Receivers discharge is to issue these certificates, which take precedence of all mortgage bonds and are a first lien on the property. These notes, which have been indorsed by Mr. Gould and his associates, represent debt for wages and supplies which should have been paid out of the earnings of the road, but were not paid because the money was used for dividends that were not earned.

In order to market the stocks and the bonds of this aggregation of fraud dividends were paid out of receipts that should have been applied to the regular expenses of the road. The wages of the men and the cost of various supplies were defrayed out of money borrowed on these notes, indorsed by Mr. Gould and his associates. At the very moment he was doing this thing Mr. Gould was protesting to the public, as countless interviews with him in the papers show, that the Wabash was earning its dividends and that there was no floating debt. As long as the "securities" were not marketed he had to keep the company going by getting money on paper indorsed by him and these others. But now that the confidence game is played out and the bonds and stocks are all sold the dividends are stopped summarily, the notes are allowed to go to protest, and the Receivers appointed by a complaisant court at the request of these riggers of the market and wreckers of the corporation will get the permission of the court to issue Receivers' certificates for the amount of the notes Messrs. Gould, Dillon, and Sage have indorsed.

These gentlemen will thus get rid of the necessity of paying their indorsements. They will escape with all the money they have taken from the lambs for the worthless Wabash chromos, and the very floating debt which they created for the purpose of enabling them to misappropriate the funds of the road to the payment of unearned interest and dividends will be put ahead of the bonds in the hands of their dupes. These Receivers' certificates can be piled up so as to leave little or nothing for the bondholders.

This is one of the ways in which allowing the wreckers of corporations to name the Receivers can be made to perpetuate and perfect the wrecking. No court should lend itself to such operations. If he does not feel thoroughly assured of the integrity and good faith of the candidate named by those who apply for a Receivership the Judge should nominate a man of his own choice. The recent decline in the price of Texas Pacific bonds, Rio Grande Division, Wabash bonds, Kansas Pacific bonds, Kansas & Texas bonds, and Missouri Pacific bonds, the last of which have been going down while the stock has been going up, show that investors are coming to understand the use which inside manipulators can make of Receivers even if Judges can pretend to be ignorant of them. The odds are very great that before the Wabash Receivership is over there will be some new phenomena in wrecked trusts and legal scandals for the contemplation of the curious in such matters.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

While philosophers like Herbert Spencer and Thorold Rogers are denouncing the sins of legislators in scathing terms the legislators calmly continue committing fresh sins for the inspiration of their accusers. The commercial growth of the United States with Mexico is now held in check by the neglect of the Democratic House of Representatives to ratify the reciprocity treaty which has been negotiated. A similar blockade is kept in force on the north of us by the failure of both Governments to execute the will of the Canadian and the American peoples for the establishment of relations of trade reciprocity.

The great majority of the people of Canada are in favor of reciprocity with the United States, according to the Toronto *Globe*. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants of that country are comprised in its farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, and the owners of its salt-wells and coal and iron mines. These recognize the fact that their interests would be very much promoted by closer commercial relations with the Great Republic. But their wishes and advantage are thwarted by the opposition of a very small minority—the manufacturers who want special high prices maintained for their benefit by a tariff-law that will keep out of Canada the cheaper goods of American manufacture.

Why it should be so often true that a small noisy minority should be able to turn the policy of a Government directly against the welfare and preferences of the vast majority of its people is one of those puzzles of politics that has its root deep in some mystery of human nature. But whatever may be the cause, the fact cannot be doubted. We need not be surprised at such a state of affairs in Canada, for precisely the same thing is happening here. If there is anything which the people of the United States surely desire, it is the reduction of the surplus of $100,000,000 a year which is taken out of wages and profits by the unnecessary taxation still levied by our Government. This is a popular demand irrespective of party. Both parties have pledged themselves to the abolition of this burden, but none of their pledges are carried out by Congress. The all-powerful fact is, that there is a very powerful minority, the interests of which are its fancies—mistakenly we believe—bound up with the maintenance of the present system, abuses and all. This numerically weak but irresistible element has no difficulty in making itself the unassailable barrier of a reform demanded probably by at least nine-tenths of our people.

There does not seem to be any ready-made remedy for this rule of the minority either in Canada or here. The Mexican treaty still hangs up in the House of Representatives, waiting for the passage of the bill that will enforce its provisions. Our nine-tenths have not the slightest hope of securing from their Representatives the slight boon of the passage of that half of Mr. Hewitt's bill which would remove some of the worst of the mistakes and crudities of the existing tariff. As for Canadian reciprocity, the *Globe* sardonically assures the organ of the anti-reciprocity party that no special efforts are needed from them to defeat the wishes of nine-tenths of the people of that country. The Government of Canada under the domination of a little remnant of manufacturers is certain to make no fair effort for reciprocity, and even if the Imperial Government thought such a treaty necessary the Dominion Government would do all it could to render it valueless.

The *Globe* calls this little domineering faction who insist on being allowed to tax the whole people through the use of the taxing power of the Government "the masters of Sir John Macdonald and his associates." Canada is not the only country in which a little selfish clique of capitalists appear to be the masters of the nominal governing powers. But whose fault is it if after the majority have been given the command of all the agencies of supremacy they are still ruled by a shrewd and successful minority?

IT is falsely insinuated by the *Staats-Zeitung* that its opposition to Blaine is prompted by the latter's alleged sympathy with the Maine liquor laws. And now comes Gov. St. John, the leader of the Kansas Prohibitionists, who bolts the Blaine ticket and platform because they are not for prohibition. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." Among the Germans Blaine is to be denounced by such sheets as the *Staats-Zeitung* as a Prohibitionist; and among the Prohibitionists he is to be denounced by fanatics like St. John as a liberal. But is not this to be regarded as the best possible testimonial to the fair and conservative attitude of the Republican party and its candidate on the temperance question? The extremists on both sides are dissatisfied. The political Prohibitionists are going to hold a convention of their own and nominate a separate ticket because Blaine is not a crusader in active sympathy with them. Isn't it absurd, then, to appeal to the Germans to oppose Blaine on the false allegation of the German Democratic paper?

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and his fellow-Pharisees say in substance that the people cannot be trusted to make a nomination, and that the only safe course is to allow the Pharisees to make it, and to annul Abraham Lincoln's declaration that this is a "Government of the people, for the people, and by the people." The old Pharisees had nothing to do with the people, neither do the modern Pharisees. The old Pharisees were hypocrits; so are the modern. Let them drop their hypocrisy and strike hands with the pure moral reform Democracy, who will be ready to take them, phylacteries and all. It is time to call things by their right names. It is time that these men who affect to distrust the people should be known as Pharisees.

How Whiting Voted.

It has been said that ex-Congressman Dick Whiting, of Peoria, one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, refused to vote for Blaine to the last, and stubbornly continued to vote for Logan. State Senator Fifer, of Bloomington, Secretary of the Illinois delegation, in a recent letter to ex-Mayor Hitchcock, of Peoria, very clearly shows that this is a mistake. In the course of his letter Senator Fifer says:

> I personally know Mr. Whiting was for Gen. Logan so long as he (Logan) had any reasonable chance for a nomination, after which he was for Blaine, as his votes when properly understood will show. After the third ballot, when the motion to adjourn was made, Mr. Whiting voted no with the Blaine men, as his recorded vote will show. This of itself certainly indicates clearly enough his second choice.
>
> On the fourth ballot Mr. Whiting voted for Blaine. I canvassed the vote of the delegation and remember distinctly that he so voted. The vote as given by me to Senator Cullom was as follows: Blaine 34, Logan 7, and Arthur 3. After I handed the report of the vote in writing to Senator Cullom, to be by him announced to the President of the convention, quite a delay in the proceedings was had, as will appear in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 7th inst. Mr. Whiting, having voted and being unwell, as every one in the delegation knows, was compelled to retire for a short time, and in his absence a call of the roll was had with the following result: Blaine 34, Logan 6, Arthur 3. This looks as though Mr. Whiting refused to vote for Blaine on the last ballot and that he continued to vote for Gen. Logan after he (Logan) was withdrawn.
>
> Now, I absolutely know that such is not the case, and the whole matter is explained in this way: A certain other delegate who first voted for Logan on the fourth ballot, as taken by me, changed from Logan to Blaine when the roll was called. This gave Blaine his 34 votes as originally announced, while Logan lost one vote, he receiving only 6 votes on the roll-call. I know the delegate who changed from Logan to Blaine, and can give his name if necessary. I am satisfied our delegation regarded Mr. Whiting as a Blaine man after Gen. Logan was out of the field. In fact, Mr. Whiting made no attempt to conceal his preference, but, on the contrary, openly and publicly avowed his preference for Blaine as a second choice, and not only voted for him on the last ballot, but tried to get others of our delegation to do so, as many can testify.

IT is not generally known that the following telegram was sent yesterday:

> HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, June 14, 1884.—*The Hon. S. J. Tilden*: In concluding your letter printed the other day you request the Democracy to regard your public career as "forever closed." In behalf of an anxious party we beg leave to inquire if the remark which you have applied to your public career holds good also in regard to your private bar'l. Is the bar'l "forever closed"? Answer paid. BARNUM,
> For the Committee.

Up to the hour of going to press Mr. Tilden's reply had not been given out for publication.—ED.

RETURNS made from the Canal Collector's office at Buffalo to June 14, as compared with the same time last year, show a falling off in exports of cereals as follows: Wheat, 1,267,000 bushels; corn, 1,870,000 bushels; barley, 22,000 bushels; flour, 1,000 barrels; and an increase in shipments of oats of 62,000 bushels and rye 119,000 bushels.

HENRY M. TELLER, Secretary of the Interior: Of course I was for President Arthur first, last, and all the time. But Mr. Arthur having failed, I am for Blaine—not passively, but heartily. All our people will support him the same way. His nomination was not wholly a surprise. The President is a good politician and could see the drift. I do not know any other way to keep up party organization except that when parties are fairly beaten in convention they shall yield support at once to the choice of the majority. I shall give just as warm support to the ticket as if it had been my first choice. I have no doubt at all that we shall elect Mr. Blaine to the Presidency.

THE Union soldiers who fought the Democratic pro-slavery rebellion will cast their votes almost solidly for Blaine and Logan, and there is every indication that many of the ex-Confederates will join them in friendly union at the polls. One prominent ex-Confederate officer in Cincinnati, Col. D. S. Hounshell, has come out enthusiastically for the Republican nominees. He was a dyed-in-the-wool Virginia Democrat, and at the outbreak of the War entered the Confederate service as Major of the Fifty-first Virginia Infantry. In 1863 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment for gallantry at the battle of Princeton, and the following year was made Colonel of the First Battalion, Virginia State Line, under Gen. Floyd, and took part in many of the great battles of the war in Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Since the War he has followed his profession as a lawyer, and is now settled in Cincinnati. In an interview with a representative of the *Commercial-Gazette*, Col. Hounshell said:

> As an ex-Confederate officer and soldier, I now live in Ohio and have cast my lot with the people against whom I once fought, and I cannot support any candidacy of the Democratic party which now, in times of peace, would flaunt the banner of the Solid South, woven and knit together by the prejudices of the War, in the face of the magnanimous North, whose humanity, when the War ended, compared to that of the French Republic under the sway of Thiers, will forever stand a monument to the grandeur and majesty of our American people throughout the whole land. I shall therefore certainly vote for Blaine and Logan, and assist in every way I can to secure their election, as I believe it will tend to heal all festering sores of the body politic, and make us once more a united and happy people.

PHILADELPHIA *Press:* Carl Schurz, sitting in the Chicago Convention at the time of Blaine's nomination, took his watch from his pocket, and, turning to Gen. Francis C. Barlow, who sat beside him, said: "Let us note the time when the Republican party died." This same Republican party will be shoving a lawn-mower over Mr. Schurz's political grave long after the ivies and mosses have obscured the epitaph on his tombstone.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT is to return home to direct personally the canvass against Mr. Blaine in his three papers—*Herald*, *Telegram*, and *Truth*, all daily. A delegation of reporters from each journal should meet him down the bay on his arrival and ask him his opinion of this country as far as he has seen it. The same trio of papers fought and vilified Garfield, but he was elected all the same. So will Blaine.

THE Cleveland *Plaindealer* is in the dumps and will not be comforted because Mr. Tilden refuses to run. This is the way it strikes its eye:

> Better were Tilden's hat and boots,
> His skeleton or a ghost,
> Than any other living man
> Of all our noble host.

DEMOCRATS are in high glee over Blaine's nomination. So they were over Garfield's. All the same, Garfield was elected. It takes something more than high glee to defeat any kind of a Republican candidate, and Democrats will do well not to forget it.—*Newark (N.J.) Free Press.*

JUDGING from the incredulity with which Iowa journals and statesmen receive the declination of Mr. Tilden, they are not likely to accept fully any assurance that he is not a candidate unless it is embodied in an obituary notice of the old cipheree.

PERSONALS.

A lady has written to the *Christian Union* denouncing the theory that the Bible wine was intoxicating. "My Christ make intoxicating wine!" she cries; "never! Prove to me that He made intoxicating wine, and you destroy my faith in Him forever." The *Christian Union* thinks she is suffering from orthodox infidelity.

Prof. Huxley stated recently that the term literature should be applied to no work that "does not contain the expression of some noble truth in language that touches the hearts of all men." "It is almost distressing," says the London *Standard*, "to think what a Saracenic clearance would be made of our libraries if this limitation were accepted."

The Boston *Transcript* is said to be owned by ladies—a fact which gives point to the following paragraph which appeared in it the other day: She—"Don't you think the waltz is a charming dance?" He—"All but the spinning round. The music isn't so bad and the hugging is heavenly." Her mother calls him "a great nuisance," but her eyes agree with him perfectly.

The Rev. Dr. Nelson Somerville Rulison, of Cleveland, O., was Wednesday elected by the Episcopal Convention Assistant-Bishop of the Central Diocese of Pennsylvania. Miss Mary Packer, daughter of the late Judge Asa Packer, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, has made generous provision for the Assistant-Bishop, the cost thereof not falling so heavily on the individual churches.

Dr. Heinrich Robert Göppert, one of the foremost European botanists, died recently at Breslau at the age of 84. He was the first to dwell on the importance of palæontological investigations to the student of botany, and his collection of fossil flora was probably the most extensive in the world. It remains the property of the Botanical Garden at Breslau, of which Dr. Göppert was for many years the Director.

Mrs. Dora Stokes Dale was the daughter of James Stokes, of New York. When he died it was found that he had given Mrs. Dale a life interest in his estate, worth $6,000,000. She contested the will on the ground of undue influence and mental incapacity, and at the time of her death recently the Surrogate had the case under advisement. Her will, filed this week, provides that all her property shall go to her husband.

The late Comte d'Haussonville, French Academician and Senator, won a great reputation for courage in 1870, during the siege of Paris, when he patriotically mounted guard upon the ramparts. He never ducked his head or threw himself prostrate when shot or shell whistled by or exploded near. "Il est étonnant!" his comrades used to say. The simple explanation of his seeming heroism was that he was stone-deaf.

The Salvation Army people have got even with their enemy, the policeman, by imbedding him in their song book, like the fly in the amber. Here is a stanza which they sing uproariously when they are arrested:

> "There'll be no policemen there,
> There'll be no policemen there;
> In the mansions above,
> Where all is love,
> There'll be no policemen there."

A San Francisco dispatch says: It is the talk about town now that Mrs. Teresa Fair is soon to be married to a newspaper man here who does society reporting for one of the leading journals. She has somewhat over four millions, while the prospective groom is on a salary of $20 a week. It is understood Mrs. Fair has gone to Rome to get a dispensation from the Pope for the marriage. Meanwhile Senator Fair is preparing his lot on Nob Hill for building, but the same secrecy is preserved about the new structure that there is about the lower levels of the Comstock.

When the late Prof. Gross, of Philadelphia, was practicing medicine and surgery in Kentucky in his early life, a certain prominent jurist there had, says the Philadelphia *Record*, an ear-trouble which threatened to destroy his hearing. He consulted one distinguished physician after another. Every one pretended to be able to cure him, and "doctored" him until he grew weary. He spent a small fortune in fees. At length a friend sent him to Dr. Gross. He stated his case. The Doctor made an examination. "Can you do anything for me?" asked the Judge. "Yes," said the Doctor; "on one condition." "What is it?" "That you obey my instructions implicitly." "I will," said the Judge, anticipating some terrible physical ordeal. "Well," said the Doctor, "I cannot cure you; no one can do that. But if you will obey me you will never be any worse than you are today. If you do not you may be stone deaf to the end of your days." "I will obey you to the letter," said the Judge. "Well," said the Doctor, "go home, take good care of your ears but put nothing in them, and allow no one to examine them or prescribe for them. Keep away from physicians. If you feel yourself at any time, despite my prediction that you will be all right, becoming worse, then come to me; but never go to anybody else." "I never will," said the Judge; "now, Doctor, what's your fee?" "Nothing at all, my dear sir," said the Doctor; "I am very glad to have been able to advise you." The Judge insisted that he should take a fee, but Dr. Gross resolutely declined. The Judge lived for many years after that, and never grew any worse.

AT WASHINGTON

Senator Brown, of Georgia, t[...] tral Figure in Two Wo[...] Quarrels.

Accused of Falsifying the "Re[...] Valorously Assaults Colo[...] Massachusetts.

Present Condition of the Appropri[...] —The Financial Flurry D[...] cussed.

BROWN, OF GEORGIA [...]
HE HAS TWO ROWS IN ONE [...]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—Mr. Ingalls made a savage onslaught [...] Brown, of Georgia, in the Senate to[...] count of charges alleged to have be[...] the latter in a recent speech of a c[...] fensive to Mr. Ingalls. There was [...] of excitement in the Chamber, and [...] Senators gathered around Mr. Bro[...] ing him to make no reply. The [...] time scarcely needed to be held. [...] much taken aback by the assault [...] examination of the words said by [...] to have been interpolated does [...] to furnish a very broad basis for [...] ment, unless it is to be assumed th[...] *gressional Record*, so far as the Se[...] cerned, is to be taken as an exact [...] tograph of the proceedings. Such [...] tion would be most violent. It pro[...] that most Senators revise their sp[...] it undoubtedly is a fact that they [...] them in many particulars. Mr. In[...] usually indignant, and resented a[...] ization of his method of speaking [...] Senator. Mr. Brown, aided by hi[...] took advantage of a parliament[...] send Mr. Ingalls' resolution to [...] words over until tomorrow.

Mr. Brown recovered from his [...] in the day, and resumed the d[...] Utah bill. Mr. Hoar, who has char[...] ing made his first appearance [...] since the Chicago Convention. M[...] content with his quarrel with [...] seemed to seek a further diffic[...] Hoar, as he returned to his att[...] morals of Massachusetts, and re[...] Mr. Hoar, insisted that the p[...] "mulattoes" in Massachusetts [...] greater than in any other Stat[...] that if the climate of Massac[...] not change soon, yellow will beco[...] nant color of the negroes in tha[...] unfortunate for the country th[...] not exist in the Senate authority [...] record so as to exclude some p[...] Brown's speech, as some passa[...] mer effort were scarcely of the [...] thony Comstock, for instance, [...] in any other publication than the [...] *Record*. At the conclusion of [...] speech his amendment, making [...] only ground for divorce, was reje[...] to 42 noes.

A SCENE IN THE SEN[...]

MR. BROWN ACCUSED OF FALSIFY[...] ORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17[...] rose to a question of personal [...] read from the debate of last Fri[...] relating to the claim of the Stat[...] for money expended for the co[...] in 1777. He objected to certain [...] he said, had been inserted in the [...] of Mr. Brown in the official rep[...] script of the debate, and which [...] claimed had not been spoken in [...] said he was always willin[...] mit to the fortunes of [...] bate, whether of victory or [...] was not secure against the P[...] that a flying foe might see fit to [...] the safe ambush of a printin[...] words objected to were, "His [...] which I have no right to infri[...] to what Mr. Brown had called o[...] galls' "characteristic speech[...] words, "He will not so state," r[...] of the legal points arising in [...] This mode of warfare, Mr. Inga[...] was eminently safe to one who [...] was not satisfactory to the victi[...] inquired whether the Senator [...] (Mr. Brown) was satisfied that h[...] guage quoted.

Mr. Brown replied that it was [...] that he used it.

Mr. Ingalls asked whether h[...] the debate was over and the [...] for the printer, deliberately [...] the report of the proceedings, [...] ing the record and committing [...] the records of the Senate. [Se[...]

The Chair said the Senator w[...] If he had any accusations to [...] make them in a different way.

Mr. Beck (sotto voce)—I wo[...] that.

Mr. Ingalls—The language w[...] debate and is susceptible of [...] terpretation.

Mr. Brown—I decline to ma[...] that.

Mr. Ingalls—I supposed he w[...]

The Chair—The Senator fro[...] of order.

Mr. Brown addressed the Ch[...]

Mr. Ingalls—I have the floor[...]

The Chair agreed that Mr. [...] floor, but in the opinion of th[...] ator's remarks imputed impr[...] another Senator. "If there b[...] the Chair added, "the Senato[...] order."

Mr. Ingalls said the mode o[...] to required about the same a[...] that was exhibited by a thu[...] his enemy was asleep and t[...] He moved that the language [...] called attention be expunged [...] record of the debates.

Mr. Gorman objected to [...] ation of the motion, and it [...] morrow.

Mr. Brown said he had inte[...] thing in reply, but as the [...] over he supposed he would b[...] He did not wish it to go unch[...] not intend that any inference [...] by him should be drawn from [...] matter was going over.

THE UTAH B[...]

IT FURNISHES A PRETEXT FO[...] TO TALK ABOUT SLAVERY [...] SACHUSETTS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June [...] sumed consideration of th[...] Brown having the floor. Re[...] Mr. Brown said the Senato[...] setts had charged him (Mr. B[...] for a great part of his life su[...] tion which prohibited legal [...] part of the people of Georgi[...] slavery to which the Senato[...] setts had called attention o[...] chusetts, and the South [...] slavery from that State. M[...] Elliott's "History of N[...] show that the people [...] bought and held as [...] Irishmen, Indians, negro[...] that they sent cargoes of r[...] changing rum for slaves, so[...] sold; that they kidnaped [...] them into slavery; that some [...] to their slaves; that the m[...] disregarded; that they sold [...] children in the market; [...] woman with a child 6 mont[...] "together or separate," t[...] that they raised slaves fo[...] when they found it unprof[...] in the climate of Massac[...] negro children like puppi[...] would take them. The [...] Mr. Brown continued [...] bade slavery, and while [...] importing slaves and sel[...] Georgia was refusing to [...] Georgia adopted slavery [...] slaves from Massachusetts [...] Massachusetts had said th[...] ber of mulattoes to be [...] South. He (Mr. Brown) [...] South was guiltless in [...] effort had been to show t[...] country was guiltless. [...] historical works to show t[...] mulattoes were always fo[...] during the time that slav[...] State, and when in 1788 [...] the act expelling from [...] the courts held that t[...] to mulattoes. It m[...] natural to expel ne[...] chusetts, but it seeme[...] to expel mulattoes, b[...] the people of Massachus[...] cause climatic influence[...] color until they were m[...] the good people of th[...] bleaching winds of Ma[...]

AT WASHINGTON.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, the Central Figure in Two Wordy Quarrels.

Accused of Falsifying the "Record." He Valorously Assaults Colonial Massachusetts.

Present Condition of the Appropriation Bills —The Financial Flurry Discussed.

BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

HE HAS TWO ROWS IN ONE DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—[Special.]—Mr. Ingalls made a savage onslaught upon Mr. Brown, of Georgia, in the Senate today on account of charges alleged to have been made by the latter in a recent speech of a character offensive to Mr. Ingalls. There was a great deal of excitement in the Chamber, and Democratic Senators gathered around Mr. Brown entreating him to make no reply. The latter at the time scarcely needed to be held. He was very much taken aback by the assault, and a close examination of the words said by Mr. Ingalls to have been interpolated does not seem to furnish a very broad basis for much excitement, unless it is to be assumed that the *Congressional Record*, so far as the Senate is concerned, is to be taken as an exact verbal photograph of the proceedings. Such an assumption would be most violent. It probably is true that most Senators revise their speeches, and it undoubtedly is a fact that they often change them in many particulars. Mr. Ingalls was unusually indignant, and resented any characterization of his method of speaking by a brother Senator. Mr. Brown, aided by his colleagues, took advantage of a parliamentary point to send Mr. Ingalls' resolution to expunge his words over until tomorrow.

Mr. Brown recovered from his surprise later in the day, and resumed the debate on the Utah bill, Mr. Hoar, who has charge of it, having made his first appearance in the Senate since the Chicago Convention. Mr. Brown, not content with his quarrel with Mr. Ingalls, seemed to seek a further difficulty with Mr. Hoar, as he returned to his attack upon the morals of Massachusetts, and retorting upon Mr. Hoar, insisted that the percentage of "mulattoes" in Massachusetts was much greater than in any other State, and added, that if the climate of Massachusetts does not change soon, yellow will become the dominant color of the negroes in that State. It is unfortunate for the country that there does not exist in the Senate authority to change the record so as to exclude some portions of Mr. Brown's speech, as some passages of his former effort were scarcely of the kind that Anthony Comstock, for instance, would tolerate in any other publication than the *Congressional Record*. At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's speech his amendment, making adultery the only ground for divorce, was rejected by 4 ayes to 42 noes.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

MR. BROWN ACCUSED OF FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Mr. Ingalls rose to a question of personal privilege. He read from the debate of last Friday on the bill relating to the claim of the State of Georgia for money expended for the common defense in 1777. He objected to certain words which, he said, had been inserted in the handwriting of Mr. Brown in the official reporter's manuscript of the debate, and which Mr. Ingalls claimed had not been spoken in the Senate. He said he was always willing to submit to the fortunes of daily debate, whether of victory or defeat, but was not secure against the Parthian arrows that a flying foe might see fit to discharge from the safe ambush of a printing house. The words objected to were, "His monopoly of which I have no right to infringe" (referring to what Mr. Brown had called one of Mr. Ingalls' "characteristic speeches"), and the words, "He will not so state," referring to one of the legal points arising in the discussion. This mode of warfare, Mr. Ingalls continued, was eminently safe to one who waged it, but was not satisfactory to the victim. Mr. Ingalls inquired whether the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Brown) was satisfied that he used the language quoted.

Mr. Brown replied that it was his recollection that he used it.

Mr. Ingalls asked whether he did not, after the debate was over and the report prepared for the printer, deliberately interpolate into the report of the proceedings, thereby falsifying the record and committing forgery upon the records of the Senate. [Sensation.]

The Chair said the Senator was out of order. If he had any accusations to make he should make them in a different way.

Mr. Beck (sotto voce)—I would not answer that.

Mr. Ingalls—The language was not uttered in debate and is susceptible of an offensive interpretation.

Mr. Brown—I decline to make any reply to that.

Mr. Ingalls—I supposed he would.

The Chair—The Senator from Kansas is out of order.

Mr. Brown addressed the Chair.

Mr. Ingalls—I have the floor, I believe.

The Chair agreed that Mr. Ingalls had the floor, but in the opinion of the Chair the Senator's remarks imputed improper conduct to another Senator. "If there be no objection," the Chair added, "the Senator will proceed in order."

Mr. Ingalls said the mode of attack referred to required about the same amount of courage that was exhibited by a thug who waited till his enemy was asleep and then stabbed him. He moved that the language to which he had called attention be expunged from the official record of the debates.

Mr. Gorman objected to present consideration of the motion, and it went over till tomorrow.

Mr. Brown said he had intended to say something in reply, but as the matter was to go over he supposed he would be heard tomorrow. He did not wish it to go unchallenged. He did not intend that any inference of acquiescence by him should be drawn from the fact that the matter was going over.

THE UTAH BILL.

IT FURNISHES A PRETEXT FOR SENATOR BROWN TO TALK ABOUT SLAVERY IN COLONIAL MASSACHUSETTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Utah bill, Mr. Brown having the floor. Replying to Mr. Hoar, Mr. Brown said the Senator from Massachusetts had charged him (Mr. Brown) with having for a great part of his life sustained an institution which prohibited legal marriage among a part of the people of Georgia. The system of slavery to which the Senator from Massachusetts had called attention originated in Massachusetts, and the South derived much of its slavery from that State. Mr. Brown read from Bancroft's "History of New England" to show that the people of Massachusetts bought and held as slaves Scotchmen, Irishmen, Indians, negroes, and mulattoes; that they sent cargoes of rum to Africa, exchanging rum for slaves, some of whom they sold; that they kidnaped Indians and sold them into slavery; that some prohibited baptism to their slaves; that the marriage relation was disregarded; that they sold negro women and children in the market; and advertised a woman with a child 6 months old to be sold, "together or separate," to suit the purchaser; that they raised slaves for the market, and, when they found it unprofitable to raise them in the climate of Massachusetts, gave away negro children like puppies to any one who would take them. The charter of Georgia, Mr. Brown continued, originally forbade slavery, and while Massachusetts was importing slaves and selling them for profit Georgia was refusing to hold them. Finally Georgia adopted slavery, purchasing part of her slaves from Massachusetts. The Senator from Massachusetts had said there was a large number of mulattoes to be accounted for in the South. He (Mr. Brown) did not claim that the South was guiltless in this particular. His effort had been to show that no section of the country was guiltless. He read from various historical works to show that large numbers of mulattoes were always found in Massachusetts during the time that slavery prevailed in that State, and when in 1788 Massachusetts passed the act expelling from the State all negroes the courts held that the act applied also to mulattoes. It may have been very natural to expel negroes from Massachusetts, but it seemed a little unnatural to expel mulattoes, not that they were akin to the people of Massachusetts, but possibly because climatic influence had changed their color until they were more in the likeness of the good people of that State. The cold, bleaching winds of Massachusetts or some other cause had modified the ebony color of the African in that State and had infused a compound of yellow, so they are no longer called negroes, but mulattoes. After these mulattoes, whether naturally or unnaturally, had been expelled from Massachusetts they doubtless took refuge in the Southern States, and their descendants there have multiplied, still transmitting the modified color inherited from the climatic influence in Massachusetts.

Two or three times during the course of his remarks Mr. Brown regretted that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) was not in the chamber to hear what he (Mr. Brown) was saying.

On the conclusion of Mr. Brown's remarks Mr. Hoar entered, and remarked that it was not necessary to answer what his honorable friend (Mr. Brown) had said, because he (Mr. Hoar) had looked in while Mr. Brown was speaking and did not see that a single human being was listening to his speech.

Mr. Brown replied that the country would listen to it.

A vote being taken on Mr. Brown's amendment permitting divorce only for one cause in places where the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, it was rejected, yeas 4 (Brown, Butler, George, and Van Wyck), nays 43.

Mr. Hoar submitted, in order to have printed, an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill providing that no building shall be forfeited that is held and occupied exclusively for the purpose of religious worship.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment providing that in no case shall a husband or wife be a competent witness except as to the fact of a lawful marriage having been contracted between the witness and party defendant.

After a short debate the Senate without action went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY.

A DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—In the Senate Mr. Butler called up his resolution offered some days since providing for the examination of the New York banks by a committee of the Senate.

Mr. Morrill moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Blair favored the resolution and said if the Controller of the Currency was now doing his duty concerning the banks he had withheld his activity too long.

Mr. Vest said the Marine National, the Metropolitan National, and the Second National Banks of New York failed with deposits amounting to many millions of dollars. The people had been swindled out of these millions. He inquired what the Controller of the Currency had been doing while these banks were putting up their swindling operations and making false statements under the eyes of the Government officials.

Mr. Butler referred to the recent defalcation of $100,000 in a Cleveland bank, discovered soon after the bank had been examined by a Government examiner. He inquired how this defalcation could, as reported, cover a long period of time if the examiner had done his duty.

Mr. Morrill said no good could be effected by an investigation.

Mr. Plumb had heard of only one bank failure in New York City—namely: the Marine National. The President of that bank had been indicted by a grand jury on application of the District-Attorney. The Metropolitan had closed its doors for twenty-four hours, but the Second National had not closed its doors at all.

Mr. Vest said the reason why the Second National had not closed was because one man, to save his family honor, had paid out of his private purse $5,000,000.

Mr. Sherman did not believe any good could come of an investigation by a committee; such committee working in public with reporters and a crowd around would be as helpless and useless as possible. The fact that there were no more failures than had happened the last ninety days, after the instances of defalcation shown by high bank officers, was a compliment to the National-banking system. Nothing Congress could do could prevent a bad man having charge of money from stealing. It could punish after he had stolen. Mr. Sherman referred to the action of the clearing-house, the voluntary association, in coming to the aid of the business community in the emergency as illustrating the excellence of our financial system. If the occurrences of the last few months had occurred in older times—in the good old Democratic times—he might say, if they had occurred before the present National-banking system had been established, the troubles would have been very much more serious and would have extended to other countries with which we had financial transactions. A panic in this instance had been avoided by the action of the associated banks. They had worked out their own salvation.

The matter then went over until tomorrow.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

MOST OF THEM STILL HANGING FIRE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—[Special.]—In order to induce the House today to set aside the regular order of business, which was motions, to suspend the rules and pass bills after thirty-minutes' debate on each, Mr. Randall, who desired to go on with the General Deficiency bill, said that there was a prospect that the Senate might agree to fix July 3 as the date of final adjournment. Mr. Randall may have had some warrant for this statement, but the probabilities are all against any such action. Senator Allison, who is Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said today that the Senate would under no circumstances agree to fix any date whatever for adjournment until the last of the general appropriation bills shall have been signed. The condition of these bills is not such as to warrant the expectation that an adjournment can be reached earlier than the middle of July. The differences between the two Houses on the Naval bill are radical. That bill was sent to a Conference Committee about a month ago and has never yet been considered. There is every prospect that it will take a long time to adjust the differences between the House and Senate in regard to that bill after the conferees have made their report. The Sundry Civil bill has not yet been reported to the House. It contains some important general legislation, and it is the omnibus in which are placed the items which are not specifically required by existing law. The River and Harbor bill is in the hands of the Senate Commerce Committee, and it is understood will not be reported before next week. The Shipping bill conferrees have held no meeting as yet. Several of the general appropriation bills, besides those already mentioned, are also in the hands of conference committees.

This outline of work remaining to be done is probably sufficient to show the futility of any expectation that Congress will adjourn before the Democratic National Convention. The setting aside of the regular order of business today was a disappointment to several of the committees, which had hoped to have days fixed for the consideration of various measures. The Banking and Currency Committee is especially anxious that some action should be taken with the McPherson bill and the Dingley bill, both of which are regarded of extreme importance. The Committee on Agriculture desired to make an effort to pass under suspension of the rules the bill raising the Commissioner of Agriculture to the dignity of a Cabinet officer.

DEFICIENCIES.

The Deficiency bill carries nearly $7,000,000, about two-thirds of which is required by changes made in the laws by the last Congress and by the construction given to certain laws affecting the Post-Office Department. When the last Congress passed the law to reduce the basis of compensation for Postmasters and increase it, it was supposed that the act would not take effect until Oct. 1, 1883, the same date when the reduction of letter-postage became operative. It was found, however, that by a careless wording of the law Postmasters were entitled to increased compensation from the date of its approval, March 3, 1883. This threw upon the department a large burden of expense which was not expected nor provided for in the estimates and appropriations. A decision of the Supreme Court requiring the Government to pay land-grant railroads in money for the transportation of the mails instead of crediting them on the books with the amount also makes it necessary to appropriate about $1,500,000 for that purpose. The amount of deficiencies created by the failure of the last Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum to carry on the necessary operations of the Government is smaller than for many years past, and shows that the Appropriations Committee of the last House did its work with a due regard to the interests of the Government. In that respect the last Appropriations Committee contrasts strongly with the present one, which has been struggling ever since its organization to cut down appropriations everywhere in the hope of being able to impose upon the voters in the coming Presidential campaign by a statement showing the great economy of the Democratic House of Representatives as compared with the extravagance and lavishness of the Republican House. The Appropriations Committee has lost several points in this game of sham economy, but it will probably succeed in making the total deficiency of the present session appear much less than the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The result, of course, will be large deficiencies for which Congress will be required to appropriate next session after the Presidential election.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning upon the Mexican Pension bill. Mr. Ingalls' amendment, proposing to remove the limitation of the Arrears of Pensions act was so modified as to extend the provisions of the Arrears act only to the cases filed before the 1st of next January, and in this shape it was approved by a majority of the caucus. The subject of the final adjournment was not alluded to.

FRELINGHUYSEN'S LITTLE SECRET.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has communicated with Gov. Curtin, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, concerning the mysterious Senate amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriations, appropriating $250,000 to carry out the provisions of the Neutrality act, and arrangements have been made by Messrs. Curtin and Randall for a joint session of the House Foreign Affairs and Appropriations Committees, to be held Wednesday morning, to consider what action should be taken in the matter by the House. The question to be discussed is whether, finding the appropriation a proper one, they should simply recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment or should introduce a resolution in the House calling upon the Secretary of State for all the correspondence relating to the matter, and give it to the public that they may understand the transaction. It is thought the latter course will be followed.

ANOTHER BEQUEST FOR THE GARFIELD HOSPITAL.

The Garfield Hospital has received another bequest. The will of W. G. Metzerott bequeaths to Dr. John S. Bellinger $10,000 in trust for the benefit of the hospital, to be used under his direction in a ward in said hospital for the treatment of diseases of the chest and lungs.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Secretary Teller has not yet decided to give out the report of the Government experts who examined the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He says the officials of the road protest against it as incomplete, incorrect, and unfair. Under the circumstances he feels inclined to hold the report for the present at least, and may conclude to order a reëxamination of the accounts.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—Bills were reported favorably increasing the appropriation for the public buildings at Erie, Pa. It provides that the expenditure shall not exceed $300,000. The original provision was $150,000.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Van Wyck, and laid over till tomorrow:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be directed to inquire whether the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies have become responsible for or guaranteed interest on any bonds other than those specifically authorized by Congress or outstanding at the date of the passage of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874, and, if so, to what extent and under what actual or alleged authority; also whether any new stock has been issued by either of said companies in violation of said act.

Senator Miller, of California, offered as an amendment to the Deficiency bill the bill introduced by him this session, to provide for granting to the State of California 5 per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of the public lands in that State.

Senator Plumb reported favorably to the Senate, from the Committee on Public Lands, the House bill to declare forfeited the unearned lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill as agreed upon by the committee. It appropriates $259,000 more than the House bill.

Mr. Plumb called up the report of the Conference Committee upon the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and upon his motion the Senate concurred in the action of the House on the Senate amendment appropriating $180,000 for "necessary and special facilities on trunk lines." The House increased the amount to $250,000, in which the Senate now concurs.

Mr. Plumb moved that the Senate insist upon its remaining amendments (three in number), one increasing the appropriation for transportation on railroad routes from $11,700,000 to $12,750,000, another striking out the House provision relating to the readjustment of the compensation to railroads, and the third adding $300,000 to the appropriation of $4,000,000 for railway post-office clerks. Motion carried unanimously.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Follett—Granting 160 acres of the public domain to every honorably discharged Union soldier and sailor of the late War.

By Mr. Deuster—To prevent and punish the prosecutors under the United States of fraudulent claims against foreign Governments.

By Mr. Wood—Calling for Executive information relative to the fencing in of public lands.

By Mr. Belford—For the erection of a Union and Confederate Soldiers' Home at Denver, Colo.

Mr. Lowery, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the contested election case of Campbell vs. Morey, from the Seventh Ohio District, declaring the contestant entitled to the seat. Laid over.

Mr. Randall moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Aiken, though favoring an early adjournment, did not think the Appropriations Committee should monopolize the committee suspension day.

Mr. Randall said the House had fixed June 30 as the date for final adjournment, and he understood the Senate was likely to fix July 3. If either of those dates were determined upon the consideration of the appropriation bills must be passed.

Mr. Randall's motion was agreed to—106 to 52—and the House went into committee as indicated, with Mr. Dunn in the chair.

Mr. Cannon moved to strike out the paragraph relating to the compensation of fourth-class Postmasters, "confining it to box rents and commissions on the sale of waste papers, postage stamps, etc., not to exceed $1,000 a year." After a long discussion the motion, which was in the interest of Postmasters, was adopted—84 to 68.

An item of $38,000 was inserted as allowances in contested election cases, the limitation being $2,000 each.

The second section of the bill prohibits the Treasury Department from considering any claim against the United States unless filed within one year from the passage of the act, or within five years after it shall have accrued.

Mr. Keifer moved to strike out the section as interfering with the right of petition.

Mr. Randall explained and defined the section as necessary to put a stop to the presentation of old claims. It was legislation in the interest of the people, and to protect the Treasury against doubtful or dishonest claims.

Mr. Keifer's motion was rejected.

The House took a recess till 8 o'clock, having disposed of thirty-five pages of the bill.

At the evening session the House resumed consideration of the Deficiency bill. The amendment offered by Mr. O'Neill, appropriating $11,000 for the improvement of the street adjacent to the Federal building in St. Louis was ruled out on a point of order.

An item of $125,000 for horses and other property lost in the military service prior to July 1, 1881, contained a proviso regulating the rate of fees of claim agents.

Mr. Keifer moved to strike out the proviso as wrong in policy. Rejected.

Mr. Long offered an amendment appropriating the following sums for refunding State expenses incurred in raising volunteers: Ohio, $90,946; New York, $54,946; Michigan, $43,945; Massachusetts, $28,689. Adopted.

Adjourned.

SETTLING A DEBT.

WESTERNPORT, Md., June 16.—[Special.]—A fatal stabbing affray has occurred here over an old debt between Peter Joice, a well-known citizen of this county, and Mr. J. Hoban, a storekeeper. It seems that Hoban claimed that Joice owed him a bill, and, meeting the latter in the street, Hoban demanded a settlement. Joice denied owing him anything, and a quarrel ensued, ending in a fight, during which Joice stabbed Hoban in the abdomen, inflicting five terrible and fatal wounds. Joice escaped but was captured after a long chase. He says Hoban drew a knife on him first. Hoban is one of the wealthiest merchants in Western Maryland.

THE NARRATIVE OF A FAITH CURE.

CLEVELAND, O., June 12.—Mrs. Oliver Mansfield, who has suffered for seven years, and been confined to her bed nearly the whole of that time, and was bent out of her natural shape by a curvature of the spine, suddenly arose, while the other members of the family were absent, put on her shoes, and walked out into the garden without any assistance whatever. She not only walked, but walked erect, which is the strangest part of the affair. When Mrs. Mansfield reached the yard she threw up her hands and exclaimed: "By faith I am saved." "My wife had not walked a step since last May," said Mr. Mansfield, "if you had seen her a week ago you would have said she could never sit up, to say nothing about walking. She could not have done it without the help of the Lord. My little girl ran to me and said that her mother was walking, and sure enough, there she was in the yard, standing up as straight as anybody. I was dumfounded for a moment, but I went to her and she walked back into the house and around the room before going back to bed. Since then she has been up and is growing stronger, and there she sits now—strong in the Lord."

THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

Arrival of Troops and Artillery at Dubuque—The Program—Vast Crowds Expected.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 16.—[Special.]—For weeks preparations have been making for the grand military encampment to be held in this city this week similar to the one that met here two years ago. Gen. C. S. Bentley, one of the most enthusiastic military men in the country, and a brave soldier of the War, is at the head of the movement, and he has visited all parts of the country, working early and late, and will make of the occasion a grand success. Troops began to arrive Saturday, and they have been coming ever since.

Up to the present time there are on the grounds the following companies: A battalion of the Fourth United States Infantry; two companies Battery D of the Fifth United States Artillery, with four pieces, both from Fort Omaha; Battery F, Fourth United States Artillery, from Fort Snelling; and the Milwaukee Light Horse Cavalry. The Chicago Zouaves, under command of Capt. Ford, arrived this morning. On the 1 o'clock train from the south today came eight companies of the Third Missouri National Guard, under command of Col. Butler. The regiment numbered 350 men. The Waukon (Ia.) company, with the Decorah Drum Corps, arrived this afternoon. On the same train were the members of Company D, St. Paul. On the Southern train this evening arrived the Burke Guards, of New Orleans, accompanied by detachments of artillery and cavalry. Several other companies are expected tomorrow. There are now on the ground fully 1,500 soldiers and two batteries of artillery, and the scene is lively and picturesque. The grounds were visited yesterday and today by thousands of citizens. Everything has been done for the convenience and comfort of the troops.

The program opens tomorrow with a grand parade of the soldiers. The city is gayly decorated and presents an animated appearance. Among the visiting soldiers are some of the best drilled companies in the country, and a lively contest is looked for tomorrow for the diamond prize. Regular earthworks have been erected at Camp Henderson, and the storming of them will be one of the most exciting features of the sham battle which takes place Friday. The weather is splendid and everything favorable. An immense crowd is looked for.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Strike of Miners in the Monongahela River Coal District.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 16.—[Special.]—Reports from the Monongahela River coal district, where the miners were ordered to go on strike today for a restoration of the district price of mining—three and one-quarter cents per bushel—are meagre and conflicting. The officers of the miners' association who have spent the day among the miners claim tonight that the strike is general, and that at least 6,000 miners have thrown down their picks; but this is denied by the operators. They claim that the strike was inaugurated in comparatively few pits, and predict that in these work will be resumed at the reduced rates before the close of the week. Information from other sources is of a character to confirm the claims of the miners' officials. It is known definitly that all the miners in the first pool, which is nearest the city, remained away from the pit today, and reports from miners in other pools that can be reached by telegraph are to the same effect. The probabilities are that there will be a long struggle between the opposing forces. Labor agitators from other States have been among the miners for two weeks past, and have aroused more feeling than has been manifested at any time for two years. In that period wages have been reduced 20 and in some cases 30 per cent. The miners claim that this reduction is unwarranted, and that they can earn better wages as farm laborers than in the mines. The operators contend that the introduction of natural gas in the mines and glass factories and the competition of other districts have made the reduction in wages necessary, and that they cannot comply with the demands of the workmen. The railroad miners will hold a convention in this city tomorrow to select representatives to serve on their Board of Arbitration during the ensuing year. They are receiving 3¼ cents per bushel for mining, and both sides appear to be well satisfied with the result of the first year's experiment of arbitration.

A LAD'S SUICIDE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—[Special.]—Saturday a party of young folks were picnicking at Pipe Creek Gulf, a short distance east of West Falls. Several of the party came across a human skeleton in a secluded spot. About three years ago a farmer went to the blacksmith-shop in West Falls to get some repairing done, and accidently left his pocketbook, containing nearly $70, lying on a bench in the shop. The blacksmith's boy found it, and he and another boy spent some of the money. The remainder was returned to the owner. Threats of arresting the boys were made. Young Parker was very nervous and started toward the woods, and never returned. It is plain now that he deliberately committed suicide by hanging. He was about 17 years old. The clothing has been fully identified by his relatives.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

AKRON, O., June 16.—A day or two ago the bank under a powder-magazine northeast of the city gave way, wrecking the building so that the powder was being removed. This evening a boy named Woods recklessly threw a light into the place, causing an explosion of what powder was left, by which Perry Peck, aged 15, was killed, nothing being found but the scarred trunk and skull. Several other lads passing near were hurt, but none seriously.

A ROTTEN WAR VESSEL.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 16.—The frigates Constellation and Dale left today. The former goes on a cruise with cadets to the Atlantic coast. The latter will go to Hampton Roads to repair her hull, which was found to be so rotten that it was not able to hold the rudder. On inspection the bow was found in the same condition.

THE SCOTT LIQUOR LAW.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—[Special.]—It is expected that the Supreme Court will render a decision on the Scott Liquor-Tax law tomorrow, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that the law will be pronounced constitutional. Many bets were made tonight that it would stand the test.

Fully 8,000 people were present last evening at the Casino Roller-Skating Rink to witness the finest exhibition of fancy-trick bicycle riding ever given in Chicago. The audience—which was nearly as large as that which witnessed the great contest last Saturday evening between Wood and Canary, which the latter won—became fully as enthusiastic, and gave applause which fairly shook the rink. Mr. Canary is engaged to appear at the Casino every evening and Saturday afternoon of this week, and it is worth a long trip and large outlay to be able to witness the marvelous riding of Canary, who is now the undisputed champion of the world.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Do not forget to add to your lemonade or soda ten drops of Angostura Bitters. It imparts a delicious flavor and prevents all summer diseases. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SON.

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BLACK SILK COSTUMES

Formerly $100.00.....	now	$75.00
" 75.00.....	"	45.00
" 50.00.....	"	35.00
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Formerly $50.00.....	now	$30.00
" 40.00.....	"	25.00
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" 18.00.....	"	12.00

WORSTED DRESSES

Formerly $35.00.....	now	$25.00
" 30.00.....	"	20.00
" 25.00.....	"	16.50
" 22.00.....	"	15.00
" 18.00.....	"	12.00
" 15.00.....	"	9.75
" 12.00.....	"	6.75

Black Satin Brocade and Ottoman Mantles and Dolmans

Formerly $65.00.....	now	$40.00
" 50.00.....	"	30.00
" 40.00.....	"	25.00
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Insurance Department,

ALBANY, New York, June 12, 1884.

I, John A. McCall, Jr., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION,

Located in the City of New York, has on deposit in this Department the following described securities for protection of its members, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, to wit:

10 certificates, $10,000 each, United States Registered 3 per cent bonds interest payable quarterly, 100,000.00.

TOTAL DEPOSIT, $100,000.00.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at the City of Albany, this 10th day of June, 1884. JOHN A. McCALL, Jr., Superintendent.

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We also offer 100 Embroidered Black Satin Parasols, this season's importation, carved wood handles, for $5.00 each that are reduced from $10.00.

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OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DOCK CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for any other business that may be presented, will be held in this city, at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, July 8, 1884, at 10 o'clock p. m.

Chicago, June 16, 1884. C. H. DURPHY, Secretary.

THE DOMINION.

The Case of Eno, the Fugitive New York Banker, Again Comes Up.

The Court Will Next Thursday Pass Upon the Question of His Extradition.

A Movement Looking to the Exclusion of American Flour and Wheat—Dominion Finances.

The Question of Eno's Extradition to Be Decided Next Thursday.

QUEBEC, Can., June 16.—[Special.]—Another important phase of the Eno affair was reached today. The court-room was densely crowded at today's sitting to hear Judge Caron's decision as to whether the prisoner was to be tried in Quebec on a charge for extradition or to be sent to Montreal in accordance with petitions presented on behalf of the Second National Bank and people of New York. The case excited much interest here in consequence of the strong sectional feeling between this city and Montreal. The Judge delivered his decision in French, and spoke for almost an hour and a half. He dwelt at length upon the nature of the habeas corpus under which the prisoner is held, quoting largely from Hurd, an American authority, and also from the statutes of Canada, to show that there was no option as to the issue of the writ, and alluding to the unfortunate Lamiranda case to show the evil result of delay in the issue of a writ. With reference to the petition by Bissonnette to be put again in possession of the warrant of arrest and of Eno's body, he showed that Bissonnette was in possession of his certificate to the effect that he had fully executed said warrant, which authorized the officers of justice to bring the prisoner before any Judge having jurisdiction in extradition matters. The petition of Bissonnette, which he characterized as more absurd when it was considered that he had made a return of the warrant before him, was dismissed; so also was the petition of the bank and the people of New York for Eno's removal to Montreal. He showed that under the habeas corpus he was bound to inquire into the legality of the prisoner's arrest, and that to do this it was essential to inquire into the truth of the charges made in the warrant. Judge Caron went fully into the question of jurisdiction, showing that, as a Judge of the Supreme Court, he was compelled to sit upon extradition proceedings. Eno had declared in his petition for habeas corpus that he had committed no offense for which he could be extradited, and it was therefore but a simple act of justice that proof should be ordered to be made. The civil code left him no alternative but to hear the case, and he accordingly ordered the parties to be ready to proceed to proof next Thursday.

The official order at the termination of Judge Caron's decision is in the following words:

Inasmuch as by the return of the writ of habeas corpus having been issued upon the petition of John C. Eno, and by the warrant attached to the said return it appears that the said petitioner is charged with the commission of certain crimes in the United States of America which, under the Extradition act of 1877, render him liable to be dealt with according to the said act, it is ordered that Thursday next, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, such proof be adduced as required by law, so that the petitioner may be either remanded for extradition to the United States of America or discharged from custody, as such proof and the said Extradition act shall justify and require.

The court expressed its belief that the people of the State of New York, if properly consulted, would never ask to interfere in the procedure of Canadian Courts, nor yet for the small economy that might result consent to apply for the prisoner's trial to be removed from Quebec to Montreal. If it were only a matter of courtesy, he would have been delighted to acquiesce in the demand made by the bank authorities for the prisoner's removal, but the law was the only guide for Judges, and in this connection he was surprised at the instructions given by the Attorney-General to his substitute, the Crown Prosecutor, to apply for the change of venue without giving him any reasons. It was stated in court tonight by Fitzpatrick, representing the private prosecution, that correspondence has passed on the subject of Eno's extradition between the British Minister at Washington and the Secretary of State at Ottawa. Mr. Fitzpatrick, on behalf of the private prosecution, made a formal application, authorized by the Second National Bank, that the prisoner be committed to the common jail of the district. The defense vehemently protested, urging that such demand had never been made by the Crown, which recognized the fact, patent to everybody else also, that Eno was as safe and secure in the custody of the High Constable as he could possibly be in prison. Mr. Pelletier, the Crown lawyer, having acquiesced, the court decided that Eno should remain in the hands of High Constable Gale, subject to the orders of crown officers. The prisoner will therefore remain at the St. Louis Hotel until his case comes on for trial Thursday next.

In Favor of Shutting Out American Wheat and Flour.

TORONTO, Ont., June 16.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Board of Trade H. N. Baird gave notice of a motion that, as the board was satisfied that the milling industry of this country labors under a most unnecessary and unfair disadvantage whenever the wheat crop of Canada is less than the consumptive requirements of the country, and being satisfied further that this disadvantage is due to the tariff discriminating in favor of the American manufacturer of flour by imposing a duty of only 50 cents per barrel on American flour, whereas the duty on American wheat is 15 cents per bushel, or equal to 71 cents per barrel, thereby making it impossible for the Canadian miller to compete with his American rivals; be it

Resolved, That, as the principle of the Canadian tariff is avowedly to protect the Canadian manufacturer, and as it markedly fails in this particular, this board do memorialize the Government to rectify the injustice by at least equalizing the duties on American wheat and flour so that the American miller will not have an absolutely protected advantage from the operation of the Canadian tariff.

The motion, which is a very important one, will be discussed at the next meeting of the board.

The Government and the Banks.

MONTREAL, Que., June 16.—[Special.]—Mr. Buchanan, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, stated today that he did not believe the Government purposed making any special withdrawal of its deposits from the bank, as has been rumored for some time past. It was a well-known fact that at the present time the Dominion Treasury was not overflowing, and on this account the Finance Minister was withdrawing available balances at present, and was preparing for payment of the subsidies to the Provinces which fall due July 1. Mr. Buchanan further stated that the loan for £5,000,000 sterling which Sir Leonard Tilley was negotiating at 9 in London would have the result of relieving the money market to a very great extent.

THE HOMEOPATHISTS.

Arrival at Deer Park of the Chicago Delegates to the Meeting of the American Institute.

DEER PARK, Md., June 16.—[Special.]—The delegation of physicians which left Chicago Sunday afternoon last by special train over the Baltimore & Ohio Road to attend the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Deer Park, arrived at their point of destination in good time Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Some extraordinarily fast time was made on the trip. At times a speed of sixty miles per hour was attained. It was a beautiful run to Grafton, W. Va., a distance of 565 miles from Chicago, which was covered in fifteen hours, inclusive of all stops, making the average of actual running time fifty miles per hour. As the train approached Grafton, and had slowed up for that station, the engine struck a hand-car, knocking it against the embankment on the left, and with slight injury to the engine. By some means portions of the hand-car got under the train and derailed the last car, which was the private car Adelina Patti. The air-brakes were applied and the train stopped in a very short space of time and distance, and without the knowledge even to most of the party of the slight accident having occurred. A delay of fifteen minutes was occasioned, which the passengers improved by walking the short distance to the station, where a sumptuous breakfast was in waiting. The afternoon at the Park was devoted to a meeting of the American Pædological Society, which precedes the meeting of the Institute, Dr. Foss, of Massachusetts, in the chair. Dr. R. S. Tooker, of Chicago, presented an able paper on the pathology of the tonsils. A large number of representative physicians is in attendance from all parts of the country, Chicago being well represented, and it is thought that this meeting at Deer Park will be the most memorable in every way in the history of the American Institute of Homeopathy. The first session opens Tuesday and will continue throughout the week. The weather and place of meeting are all that could be desired.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, generally fair weather except near Lake Superior, local rains, light, variable winds, generally from the south, slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, generally fair weather, followed by local showers, southerly winds, stationary temperature, except in the extreme northern portions, a slight fall of temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, local showers, partly cloudy weather, slight changes of temperature, variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 16—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rainfall during last 8 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.14	69	N.	Clear.	0
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.10	73	E.	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—					
Fort Smith	30.02	76	E.	Clear.	0
Galveston	30.02	82	S. E.	Clear.	0
New Orleans	30.03	75	N. E.	Clear.	.80
Shreveport, La.	30.02	79	E.	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.21	73		Clear.	0
Indianapolis	30.17	70	S.	Clear.	0
Louisville	30.17	76		Fair.	0
Memphis	30.13	72	E.	Cloudy.	.04
Nashville	30.18	71	S. E.	Clear.	*
Pittsburg	30.19	65	N.	Clear.	0
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.19	61	S. W.	Clear.	0
Cleveland	30.21	68	E.	Clear.	0
Detroit	30.20	72	S. E.	Clear.	0
Erie	30.22	64	E.	Clear.	0
Oswego	30.18	61		Clear.	0
Port Huron	30.18	69	S.	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	30.19	66	S. W.	Clear.	0
Sandusky	30.20	68	S. E.	Clear.	0
Toledo	30.19	69	E.	Clear.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.15	60	W.	Clear.	0
Chicago	30.14	71		Clear.	0
Duluth	30.03	56	N.	Foggy.	.11
Escanaba	30.09	63	S.	Clear.	0
Grand Haven	30.15	70		Clear.	0
Marquette	30.09	72	N.	Cloudy.	0
Milwaukee	30.15	69	S. E.	Clear.	0
Mackinaw	30.15	57	S. E.	Clear.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.17	70	S. E.	Clear.	.02
Davenport	30.09	73	S.	Fair.	0
Des Moines	30.04	71	S.	Clear.	0
Keokuk	30.09	72	S. E.	Fair.	0
La Crosse	30.06	74	S.	Clear.	0
Moorhead	29.97	65	S.	Clear.	0
St. Louis	30.14	71	S. E.	Clear.	0
St. Paul	30.00	70	S.	Clearing	.34
Springfield, Ill.	30.15	71	S.	Clear.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.04	74		Clear.	0
Omaha	30.03	71	S. E.	Clear.	*
Yankton	30.03	71	N. W.	Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.95	66		Clear.	0
Fort Buford	29.93	65	W.	Clear.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.89	63	S. W.	Fair.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.95	52	S.	Clear.	*
Deadwood	29.95	57	S. W.	Fair.	.11
Assinniboine	29.97	64	N. W.	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	29.93	67	W.	Fair.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.96	59	S. W.	Cloudy.	.30
Dodge City	29.98	73	E.	Clear.	0
North Platte	29.97	68	S. E.	Fair.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	29.83	71	S. W.	Clear.	0
P. Arthur's Land'g	30.01	54		Fair.	0
Kingston	30.15	56	S. W.	Fair.	0
Medicine Hat	29.65	68	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Parry Sound, Can.	30.12	62		Clear.	0
Quappelle	29.87	65	S. W.	Clear.	0
Minnedosa	29.81	63	W.	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can	30.19	57		Clear.	0
Toronto	30.19	58	S. W.	Clear.	0
Other Points—					
Helena	30.03	60	S. W.	Fair.	.01
Huron, Dak.	30.00	68	N. E.	Clear.	0
Las Animas	29.90	68	N. E.	†L. rain.	.16
Little Rock	30.07	75	E.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.96	62	N.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.208	63.5	80	E.	4		Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.201	70.6	75	E.	7		Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.157	70.1	73	E.	10		Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.119	69.0	70	E.	6		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.139	70.6	77		0		Clear.

Maximum temperature, 71.4.
Minimum temperature, 56.9.
Mean daily barometer, 30.169.
Mean daily thermometer, 63.1.
Mean daily humidity, 77.

THE TURF.

St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—It rained most of Sunday and all the forenoon, making the track very muddy. Later the sun came out, and the races were a success. Col. McBride returned from Chicago this morning. He reports about 150 horses now at Washington Park and about 100 at the Driving Park. Powers & Son's colt Volo struck his leg and is thought to be broken down. Lee Pane says he was the best colt he ever trained. Aretino as a cup horse is a failure.

First race—Taxgatherer won, Boulevard second, Joe Starks third. Time, 2:51½.

Homebred Stakes, for colts and fillies foaled in Missouri in 1882, to be run as 2-year-olds during the spring meeting of 1884, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Keokuk, Rhadamantha, and Lew Clarke. Keokuk won by a length, Lew Clarke second, Rhadamantha third. Time, 1:25.

Third race, Merchants' Exchange Stakes, sweepstake for 3-year-old fillies, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Mona, Easter, Felicite, Rosary, and Hanap. Mona won easily, Hanap second, Easter third. Time, 2:04.

Fourth race, selling race, three-quarter mile heats—First heat, Manitou won, Hyderabad second, Nimblefoot third, Bonnie Lee, Caleb, and Judge Ford distanced. Time, 1:20¼. Second heat, Nimblefoot won hands down, Hyderabad second, Manitou third; Campanini, Fleming, and Joe Rayle distanced. Time, 1:20½. Third heat, Nimblefoot won the heat and race, finishing six lengths before Manitou. Time, 1:20½.

Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 16.—Fifth and last day of the spring meeting of the Pittsburg Driving-Park. The weather was superb, the track fast, the attendance large, and the betting up to the standard.

First race, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Taila Bena won, Toronto second, Tenfellow third; time, 1:07.

Second race, for maiden 3-year-olds, one mile—Peter L. won easily, Charm second, Major E. third; time, 1:51.

Third race, mile and a quarter—Ascender and Brunswick raced head-and-head to the wire. Brunswick finished first by a full head, but for some reason Ascender was placed first, Brunswick second; time, 2:11¼. An attempt was made to mob the judges' stand by some of Brunswick's admirers, but quiet was soon restored by the police.

Fourth race, Pittsburg Cup Sweepstakes, two and one-fourth miles—Starters—Wallansee, Boatman, Bob Pate, and Tangier. There was a good start. Tangier and Bob Pate set an easy pace, with Wallensee and Boatman close behind. These positions were unchanged for two miles, when Boatman and Tangier fell back beaten. Wallensee and Bob Pate made a whipping run home, Wallensee winning by half a length. Time, 4:12¾.

Fifth race, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—It was a practical walkover for Baronella. Tabitha was the other starter. Time, 1:18½.

Sixth race—Elexor won, Callao second; time, 2:54.

Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, June 16.—At the Brighton Beach races there was a large attendance.

Three-quarters of a mile—Shelby Barnes won, Glenallen second, Ghost third. Time, 1:16¾.

Seven furlongs—Wandering won, Itaska second, Black Jack third. Time, 1:30½.

Seven furlongs—Plunger won, Hickory Jim second, Lord Edward third. Time, 1:29¾.

Three-quarters of a mile, for maidens of all ages—The Aspasia colt won, Ruby second, Leroy third. Time, 1:17¾. Ruby paid $121 for a place.

Fifth race, for all ages, five furlongs—Little Minch won, King Fan second, Croftie third. Time, 1:02¼.

Janesville, Wis.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 16.—The trotting races open here tomorrow with the three-minute class, for which there are entered: Banner Chief, My Geraldine, Bessie Sprague, Mollie, Jennie Stewart, Sorrel Ned, Henry Clay, Hotel Boy, A. J. Daniels, and John Morris. The 2:30 class entries are William B., Will Callender, Betsy Ann, Annie, Lou, Toronto Maid, German Boy, and Maud H.; also a 2-year-old colt race. The track is in splendid shape and a large number of prominent horsemen are already here.

Jim McGowan Reinstated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Jockey Club this evening William C. Daly and steeplechase horse Jim McGowan, ruled off last October, were reinstated from and after Aug. 1 next.

AFRAID TO FIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16.—[Special.]—When the name of Joe Pendergast, the Brooklyn heavy weight, was mentioned in Industrial Hall tonight it was loudly hissed. He had promised to stand up before Mike Cleary, who knocked Sheriff, the Prussian, off of the stage not long ago, and 4,000 people gathered in the building to see the two men put the gloves on. Arthur Chambers was master of ceremonies, and entertained the friends, who applauded him repeatedly, with set-tos between lesser local lights. When the time came for Pendergast to put in an appearance it became rumored about that he had shown the white feather. A tall man with a red necktie and large white teeth announced from the stage that Pendergast was not in good form and could not fight. Then came the storm of yells and hisses. Cleary dislikedlosing his share of the receipts of the house, which, after payment of expenses, would have been his if he had knocked Pendergast out in four rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules. To pacify the audience Magee and Ryan, heavy weights, banged each other gracefully around the stage with soft gloves.

Joe Acton was thrown by the Japanese, Sorakeche, twice catch-as-catch-can and once Japanese fashion this afternoon at Pastime Park.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Pendergast says he will fight Cleary for any sum.

FINANCIAL.

Final Report of the Master in the Brown, Bonnell & Co. Case.

CLEVELAND, O., June 16.—[Special.]—The final report of A. J. Ricks, Special Master in the suit against Brown, Bonnell & Co., has been filed in the United States Circuit Court. It seems from the report that the number of claims filed by creditors is 176. In each case the creditor was required to file a petition setting forth the value of his claim, the amount due, the priority claimed, if any, and upon what basis such priority was claimed. In each case where the amount of lien was disputed by the Receiver the Master required proper pleadings to be prepared and filed, defining clearly the issues joined. In such cases testimony was taken and the case submitted on briefs or by oral argument, as counsel preferred. There were a number of such contested claims, varying in amounts from $100 to $40,000. In every case of that kind a special report was filed, and all of these have been disposed of by the court. The aggregate amount claimed by the 176 creditors was $1,307,073.76, with a large amount of interest. The amount allowed by Capt. Ricks upon the claims was $1,232,069.20; interest on the same, $84,780.08; total amount allowed, $1,316,875.28. The largest amounts allowed against Brown, Bonnell & Co. in Mr. Ricks' report are: Sharon National Bank of Sharon, Pa., $108,358; Merchants' National Bank of Meadville, Pa., $35,044.70; Shenango Coal Company, of Youngstown, $20,353.60; First National Bank of Youngstown, $52,900.56; Andrews & Hitchcock, of Youngstown, $21,826.25; Florence Mining Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., $617.15; Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, $63,720.88; John S. Williams, of Youngstown, $19,811.76; Dan Peels, of Cleveland, $40,052.44; William H. Harris, Cleveland, $40,029.18; Wick Bros. & Co., Youngstown, $29,208.51; the Pennsylvania Company, $20,772.97; National Bank of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., $77,424.95; Citizens' National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa., $73,776.59; Second National Bank of Ravenna, O., $35,707.66; Importers' & Traders' National Bank of New York City, $50,175.72; Republic Iron Company, $38,112.57; Charles A. Otis, of Cleveland, $53,208.33; Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, $40,049.27; Monongahela National Bank of Brownsville, Pa., $35,205.49. In all the above cases the amounts asked for were granted, except in the cases of the Florence Mining Company, Pennsylvania Company, and Importers' & Traders' National Bank. In the claim of the Florence Company the amount of principal granted was $11,574.50 less than asked for; in the claim of the Pennsylvania Company, $1,565.32 less; and in the claim of the Importers' & Traders' Bank $16,000 less.

Business Embarrassments in New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—Brown & Bros., manufacturers of sheet-brass at No. 80 Chambers street, whose factory is at Waterbury, Conn., have become temporarily embarrassed, but arrangements are being made to settle their affairs, which will, it is thought, be successful. William H. Brown, President and also Treasurer, resigned a few weeks ago in consequence, it is said, of losses in Wall street. It is said he also had losses in copper speculations several years ago. The company has large assets, the inventory of January showing property valued at $856,776. An inventory made May 1 is said to show $400,000 over the debts. Attachments were granted by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, against the company a few days ago in favor of the Mercantile National Bank for $5,262 on unpaid drafts and in favor of the Shoe & Leather National Bank for $7,365 on a protested note. The former was paid today and the latter was withdrawn. A gentleman connected with the company said it had become temporarily embarrassed by reason of Mr. Brown's individual affairs.

S. Somerich & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery goods at No. 635 Broadway, made an assignment today, giving preferences of $26,056. They have been in business many years, and they failed in 1875, with liabilities of $75,000, and compromised at 30 cents on the dollar. The failure is attributed to dull trade, poor collections, and depreciation in values. It is said the assets will pay the preferences and a good dividend to the other creditors. The liabilities are reported at $50,000.

Judgments to the amount of about $125,000 were entered up today against the firm of O. M. Bogart & Co., bankers and brokers, who recently failed. Among the larger creditors are Mary S. Stickwell, $42,000; Mary H. Burnham, $50,000.

Failure in the Tobacco Trade.

TOLEDO, O., June 16.—The failure of C. R. Messinger, a large tobacco manufacturer of this city, causes much surprise to the business community. The assignment was made to David Bronsons. The assets and liabilities have not yet been ascertained, but the former are believed to be nominal, consisting mainly of the plant, which cost originally $20,000. The liabilities are chiefly in the Southern cities. General depression in the trade during the last two years and uncertainty as to the action of Congress on the tariff are given as the principal causes of the failure.

MILWAUKEE.

Disappearance of a Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—The total receipts of the Trades Assembly from yesterday's demonstration at Milwaukee Garden were between $1,500 and $1,600. The acting "picnic treasurer" of the day was one Anton Hailig, a young married man belonging to one of the trades-unions. Today Hailig and his wife are missing. He has not yet turned over the receipts. It is thought the family took the morning train for Chicago. None of the bills incidental to the parade and picnic have been paid, and brass bands, caterers, and other creditors are deeply interested in the result of the search for the missing Hailig.

Frisky Bulls and Bears.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—The new rule of the Chamber of Commerce, to close the afternoon board at 2:30, went into effect today, and the members with a large number of friends adjourned to the base-ball grounds, where a game was played between picked nines of bulls and bears. The game proved one of the most interesting and exciting played here this year. At the close the score stood 22 to 9 in favor of the bears.

Damage Verdict.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—Today the jury in the case of the Thomas, Bagley & Wentworth Manufacturing Company against the Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff $500 damages for damaged freight.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST MYRA CLARK GAINES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16.—[Special.]—The latest turn in the Myra Clark Gaines case was given tonight by Judge Billings, of the United States Court, in the case of G. T. Raoul vs. Myra Clark Gaines. Judgment is rendered for plaintiff in $10,000, and all the assets, consisting of real estate, in the jurisdiction of the court are ordered inventoried, advertised, and sold to pay this judgment. Another judgment of nearly the same amount was rendered in favor of the heirs of the late Commodore Randolph.

CINCINNATI'S MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

CINCINNATI, O., June 16.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the May Festival Association today the President, Mr. W. V. Hobart, presented a report which strongly favored the continuance of the festivals upon an elaborate scale. He argued that their success during the twelve years they have been given is a guarantee that they will succeed in the future. It would never do to disband the great chorus. The people want the festivals continued, and in spite of the losses connected with the one recently given will insist that the festivals go on. The Treasurer's report showed that the losses of the present year had entirely exhausted the surplus and left a balance of indebtedness, which had been met by private subscription, in order that a call upon the subscribers to the guarantee fund might be avoided. It was stated that no trouble would be experienced in securing a guarantee fund for the next festival, and the board all expressed themselves as in favor of beginning at once to make preparations for as notable a festival in 1886 as has ever been given.

OIL IN INDIA.

The Discovery of Petroleum-Bearing Strata.

LONDON, June 13.—The Indian Government has decided to procure boring-machinery, owing to the discovery of oil-bearing strata in Sibi, and to develop the resources of that region. The discovery took place at Sibi, near Quetta, in the extreme northwest of India. It will have an important bearing, it is thought, on the industrial development of India and in the solution of the Central Asian question. The discovery of a store of mineral wealth along the line of the railways which the Indian Government has decided to construct toward Candahar will cause an influx of labor from India into Southern Afghanistan and foster intercourse between the two countries, the political importance of which it will be difficult to overrate.

RUSSIA'S PETROLEUM TRADE.

These new discoveries will open up a lively opposition to the Russian wells at Baku. On the shores of the Caspian Sea there are vast deposits of petroleum, and these, though they have scarcely yet been opened, already amount to one-sixth of the American production. The oil-bearing strata stretch from Baku, past the Island of Tcheliken, 300 miles across the Caspian, through the great steppes of Turkestan, until they are lost close to the Himalayas. The accounts of this district given by the late Mr. O'Donovan in his wonderful ride to Merv, by Mr. Marvin, Col. Stewart, Mr. Arthur Arnold, and others, have made the district famous. There are 400 wells of oil in the small explored area. Around it the hamlet of Baku has become a city of 30,000 inhabitants. The price of petroleum at these wells is less than that of water. The crude oil has been selling at eight cents per barrel of forty gallons. Still all this resource of petroleum is worth little if it cannot be purified cheaply and be transported economically. This difficulty has been solved by the ability and energy of Mr. Ludwig Nobel, a practical engineer. He is of Swedish extraction, and has become the Russian oil king. Mr. Nobel has built steam fleets entirely for the quick transport of the finished oil, and these steamers are propelled by the refuse of the distillation. The refined oils pass by pipes to the end of a jetty, and are pumped directly into the holds. These ships when they reach harbor pump the petroleum into specially-constructed railway vans or reservoirs, twenty-five of which form a train. When this arrives at its destination the petroleum is again pumped out into distributing tanks, of which there are many of varying capacity throughout Russia.

COMPETITION WITH AMERICA.

In this way American petroleum has been almost driven out of Russia, while Caucasian petroleum has to a great extent taken its place. This would not affect the rest of Europe greatly were it not that the Russian oil king is already pouring petroleum through the Baltic into Germany, and he is preparing to flood the Mediterranean and India through the Black Sea by the railway connecting Baku with Batoum, or, to speak more generally, the Caspian with the Black Sea. If these ventures have a commercial success there is undoubtedly petroleum in the Caucasian lands sufficient to supply the world with that commodity for a prolonged period of its history. Already, in different parts of Russia, both steamboats and railway locomotives are driven by burning the waste of petroleum under the boilers. It will certainly be a marvel, but one which may be before long realized, to see a petroleum fleet laden at Batoum with Caucasian oil pass through the Suez Canal without the aid of coal. This would be an immense gain to the stokers, who have a bad time in the Red Sea—one of the hottest parts of the world—for petroleum ships require no stoking of their fires. Some Englishmen have expressed the wish to see such a Russian invasion of India through the Suez Canal in a peaceful, industrial competition. If a trade of this kind could be established with good profit a warlike invasion by the Himalayas, they said, would be an absurdity, for peaceful commerce with Russia would tend more to the security of the English Indian Empire than all the diplomatic watchfulness of England in Central Asia.

EDUCATIONAL.

Class-Day at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—[Special.]—Class-day is looked forward to with more interest in Princeton than any other event in the year. The weather today has been all that could be desired, and the great crowds of visitors have enjoyed it to the utmost. At 10:30 the graduating class took their places on the platform, and Mr. Aleck Moffatt, Master of Ceremonies, delivered the address of welcome. Mr. Dennis, the class orator, followed, and then Mr. Hedges, the memorial orator, presented to the college for the class a beautiful communion service. President McCosh, who had been summoned from the annual meeting of the trustees, received the gift for the college in a most happy speech, in which he recommended any ladies who had designs on Princeton men to look favorably on the members of '84. The exercises were then adjourned to the campus, where Claude Thomas delivered the ivy oration, after which each member of the class assisted in planting the ivy. This afternoon the cannon exercises took place. The historic old gun was covered with flowers. In front of it were seated the members of '84, while the raised seats beyond were filled with 2,000 spectators. The cannon exercises are specially entertaining. From prudential reasons members of the faculty do not attend. The faults and virtues of their classmates are shown up by the history presentation orator, prophet, and censor with the most impartial accuracy. When the prophet began to unravel the future, old tradition was observed, the necessary implements were passed around, and soon 110 long white clay pipes were puffed by 110 students. At the close of the oration they went hurling through the air, and were broken into fragments on the cannon. Then the class President took a bunch of flowers from the wreath and scattered them on the ground in remembrance of the dead, and the rest were passed around the class for mementos. The singing of the class ode, written by George M. Harper, completed the exercises. This evening the First Church was crowded to hear the junior orators' contest. The contestants were James Harlan Cleveland, Kentucky; Grant R. Bennet, Wisconsin; John Kimberly Mumford, New York; W. Waddell Conner, Iowa—from the Whig Society; C. W. McIlvaine, Vermont; Duncan Edwards, New York; R. P. Wilder, New Jersey; S. Harper Leeper, Pennsylvania—from the Cliosophic.

BURIED ALIVE.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 16.—[Special.]—A terrible accident occurred at the water-works this evening by which one man lost his life and several others had very narrow escapes. A well, thirty feet in diameter and fifty-two feet deep intended to receive a new pump, had just been completed, and the men, ten in number, hoisted to the surface, when the timber lining gave way on all sides, and the well caved in. Of the men standing on the edge of the pit John Smith, aged 45, and Patrick Skallan, aged 35, were hurled into the hole and buried from sight. Skallan was dug out alive, but his companion is hopelessly buried under thirty feet of earth and rocks. A large force are at work in the endeavor to rescue him.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—A shocking murder has just been discovered in the interior of Barry County, near Hope Centre, which must have taken place Friday night. A middle-aged bachelor, named Thomas P. Searles, who was living alone, was found in his bedroom with his head literally chopped to pieces. The object of the murder is supposed to have been money, as Searles was known to have been saving his earnings for a long time, and probably had several hundred dollars. No money was found in the house.

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 16.—Last evening a boy, aged 11 years, named Emil Schultheiss, was near Seaside Park, in company with two companions of the same age. A piece of wire about thirty feet long lay upon the ground, and one boy conceived the idea of forming a hook at the end of the wire and making it fast to the large electric wire above their heads. He had beard that by this process a shock to the system could be obtained. After many trials the wire caught as desired, and young Schultheiss grasped it in one hand, and was paralyzed in an instant. Twenty minutes later the lad was a corpse.

THE COLORADO SENATORSHIP.

Three Leading Candidates.

DENVER, Colo., June 11.—Prominent Coloradans here are agreed that there will be a lively political fight in this State this year. The whole interest in the campaign appears to centre in in the Senatorial contest which will be waged next winter, and everything is shaping itself to that end. The term of United States Senator N. P. Hill expires with the present Congress, and the anxious aspirants for his position are engaged in an active preliminary skirmish. There are any number of leading politicians who believe that they are fitted for this important place, but it is generally agreed that the list of aspirants will be narrowed down to not more than three gentlemen, all of whom are conspicuous in the political history of the Centennial State. These are Senator N. P. Hill, ex-Senator J. B. Chaffee, and ex-Gov. Routt. Up to the last winter Secretary Teller was entered for the race under the special care of Mr. Chaffee; but Mr. Teller has, it is believed, had enough of official life, at least until he can recoup his finances, and consequently he will give his attention to something else. Mr. Chaffee has made up his mind, and has expressed it very freely, to defeat Senator Hill, no matter what the cost may be. This has grown out of past political fights in Colorado, and has been intensified, no doubt, by the fact that Senator Hill has manifested a disposition to emphasize to some extent the prestige which his leadership naturally gives him. Mr. Chaffee has all along urged Secretary Teller to stand for election to the Senate as against Senator Hill, but Mr. Teller has emphatically told Mr. Chaffee that he cannot become a candidate. Therefore Mr. Chaffee is himself a candidate. As yet very little has been heard from Senator Hill. His friends say that he would no doubt be pleased to return if he could do so honorably, but politics for its mere worth is nothing to him, his business interests transcending all else in importance.

"It is incessantly claimed," says another gentleman, speaking of the Senatorial outlook, "that ex-Gov. Routt and W. A. Hamill will be in the field for the Senate. While both are ambitious, I do not think that either one can be elected with Chaffee in the way. Again, Routt has formed an alliance with Chaffee, offensive and defensive, and I assume that the former will yield to the latter and support him, with perhaps this private agreement, that the position shall be reversed in case there is no hope of Chaffee's election, and Routt can beat Hill, for this is the governing purpose of all of Chaffee's combinations." This last sentence is the keynote of the situation.

NOAH H. SWAYNE.

Honors to the Memory of the Dead Jurist by the Ohio Bar.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—[Special.]—The State Bar met in the Supreme Court room today for the purpose of adopting suitable resolutions of respect upon the death of ex-Justice Noah H. Swayne. In the absence of Gen. Ward, Gov. Hoadly was called upon to preside. After taking the chair the Chief Executive paid a glowing tribute to the deceased jurist. The following committee was appointed to draft resolutions: The Hon. A. G. Thurman, Attorney-General James Lawrence, Henry C. Noble, R. A. Harrison, P. C. Smith of Circleville, Gen. L. R. Powell of Delaware, Gen. E. B. Finley, L. J. Critchfield, and Judge E. F. Bingham. The introductory portion of the report was an exhaustive review of the public life and character of the deceased, and included the highly eulogistic remarks of Chief-Justice Waite upon the occasion of the retirement of Justice Swayne from the Supreme bench. The report closed with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep sorrow and regret of the death of Noah H. Swayne, who for a greater part of his life was a distinguished and greatly esteemed citizen of this State and one of the ablest and most learned members of the bar, and who, retiring from the practice of the law, became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for nineteen years discharged the duties of that high office with such high ability, learning, industry, courtesy, and impartiality as secured him the universal respect and esteem of his countrymen. To the Nation at large he became known as a great Judge. By the bar of Ohio he is also remembered as a great lawyer, whose strong and cultivated intellect, persuasive eloquence, untiring industry, honorable methods, genial manners, and encouragement to young beginners entitle his memory to be honored and cherished by the profession.

Resolved, That this minute be presented to the Supreme Court and Supreme Court Commission by the Chairman of this meeting, with the request that it be entered upon the journal of the court, and that the Secretary transmit a copy to his daughter.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

CHICAGO, June 16.—In your issue of the 14th inst. I noticed under the of head "Police News" that Mr. Archibald Winne was arrested for impersonating a detective, brutally assaulting a woman, and similar charges. I wish the friends of Mr. Winne to know the facts to be, that, while walking with me to the 8:45 train for Evanston, on the corner of Lake and La Salle streets we met a crowd, the central figure of which seemed to be woman in trouble. Mr. Winne went to her, and in answer to her question if he was a detective impulsively and unfortunately said he was, and on this charge the officer very properly arrested him. There was considerable excitement, and I subsequently learned the woman had just been robbed. As to the other statements made as to Mr. Winne's conduct, there is nothing whatever in it, and I feel, in justice to himself and his friends, any such impression should be corrected. Very truly, C. H. REMY.

A WOMAN'S SOLICITUDE.

Minnie Dixon and John Gibson, the former a pretty girl of 18, the latter a song-and-dance man performing at a State street variety-hall, were arrested at No. 377 State street on a warrant charging them with disorderly conduct. The complainant claims to be the girl's mother—Elizabeth Dixon—and charges the two with unlawfully sustaining the relations of man and wife. The girl was formerly arrested in New Orleans with one John McCluen on a similar charge. She says that the woman is not her mother, and cannot explain what she terms the unwarranted interference.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

CLEVELAND, O., June 16.—[Special.]—At about 6 o'clock this evening L. D. Leffingwell, a dealer in plate-glass, accidentally shot himself at his place of business, No. 67 St. Clair street. He was bending over in a peculiar manner when his revolver slipped from his hip-pocket, struck the floor, and was discharged, the ball entering the base of the brain and passing entirely through the head. Death resulted instantly. He was 35 years of age, unmarried, and was prominent in business and social circles.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

The badly-decomposed body of an unknown man was found in the river at the House of Correction by persons connected with that institution and taken to the morgue. The body was that of a person 45 years old, five feet four inches tall, black curly hair mixed with gray, and dark mustache. It was clothed in a gray coat and vest and blue pants. There was nothing on the body by which it could be identified.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 16.—The mills of the Volta Iron Company (limited) at Apollo, Pa., which have been closed down some time because the manufacturers refused to sign the scale, will start up tomorrow with non-union men. The firm, fearing trouble, have applied to the Sheriffs of Westmoreland and Armstrong Counties for protection.

A CRAZY ASSASIN.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 16.—W. A. Cooper, banker, of Montrose, shot Saturday night last, lies at the point of death. Drinker, the assassin, and no doubt insane, alleges that Cooper wronged Miss Drinker by confining her in an insane asylum for years.

BUNKER-HILL DAY.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—The Bunker-Hill Day celebration opened in Charlestown tonight with a grand torchlight procession under the auspices of the Mystic Order of Owls. Public and nearly all private buildings were decorated and illuminated.

TOLLS TO BE REFUNDED.

MONTREAL, Que., June 16.—The Government has notified forwarding companies and steamboat owners that it will refund all tolls collected since the 28th of May in excess of the recent reduction.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FRANCIS MURPHY.

ADDRESSES AT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The Murphy meeting at the Centenary Church last night was largely attended, and a number signed the pledge at the conclusion of the exercises. Mr. Murphy's address was brief. He advocated kindness and loving words in the endeavor to wean men from drinking. Persuasion was, to his mind, the only way to carry on the work. He did not believe in force, but altogether in moral suasion. He instanced cases of people whose conversion had been brought about through kindness alone when all other efforts had met with failure. It was something wonderful to see the confidence an intelligent man had in himself when he had quit drinking. He wins the esteem of his friends and feels it, he becomes brighter and brighter every day and knows it.

He was followed by J. P. McElroy and the Rev. Mr. Stowe, his son making the concluding address. The latter referred to the sinking of all denominational feeling in the blue-ribbon work, and spoke particularly of the influence that could be exerted by people who are not what might be termed drinkers taking the pledge. The little blue ribbon in the button-hole had a great influence upon the weaker man.

Tomorrow night the last service will be held in Centenary Church. Thereafter, or at least for the following night, Mr. Murphy will hold his meetings in the Railroad Chapel, State street, near Fourteenth. Over 1,000 persons have signed the pledge since he has been at the Centenary, making a grand total for Chicago of about 9,000.

MINISTERIAL MEETINGS.

THE METHODISTS.

The Rev. C. G. Nelson read a paper on the work of the late General Conference at Philadelphia before the Methodist ministers. At the conclusion of the paper a general discussion on the proceedings of the conference took place, in which the Rev. W. H. Holmes advocated the consolidation of the Book Concerns, East and West. The Rev. John O. Foster, of Geneva, held that the election of Dr. Curry to the editorship of the *Quarterly Review* was a great mistake, as the Doctor was not sound on church doctrines.

Dr. Bristol—This preachers' conference said he was sound. You can't go behind that.

Mr. Foster—Well, if this conference said so I will sit down.

After considerable debate it was decided those holding letters from any church would be held and counted as members until official notification was received of their deposit elsewhere.

THE OTHERS.

At the Baptist ministers' meeting Mrs. Carse urged the claims of the movement for rescuing fallen women, and Mrs. Evans, of the board of the "Erring Women's Refuge," spoke on the same subject. A paper on "Some Aspects of Mission Work" was read by the Rev. N. Van Doren, of Oak Park. Mrs. Quinton spoke on behalf of the "National Indian Association."

At the meeting of the Congregational ministers a resolution regarding the death of the Rev. F. E. Emrick was adopted.

TOLLS FOR WHAT?

THE ROSEHILL & EVANSTON GRAVEL-ROAD COMPANY MUST ANSWER.

A petition for quo warranto was filed yesterday in the Superior Court on the relation of W. N. Lawless against the Rosehill & Evanston Gravel-Road Company. The petition states that since June 11, 1883, the company has been engaged in operating a toll-road without any charter, grant, or warrant of law. An examination of the records in the County Clerk's office and in the office of the Secretary of State fails to bring forth any petition or other document showing that any charter had ever been asked for or granted. The toll-road extends from the north limits of the city to Evanston, and is principally used by parties going to or from the numerous cemeteries on the road, and it is the only means of access to such cemeteries. The road has been out of repair for a twelvemonth past, but the officers collect the toll with unfailing regularity, and the petitioner desires to know what authority the company has for so doing.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Victor"—A New Play—At the Academy.

The play of "Victor; or, Wife for Wife," which was produced by Lewis Morrison's company last night, is the work of Miss Rebel Thorn, and, while it is crude in workmanship and incoherent in purpose, it possesses some essentially strong elements of dramatic success. This is a sketchy outline of the piece, and the central idea will be found to be striking: In the first act a fisherman with a taste for music is discovered in a cottage by the sea. His young wife, dissatisfied with her surroundings of poverty and poetry, decides to fly with a Parisian who seeks her love. The latter carries her off, leaving a sarcastic note for the husband to the effect that "an unknown friend lightens your household expenses." One extenuating circumstance in the woman's flight is that her husband asked her only a few moments before to listen to him while he played the violin. Any man who plays a violin in the privacy and sanctity of his own home should expect the most direful consequences.

In the second act Victor is a famous musician in Paris, living under the assumed name of Signor Lareno. He is the friend of Leon Demainville, the villain of the first act, but the identity of the latter is unknown to the deserted husband. Leon finds himself faced by dishonor and is forced to leave town after the approved bank-cashier fashion. He is passionately devoted to his wife, but fears that she will not share his shame. He then leaves it to Victor to break the news to her, and Victor agrees to send a message if the woman should prove constant. Leon goes, after writing an address on a scrap of paper, and Victor identifies the handwriting as that of the man who "lightened his household expenses." The suspicion is quickly confirmed, and Victor decides that his revenge will be to send no message to the waiting fugitive. This means "wife for wife," and here the climax of the play is prematurely reached.

The next act is a dreary stretch of complicated dialog, and in the fourth the story drags to an unsatisfactory end. There is an opportunity for a fine scene when the reckoning comes and the two men stand face to face, but the situation is feebly handled. Victor, who has been wooing Leon's abandoned wife, restores her to the returned fugitive and pardons that interesting criminal. The deeply-wronged musician, whose betrayed wife appears to have died shortly after the first act, finds a lost child, and the curtain falls upon a reconciled crowd of passion-tossed characters.

The atmosphere of the play is that of the stories written by Bertha Clay, Mrs. Southworth, and others of the same class. Two-thirds of the characters introduced have no connection whatever with the plot, and the authoress herself plays the part of a blind girl, who has a great deal to say but does nothing whatever that is pertinent to the issue. The humor is ghastly, the burden of facetiousness being laid upon a French servant with an Irish brogue. Altogether the piece is scattering, diluted, and at times actually incomprehensible. There are many female characters, and all—with the exception of the blind girl—are "tottering on the brink of ruin." In its wealth of abnormal and misdirected amorousness the play is one such as Ouida might have written when she was 14 years old.

The audience recognized generously such merits as the new piece possessed and the authoress was warmly received when she was called before the curtain.

A National Conservatory of Vocal Art.

It has long been the opinion of many of the leading operatic artists that there was a great need for a large and embracive institution of vocal art in America. There is much talent among the youth of this land, and a great many American singers have taken a high position among the artists of the world; but in order to finish their education have been obliged to go to Europe to study. To overcome this difficulty and have a conservatory of much magnitude, able to afford a finished education to vocalists, that they might become operatic artists, is now the desire of many of our musical people. A number of the wealthy ... of Chicago and New York have expressed their intention at some near future day to give a school of this character a necessary financial backing. During the time that Mme. Nilsson and Signor Brignoli were in this city the matter was talked over, and it was thought that the culmination of this plan might be arranged in a short time, and Mme. Nilsson stated that she would be willing to assume the charge of the vocal and dramatic department of such an institution.

The following letter from Mme. Nilsson to a gentleman in this city will explain her position in the matter:

MY DEAR SIR: The idea of a grand National conservatory of vocal art in this new world is very dear to my heart, and it is my wish that such an institution should be the result of my life work as an artist. If the people of this great land are in earnest in regard to it, I will accede to the desires of the musical people who have spoken to me about it, and will accept the position of directress of the vocal and dramatic department. The interests of American art demand that such an institution should be founded, that in the growth of this new country music may bring out her richest fruits. As I must leave for Europe very soon, I give my consent for Signor Brignoli to go on in this work, and when the necessary funds are secured for the foundation I shall gladly return to take my position at the head of this enterprise. As the subject was mentioned to me in your presence, I thank you for publicity to my views through your kindness. Believe me, dear sir, very sincerely yours, CHRISTINE NILSSON.

With two great artists like Mme. Nilsson and Signor Brignoli at the head of such a school the foundation would be a great aid in the development of the musical art in America.

Notes.

"True Hearts of Erin," a drama embodying Irish national sentiment, and written by the Mackay Lomasney, who once figured prominently in the Fenian movement, had its representation at the Standard, and was applauded by a large audience who was heartily in sympathy with its motives. The work, which depicts peasant life and landlord oppression, will be kept on the boards during the coming week.

Haverly's and the Grand are closed—the latter only for a few days, however—and last week's bills are given at Hooley's and McVicker's.

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Peter Peterson, 60 years old, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice C. J. White charging him with criminally assaulting Annie Schoberg, 9 years old, who lives with her mother in the rear of Lot No. 262 West Ohio street. Peterson and his wife occupy a cottage in front of the one in which the Schobergs live. All are Norwegians. Peterson, though in perfect health, does not work, his wife earning a living for both by going out washing, as does Mrs. Schoberg, leaving Annie in charge of the house during her absence. Peterson is said by the police to have taken advantage of the opportunity thus offered and by presents of candy and pennies to have enticed the child into his house, where about ten days ago he accomplished his purpose. He subsequently repeated his villainy, securing the child's silence by threats. Her condition was discovered by her mother. The girl then confessed to the above and a doctor was called who certified to her condition. Detectives were detailed upon the case and made the arrest. Peterson denies the charge.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 16.—[Special.]—John G. Woolley, the attorney for Hennepin County, and living in this city, was arrested by the police at a late hour tonight. Mr. Woolley has been County-Attorney for about two years, and is regarded as one of the brightest and most able lawyers in this section. Towards midnight he returned home, and, it is charged, fired four shots from his revolver at his wife, none taking effect. The officers were summoned, and Mr. Woolley taken to headquarters and confined in a cell for the night. His appearance after being locked up was that of a man suffering with delirium. The affair has caused great excitement.

KNIGHTS-OF-HONOR HEADQUARTERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16.—Judge ... granted an injunction in the Vice-Chancellor's Court today against the removal of the offices and headquarters of the Knights of Honor out of Kentucky. Gen. Frank D. Sloat, of New Haven, Conn., Supreme Dictator, who is now here, has issued a notice that, although temporarily enjoined from removing the offices to St. Louis, measures are being taken to carry out the will of the Supreme Lodge, and the membership need not be alarmed. Warrants on the treasury for death benefits are paid upon presentation; nor will the decision cause any serious entanglement in the business working of the order.

CAVALRY CROSSING RIVERS.

The Russian General Safonowitch conceived a plan for enabling cavalry regiments to cross rivers without making bridges or seeking fordable places. His soldiers carried rubber bags, which were attached to the saddles on each side and inflated as soon as the horses reached the water. The experiment resulted in a queer discovery. When the horses found themselves buoyed up, they refused to make use of their legs, and simply drifted along with the current. This was a strike against kicking for which the General was totally unprepared. Now, however, the rubber bags are tied together and used to carry the saddles, arms, etc., which are hauled across while the unincumbered horses swim over easily.

A FRENCH BOOK.

Under the title of "Les Grandes Amoureuses," a Paris publisher is about to issue the history of all celebrated women who have left behind them on renom d'amour, beginning with Eve and including Mme. Dubarry and Mme. de Pompadour, as well as Cleopatra, Messalina, Marie Stuart, Catherine II., Queen Elizabeth, Marguerite de Bourgogne, Phryne, Lais, Aspasia, La Fornaria, Beatrice, Laura, Mme. de Staël, the Marquise de Brinvilliers, Heloise, etc.

MILTON H. SMITH CONGRATULATED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange today sent a telegram of congratulations to Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Their action was unanimously indorsed by a full meeting of that body, and resolutions were adopted expressing the fullest confidence in Mr. Smith's integrity and surpassing ability.

ALLEGED SHORTAGE.

RACINE, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Common Council tonight it was announced that the City Treasurer was short over $7,000. The Treasurer says if there is a discrepancy it occurred before he took the office four years ago. The Mayor and Controller will begin an investigation tomorrow. Treasurer Brown was reelected last spring.

DISSATISFIED WORKMEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—Bridge, Beach & Co., extensive stove manufacturers of this city, having notified their employés that they would be obliged to reduce wages 15 per cent, about 300 of the latter refused to accept the reduction and quit work.

THE DOMINION WRECKING COMPANY.

MONTREAL, Que., June 16.—At a meeting of creditors of the Dominion Wrecking & Salvage Company today Henry McKay was appointed liquidator. The company's liabilities are estimated at $40,000. They expect to pay in full.

SALE OF CATTLE.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 16.—W. H. and A. Leonard, of Mt. Leonard, Mo., sold today to Gov. Hadley and Stephen A. Dorsey a herd of fifty-three head of Angus and Galloway cattle, which will be put on their ranch near Raton, New Mexico.

SUSPENDED OPERATIONS.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 16.—The Woodvale Woolen Mill suspended operations today for an indefinit period on account of lack of orders. Three hundred employés are idle on account of the suspension.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

CLARINGTON, O., June 16.—[Special.]—Miss Lucretia Grimes, aged 40, hanged herself in her bedroom at Round Bottom, seven miles west of this place, last night.

NEW WHEAT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—The first new wheat of the season arrived here today from New Madrid, Mo., and sold at auction at $1 a bushel.

RAILROADS.

Freight Rates to Points in W... and Middle States to Be ...vanced Soon.

The East-Bound Passenger P... ing to Remedy the Cut by Grand Trunk.

The Northwestern Traffic Associ... the Iowa Central One Bett... Gould's Lemon.

New Rates on Freight to Mi... Western States Classification.

The Freight Agents of the roa... east and southeast from Chicago ... ing yesterday for the purpose of ... sidering the proposed advance ... points covered by the Middle ... States classification. Arrangemen... fected to advance the rates on gr... and other articles June 25. The ... Cleveland on grain will be nine cen... troit eight and one-half cents. ... other points west of the Western ... trunk lines were correspondingl... Another meeting will be held this ... complete the new tariff and to put ... June 25. Since the Eastern trun... the Joint Executive Committee ... to advance east-bound through ... there has been more of an in... the part of the Freight Age... roads running east and southeast ... advance the rates to interior point... quently yesterday's meeting was ... nious than any of the preceding ... quite probable that the freight ... a wink from the powers abov... they must stop their nonsense and ... paying rates on such business. ... agreed upon is correspondingly hi... advance on east-bound through ... reason for this is that there is no ... tion to such points.

Serious Trouble Regarding ... tenance of East-Bound Rates.

The local committee of Passen... Chicago eastward-bound roads ... yesterday. There was quite an ... cussion regarding the action ... the roads in making a rate o... land and return while the regul... It was claimed that the Grand T... had flooded the market with suc... that therefore competing lines ha... less they made the same rate. ... regarding this matter seemed to ... and threats were made tha... regular rates to Portland ... the rates to other N... points could also be reduced. It ... cided to make an effort to have ... withdrawn and the regular rate ... lished in their stead. It is though... be done by calling the attentio... that have made the rate to the ... rate of $38 has been agreed upo... lines in interest.

It was decided to grant reduc... following organizations:

State Firemen's Tournament, ... Mich., Aug. 25 to 27, inclusive; ... tions in Michigan will be sold ... the tournament to the general ... and one-third fares for the ... firemen will be taken f... stations at half-rates and th... will be carried free. It was als... land tickets to all land point... Northwest, and Southwest at on... for the round trip; tickets to ... June 18 to 23, inclusive, and to ... ing for forty days. The Gen... Agents of the Lake Shore and ... tral Railroads left for New Yo... to attend the meeting of the J... Committee (Passenger Depart... to take final action regarding ... bound passenger pool. As far as ... none of the roads which were ... the meeting that reported th... have given their assent to the ... no hope is entertained that they ... duced to become a party theret... ones of these roads are the G... the New York, West Shore & ... agreement was signed upon the ... tion that it should not go int... the roads have become partie... believed it can be carried int... some arrangements can be m... York meeting that will be sat... the roads a war on east-bound ... cannot be avoided.

The Northwestern Traffi... Meets the Iowa Centr...

In order to meet the compe... western business by the Cent... via Keithsburg and the Diam... Upper Mississippi River steam... er Carman has authorized ... from Rock Island to St. Paul on ... dianapolis, Jeffersonville, New ... Louisville, Cincinnati, and C... First class, 30 cents; second ... third class, 20 cents; four... fifth class, 12½ cents. The ap... force from Northwestern ... points will protect the busi... Island's connecting lines cov... B, C, and D.

The situation in regard to ... ness via the Lake Superior ... changed, and rates on flo... Washburn, Duluth, Milwau... continue to be badly cut. O... plications Northwestern bus... unprofitable to the Northw... cially as the business is unus... efforts are still being made ... arrangement with the Duluth ... Superior Transit Company ... to secure better earnings ... traffic. The prospects are v... that regular rates can be r... end of the navigation season.

How Gould Is Squeezi... Lemon to Refresh H... cific.

The courts which ordered ... placed in the hands of Rec... plication of Jay Gould befo... in interest had taken place ... aware of the fact that the W... managed as a part of Go... system. The same officials ... Missouri Pacific system als... bash system. It cannot be ... officials, who are the serv... will exert themselves great... terests of unfortunate cred... They will, of course, manag... so as to turn all the profits ... Pacific treasury. Great su... that the courts allow thi... continue, and that they do... bash to be separated from ... and have it managed by d... are not compelled to ma... booming the Missouri Pa... Southwestern lines owned ... Gould. As matters now s... simply Mr. Gould's lemon, ... out as much as he desires, ... see to it that it is squee... unless the courts should ... stop his squeezing proces...

A Train-Dispatche...

The train-dispatchers o... United States and Canad... ments to organize a Natio... convention for the purpo... manent organization will ... by Aug. 20. Preliminar... being held in all the lar... discuss the proposed m... tion regarding the work ... Louisville. The Louisv... mates that there will b... at the convention. This ... sents the most importa... of railroading. They ... immediate control ... and direct their ... telegraph. In their ha... property of the travelin... They propose to inaugu... tendtowards making ... more safe and expedit... looked forward to with ... by the train-dispatcher... by the Superintendent...

It is announced by ... Chicago, Milwaukee & ... W. W. Wheatley, of the ... ern Railway, represen... Organization, who ha... charge, that the train... and vicinity will hold...

RAILROADS.

Freight Rates to Points in Western and Middle States to Be Advanced Soon.

The East-Bound Passenger Pool Trying to Remedy the Cut by the Grand Trunk.

The Northwestern Traffic Association Goes the Iowa Central One Better—Gould's Lemon.

New Rates on Freight to Middle and Western States Classification Points.

The Freight Agents of the roads running east and southeast from Chicago held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of further considering the proposed advance in rates to points covered by the Middle and Western States classification. Arrangements were perfected to advance the rates on grain, lumber, and other articles June 25. The new rate to Cleveland on grain will be nine cents and to Detroit eight and one-half cents. The rates to other points west of the Western termini of the trunk lines were correspondingly increased. Another meeting will be held this morning to complete the new tariff and to put it into effect June 25. Since the Eastern trunk lines and the Joint Executive Committee have decided to advance east-bound through rates June 24 there has been more of an inclination on the part of the Freight Agents of the roads running east and southeast from here to advance the rates to interior points, and consequently yesterday's meeting was more harmonious than any of the preceding ones. It is quite probable that the freight agents had a wink from the powers above them that they must stop their nonsense and try to secure paying rates on such business. The advance agreed upon is correspondingly higher than the advance on east-bound through rates. The reason for this is that there is no lake competition to such points.

Serious Trouble Regarding the Maintenance of East-Bound Passenger Rates.

The local committee of Passenger Agents of Chicago eastward-bound roads held a meeting yesterday. There was quite an animated discussion regarding the action of some of the roads in making a rate of $30 to Portland and return while the regular rate is $38. It was claimed that the Grand Trunk Railway had flooded the market with such tickets and that therefore competing lines had no show unless they made the same rate. The feeling regarding this matter seemed to be very bitter, and threats were made that unless the regular rates to Portland were restored the rates to other New England points could also be reduced. It was finally decided to make an effort to have the $30 tickets withdrawn and the regular rate of $38 reëstablished in their stead. It is thought that this can be done by calling the attention of the lines that have made the rate to the fact that the rate of $38 has been agreed upon by the other lines in interest.

It was decided to grant reduced rates to the following organizations:

State Firemen's Tournament, at Charlotte, Mich., Aug. 25 to 27, inclusive; tickets from stations in Michigan will be sold on the days of the tournament to the general public at one and one-third fares for the round trip; firemen will be taken from Michigan stations at half-rates and their apparatus will be carried free. It was also agreed to sell land tickets to all land points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest at one unlimited fare for the round trip; tickets to be on sale from June 18 to 23, inclusive, and to be good returning for forty days. The General Passenger Agents of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroads left for New York last evening to attend the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee (Passenger Department), which is to take final action regarding the new east-bound passenger pool. As far as can be learned none of the roads which were represented at the meeting that reported the new contract have given their assent to the agreement, and no hope is entertained that they may yet be induced to become a party thereto. The principal ones of these roads are the Grand Trunk and the New York, West Shore & Buffalo. As the agreement was signed upon the express condition that it should not go into effect until all the roads have become parties to it, it is not believed it can be carried into effect. Unless some arrangements can be made at the New York meeting that will be satisfactory to all the roads a war on east-bound passenger rates cannot be avoided.

The Northwestern Traffic Association Meets the Iowa Central's Rates.

In order to meet the competition on Northwestern business by the Central Iowa Railway via Keithsburg and the Diamond Joe Line of Upper Mississippi River steamers, Commissioner Carman has authorized the following rates from Rock Island to St. Paul on business from Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, New Albany, Madison, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Cincinnati points: First class, 30 cents; second class, 25 cents; third class, 20 cents; fourth class, 15 cents; fifth class, 12½ cents. The special rates now in force from Northwestern Traffic Association points will protect the business of the Rock Island's connecting lines covered by Classes A, B, C, and D.

The situation in regard to Northwestern business via the Lake Superior lines remains unchanged, and rates on flour and grain via Washburn, Duluth, Milwaukee, and Chicago continue to be badly cut. Owing to these complications Northwestern business proves rather unprofitable to the Northwestern lines, especially as the business is unusually light. Strong efforts are still being made to bring about an arrangement with the Duluth Line and the Lake Superior Transit Company in order to be able to secure better earnings on Northwestern traffic. The prospects are very slim, however, that regular rates can be restored before the end of the navigation season.

How Gould Is Squeezing the Wabash Lemon to Refresh His Missouri Pacific.

The courts which ordered the Wabash to be placed in the hands of Receivers upon the application of Jay Gould before even a default in interest had taken place are probably not aware of the fact that the Wabash is still being managed as a part of Gould's Southwestern system. The same officials who manage Gould's Missouri Pacific system also manage the Wabash system. It cannot be expected that these officials, who are the servants of Jay Gould, will exert themselves greatly to enhance the interests of unfortunate creditors of the Wabash. They will, of course, manage the latter company so as to turn all the profits into the Missouri Pacific treasury. Great surprise is expressed that the courts allow this state of affairs to continue, and that they do not order the Wabash to be separated from the Missouri Pacific and have it managed by different officials who are not compelled to make their record by booming the Missouri Pacific and the other Southwestern lines owned and controlled by Gould. As matters now stand the Wabash is simply Mr. Gould's lemon which he can squeeze out as much as he desires, and he will no doubt see to it that it is squeezed as dry as possible unless the courts should at once interfere and stop his squeezing process.

A Train-Dispatchers' Association.

The train-dispatchers on all the roads in the United States and Canada are making arrangements to organize a National Association. The convention for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization will be held in Louisville by Aug. 20. Preliminary meetings are now being held in all the large railway centres to discuss the proposed movement and take action regarding the work of the convention at Louisville. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* estimates that there will be 250 train-dispatchers at the convention. This body of men represents the most important of all the branches of railroading. They are the men who have immediate control of all the trains and direct their movements by telegraph. In their hands are the lives and property of the traveling and shipping public. They propose to inaugurate reforms that will tend towards making railway transit a little more safe and expeditious. This meeting is looked forward to with much interest not only by the train-dispatchers themselves but also by the Superintendents.

It is announced by J. W. Stapleton, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and W. W. Wheatley, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, representing the Committee of Organization, who have the movement in charge, that the train-dispatchers of Chicago and vicinity will hold a preliminary meeting Thursday, June 19, at 8 p. m., at the Chicago & Northwestern Wells Street Depot, Room No. 4. Representatives are expected from all the roads entering the city.

The Future of the Wabash System.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—[Special.]—J. F. Howe, General Agent of the Receivers of the Wabash System, is in the city attending the meeting of the State Board of Equalization. Mr. Howe was questioned with reference to the rumored reorganization of the Wabash system, whether it had been determined to abandon certain leased properties. He said that no conclusion on these matters had yet been reached, and that all the newspaper statements purporting to outline the purposes of the Wabash in this particular were unauthorized. He did not know what the intentions were respecting the continuance of the lease of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, but was positive it had not been determined to annul the same. V. T. Malott confirmed Mr. Howe's statement, saying that he (Malott) had just returned from New York, where he met Wabash and Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago officials, from whom he obtained information. Mr. Howe thinks that if a reduction in the rentals of several unremunerative lines is secured the Wabash will be able to pay out under charge of the Receivers. He was not prepared to say whether a reduction would be asked of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago lessors or not. He was of the opinion that the pay-car would be reëstablished now as a regular monthly visitor over the lines, but he did not know when employés might look for their May wages.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and Western Indiana—The Evansville & Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—[Special.]—A. B. Southard, General Traffic Manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road, today said that the mile-and-a-half track connecting the road with the Chicago & Western Indiana is now completed, and connection will be made in a few days. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has a lease of a short piece of the Chicago & Atlantic, and the new piece of track was built to prevent all possibility of interference on the part of the Chicago & Atlantic. Mr. Southard says, however, that it is not yet determined whether the traffic agreement with the Big Four will be put into operation or not. He says that all rumors relating to the appointment of general officers by the new manager are without authority. The appointment of Carson was the general change contemplated.

The Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad, which was sold at Sheriff's sale under a decree of foreclosure of the Vanderburg Circuit Court last week, was incorporated today under the new management. The road will extend through the Counties of Vanderburg, Warrick, Gibson, Pike, and Daviess, to a junction with the Ohio & Mississippi. The new company has a capital stock of $500,000, of which D. J. Mackey owns $249,300 and William Heilman $249,400. The Directors are E. B. Morgan, S. M. Archer, D. J. Mackey, E. P. Huston, William Heilman, Edwin Taylor, and W. D. Ewing.

Lower Taxes Demanded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—[Special.]—The State Board of Equalization met and organized this morning, with Gov. Porter as President and Deputy-Auditor Bingham as Secretary. The railroads represented were the following: Wabash by Col. J. F. Howe, General Agent of the Receivers; Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago and the Union Railway by V. T. Malott; Fort Wayne, Richmond & Cincinnati by William Parry; Bee-Line and Indianapolis & St. Louis by John T. Dye, G. M. Beach, and P. A. Herriott; Indianapolis & Evansville and Evansville Belt by Attorney Iglehart; Lake Erie & Western by W. E. Hackerdon and A. J. Caster; Chicago & Grand Trunk by F. P. Culver. The Wabash asked for a reduction of assessment on the ground that it had lost $225,000 during six months last year, and Col. Howe added that the loss of the Eel River Railroad was still greater.

Reaching Out for Texas Business.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 16.—[Special.]—Capt. F. G. Dabney, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway, who has been here two days consulting with Engineer Walker, of the Bremond Narrow-Gage, left today for New Orleans. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for a connection between the roads at this point for an outlet to the gulf, and the continued line from this point of the Cincinnati Southern for the time being will be the narrow-gage, which will be completed as rapidly as possible. The bridge over the Red River is nearly completed, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific will be completed to this point in two or three weeks. St. Louis is watching this point of entrance to Texas carefully, and it is said will speedily construct a branch from the Iron Mountain here to counteract the effect of the Cincinnati Southern.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Chicago & Atlantic brought here yesterday ten car-loads of European emigrants destined for points in the West and Northwest.

President Keim, of the Reading Company, says the Receivers are about making application to the court for an issue of certificates for wages, supplies, and interest.

The Chicago Commandery of Knights Templar will go to the Minneapolis encampment in a special train by the Chicago & Northwestern either next Sunday evening or Monday morning. There will be about 150 Knights in the party, and they will be accompanied by the Elgin Military Band.

The Pennsylvania Company gives notice that the name of Lake Station on the Meadville & Linesville Railway known as Evansburg will be changed to Conneaut Lake, and all freight consigned at Evansburg must in future be manifested to Conneaut Lake. In billing freights agents should be careful to not confound the station with Conneautville on the Erie & Pittsburg Railway.

A Detroit dispatch says: Important changes are about to be made in the internal management of the Grand Trunk Railway; that the lines belonging to this system west of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers are to be amalgamated so that the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, and the Flint & Père Marquette routes will all be under the general management of W. J. Spicer, the present General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk proper.

Vice-President Oakes telegraphs from Portland, Ore., that the meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Railway will not result in any change of the relations of those lines to the Northern Pacific. If any change is made it will tend to strengthen the position of the Northern Pacific. It is believed that the Union Pacific will be admitted on a running arrangement basis, to the advantage of the Oregon system, on the junction of the Oregon Short Line, which will be made this season.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road have had in contemplation some time the matter of establishing a yard in St. Paul for their coaches. It is now proposed to place in position the necessary tracks, etc., on the land lying between Eighth street and Franklin avenue and between Cedar avenue and the tracks. In this space a large number of tracks will be put, describing an arc of a circle, and among other improvements it is proposed to put up a stone building 280 by seventy-four feet, in which cars will be washed.

The Chicago Railroad Association, composed of the General Passenger Agents of the various roads centering in this city, held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. The only business of interest transacted was to agree upon special rates to the meetings and conventions of various organizations. A rate of one and one-third was granted to delegates to the National Prohibition Protective Party's Nominating Convention at Pittsburg, Pa., July 23. A rate of one and one-third for the round trip to the Mississippi Valley Medical Society's meeting at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 23 to 26. In regard to Fourth-of-July rates it was decided to leave it to the discretion of each road what rates to make, but the limits to be as follows: Sell July 3 and 4, good to return until July 7, inclusive.

A SUBURBAN SHOOTING.

The particulars of a shooting affair at Sheffield, Ind., last Sunday, have just become known to the police. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, during the progress of a picnic under the auspices of a Chicago Bohemian society, nearly twenty-five roughs from South Chicago and Grand Crossing visited the grounds, and after freely indulging in beer they attacked the Treasurer of the society for the supposed purpose of robbery. Members of the society went to the assistance of their associate and repelled the invaders, not, however, until one of the latter had fired two shots from a revolver, one of which struck John Morava, of No. 12 Dussold street, in the eye, permanently destroying the sight. The ball penetrated about four inches into the brain. The second bullet struck an unknown picnicker in the neck, inflicting a slight flesh wound. Morava was conveyed to his home, where medical attendance was procured. His injuries are probably fatal. The assailants escaped. As yet there have been no arrests.

THE CIRCUS.

Forepaugh's Opening of the Show Season Yesterday.

The South Side put on its holiday attire yesterday to welcome the "Mammoth Aggregation" of Adam Forepaugh, which, according to the show-bills, was to make its appearance in time for an afternoon exhibition. Early in the forenoon the sound of the circus drum resounded through the principal thoroughfares, and after it filed a long procession of cages, horses, camels, and a herd of elephants such as are seldom seen in a single day. While the procession was winding through the masses in the streets a wide stretch of canvas was being raised above the prairie at Twenty-second and State streets. The familiar face of the veteran showman Adam Forepaugh was seen in the midst of the workmen, looking fresh and healthful, as he gave orders to the men. On its return the cavalcade passed under the great tent above which waved the flags of every nation. This tent is elliptical in form and covers three distinct rings, in all of which performances are conducted simultaneously. It has a seating capacity of 10,000, the chairs being so arranged that everybody gets a good view of all the performances. The features of the program and the curiosities of the show are too numerous to be mentioned in detail. Among the animals in the menagerie the white elephant, "Light of Asia," attracted the greatest attention. In order that its peculiarities might be displayed to the best advantage, "Light of Asia" was placed upon a platform beside one of the common, dark Ceylon elephants, which brought the differences into striking contrast. A very fine giraffe, bearing the name of Sarah Bernhardt, is included among the lesser attractions. Since his last appearance in Chicago, Mr. Forepaugh has made some acquisitions to his show property and circus outfit. A troupe of Arabs from the Soudan are prized on account of their unique tumbling and some rare acrobatic feats of which they are capable, but perhaps the most interesting feature of the program, judging by the attention it received from the audience yesterday afternoon, is that in which the "clown" elephant is introduced. This elephant is a rusty-looking little beast wearing a shawl and cap, whose appearance as he takes his seat on the bench beside his trainer is very much like that of a very large, very fat, and very funny boy. This amusing little creature draws a chair up to the table in which he takes a seat, rings for his dinner, and takes off the hat of the man who sits opposit. Having eaten what was placed before him, he rings for more, which he disposes of with one sweep of his trunk. He then drinks a bottle of wine and wipes his mouth on a napkin. When asked to pay his bill he turns over the table and chairs and hurries off in hoodlum style. He plays the organ while his companion dances, and dances while the keeper plays.

In the other rings two troops of black elephants, numbering twenty-six in all, appear at one time, going through the army drill and performing various feats, such as are indicated in the pictures on the show-bills. This includes, of course, the elephant band, and, strange to say, the creatures keep good time. Out of a hand-organ, a drum, a lot of Swiss bells, and other instruments they manage to produce an amusing harmony. The entire herd of elephants are under the control of Adam Forepaugh Jr., who styles this part of the performance "An exhibition of mind over matter."

The appearance of Nala Damajante, the Hindo snake-charmer, was greeted with a general shudder, which took the form of a feeling of horror when she began to lift the great scaly anacondas from their cage and wind them about her neck and waist, while the reptiles extended their forked tongues and defied one another.

A little Japanese with flowing black hair climbed slowly up a tight-rope stretched on an incline, balancing himself with a light umbrella. Having reached the top of the tent he sat down, tailor-fashion, and, uttering a cry, slid down the opposit incline as easily as a boy on a sled.

The acrobatic feats and feats of strength of the Elton Brothers and George Jagendorfer became the object of prolonged applause. The perilous leaps of the Silborn family on the flying-trapeze filled the spectators with awe and astonishment. Their act includes several swinging leaps from one side of the tent to the other, the "flyer" catching by his hands the hands of another man who is swinging by his legs. The interest hinges not only upon the danger, but upon the nicety of the calculations and the grace and beauty of the execution as well.

To keep everything moving at the right time and place is no easy task, but Samuel Watson, who acts as director, is an old showman and a bareback rider of no mean ability, finding time apart from his duties as manager to vie with William Morgan and Frederick Cooke for the honors in bareback riding. One of his feats is to jump a somerset and go feet-foremost through a paper-covered hoop, landing on the back of his horse.

The entertainment closed with the hippodrome races, in which some English thoroughbreds are introduced in a hurdle-race, two of the riders being women—Mme Aguizzi and Alice Hummel. All through the show is free from anything tiresome or objectionable. The animals have a healthy, well-fed look, the horses are sleek, glossy, and spirited, the feats of the performers grotesque, original, and graceful.

THE CHANCES.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has not as much faith as a Louisiana Democratic paper should have in a prospective Democratic victory. It says, with extraordinary intelligence:

"The following Electoral votes are absolutely certain to be cast for Blaine and Logan in any event whatever, no matter who the Democratic nominees or what the Democratic platform may be:

California	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	Oregon	3
Illinois	22	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	13	Vermont	4
Kansas	9	Wisconsin	11
Michigan	13		
Minnesota	7	Total, 13 States	105
Nebraska	5		

"The following Electoral votes are absolutely certain to be cast for Blaine and Logan unless the Democratic platform and candidates are unmistakably and undeviatingly for protection:

Connecticut	6	Ohio	23
Maine	6	Pennsylvania	30
Massachusetts	14		
New Hampshire	4	Total, 7 States	92
New Jersey	9		

"The following Electoral votes will certainly be cast for Blaine and Logan if the Democratic platform is a tariff for revenue only:

Indiana	15
New York	36
Total, two States	51

The following is consequently a recapitulation of the situation:

Blaine and Logan certain	105
Blaine and Logan probable	92
Blaine and Logan possible	51
Total	248
Necessary to elect	201

"Our design in setting forth the matter in this form is to show clearly how the Democratic party has it in its power to elect Blaine and Logan."

It might go and say that if the election were held tomorrow Blaine and Logan would have a certain majority, and the probabilities are that any action the Democratic Convention will take will increase the chances of a Republican victory.

HARD PRACTICAL REALITIES.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette*: The despondent editor of the Chicago *Times* has come to the conclusion that there is something wrong with our civilization or Blaine would never have been nominated. He deplores the lack of leadership among the kickers and gazes into the far-off future, when a new generation shall have taken our places, in the hope of better things. Very like, very like. But just now we are living in the close-at-hand present, and the hard, cold, incontrovertible fact is that Blaine, bold, wicked, bad man as he may be, is a better candidate and represents better and more American principles than anybody the Democracy can put up. Take a brandy and seltzer, old boy; take a ride out the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—anything to drive away the blues.

SHOT FOR STONING A RESIDENCE.

MCCOY'S STATION, O., June 16.—Hiram Weir yesterday shot and fatally wounded Samuel McDonald. The latter was stoning Weir's residence when Weir opened fire upon him with the above effect.

Cancer for Twenty Years.

Mr. W. R. Robison, Davisboro, Ga., writes, under date Jan. 3, 1884: "I am getting along finely, the ulcer is gradually healing. I feel that Swift's Specific will cure the horrible cancer which has been feeding on me for over twenty years."

Mr. O. G. Barron, of Banning, Ga., writes, dated March 3, 1884: "The soreness has all gone out of the cancer, and my health has greatly improved. I have taken six bottles of Swift's Specific for a skin cancer which I have had for years."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

LAKE MARINE.

Vesselmen Encouraged by the Improved Condition of Grain and Ore Freights.

The Canadian Government Will Refund Back Tolls—Wreck Notes—General Nautical Matters.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

GRAIN.

Vesselmen are becoming good-natured; the sudden and almost unexpected advance in freights has produced a wonderful transformation in their hitherto dejected countenances. They are no longer despondent, but feel quite hopeful of a fair degree of prosperity during the remainder of the season. They had every reason to feel encouraged by the action of the freight market yesterday. There was an active demand for vessels to load grain, rates being firm on a basis of 3¼ cents for wheat and 3¼ cents for corn to Buffalo. Through rates to New York were quoted at 6¾ cents for wheat and 6¼ cents for corn to Buffalo. Engagements were made for Kingston at 4¼ cents and for Midland at 1½ cents on corn. One vessel was placed for Sandusky at 2¼ cents on wheat. The supply of tonnage on the market was inadequate to meet the demand. Ore freights are advancing, in sympathy with grain. There was considerable inquiry for vessels to carry ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports at $1 per ton. The grain engagements yesterday were:

	No. bu.
To Erie.	
Propeller Philadelphia, wheat	60,000
Propeller Conemaugh, wheat	60,000
Propeller Gordon Campbell, wheat	50,000
To Buffalo.	
Propeller Vanderbilt, wheat	40,000
To Sandusky.	
Schooner North Cape, wheat	40,000
Schooner Mary Lyon, wheat	21,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner Watertown, corn	20,000
To Midland.	
Propeller Erin, corn	21,000
Total	312,000

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—[Special.]—Coal freights continue very firm, with a good demand for tonnage to Lake Michigan ports. Many vessels are still coming here from Ashtabula and Cleveland to load coal. Were it not for these and the regular line steamers that are placed in this trade shippers would be in a bad plight to forward stocks. Engagements included steamers Boston, Lehigh, Clarion, and V. H. Ketcham for Chicago at 80 cents; steamer J. N. Glidden for Milwaukee at 80 cents; steamer Northerner for Superior City at 80 cents.

Canal freights suffered a further decline of a quarter cent and were generally demoralized. Several loads of spot wheat were taken a 3¼ cents to New York, the rate on corn being 3 cents and on oats 2¼ cents.

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—The schooner Porter was chartered today for 48,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo at 3¼ cents. Other vessels would have been chartered could they have been secured. The schooner Francis Palms was chartered for ore from Escanaba to Cleveland at 95 cents.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Anna Smith takes coal from Cleveland to Chicago at 80 cents; C. N. Pratt, coal, Toledo to Collingwood, 70 cents per ton; schooner William Shupo, staves, Detroit to Buffalo, $4, $6, and $8 on barrels, hogsheads, and pipes.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 16.—[Special.]—The charters today were the schooners Camden and Thomas P. Sheldon, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee at 70 cents; schooner D. G. Fort, pig iron, St. Ignace to Erie at $1; propeller Argonaut, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland at 95 cents.

AROUND THE LAKES.

THE REDUCTION OF CANADIAN TOLLS.

MONTREAL, Que., June 16.—[Special.]—The Commissioner of Inland Revenue has just issued a circular notifying forwarding companies and steamboat owners that the Government is now prepared to refund all tolls collected since the 28th of May in excess of the recent reduction. The prospects for the St. Lawrence route securing a share of the grain trade are now much better, and large quantities of wheat are at present en route to this port. Several extensive charters were effected in Chicago Saturday.

PORT OF MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 14.—[Special.]—Capt. J. V. Tuttle and John Blend today held a survey on the wrecked schooner Three Brothers. She will require a new forefoot, thirty feet of new keel, nine new streaks of planks, refastening where hogged, and recalking.

Capt. Casey, of the propeller Champlain, reports that when he was at the North Manitou Island at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the wreckers were still at work on the barge Monitor, but expected to have her afloat today.

The tug Arctic arrived here today from Grand Haven and went into dry-dock.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

A meeting was held at the office of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad yesterday for the purpose of discussing the smoke-nuisance question. Nearly all of the Chicago tugboat owners were present, together with a number of dealers in bituminous coal. The soft-coal men were in favor of appealing the case recently decided against them to the United States Supreme Court and making a thorough test of the smoke ordinance. Two or three tug-owners thought the proposition a good one, but the majority concluded to devote no more time or money to defeating the ordinance. The meeting adjourned without taking any definit action. From the meeting several tug-owners proceeded to the offices of various hard coal dealers and made contracts for supplying their boats with hard coal. All of the boats comprising the Crawford & Walsh Line discarded soft coal yesterday, as did also a portion of Dunham's fleet. Other lines will commence using hard coal today, although two of the largest lines have not fully decided what course they will pursue. Health-Commissioner De Wolf called on President Higgie, of the V. O. T. Company, yesterday and informed him that all violations of the ordinance would be prosecuted without delay.

A RUMORED DISASTER.

Tugs arriving from down the lake last night brought information concerning the supposed loss of the steam fishing-smack Edith. The boat left Waukegan at an early hour Saturday morning to look after some gill-nets about four or five miles out in the lake. Since that time she has not been seen. The boat was commanded by Capt. William Neeley, a former Chicago tug Captain, and had a crew of five men. She is thought to have become disabled by fish-nets becoming entangled in her wheel and to have foundered. The news, however, is not confirmed, and may be wholly unfounded.

NAUTICAL NOTES.

The demand for lumber vessels continues active at unchanged rates.

The scow Ahnapee, ashore near Sheboygan, is broken in two. Capt. Groh bought the wreck from her owner yesterday.

At last the work on the new bridge at Rush street is being pushed forward, and there are some indications that the structure will be completed before Christmas.

Capt. John J. Downs, for many years a Captain on the lakes, committed suicide Sunday at Toledo by drowning. Ill-health, and mental derangement are supposed to have caused the act.

Capt. David Dall thinks the wrecking expedition sent to the schooner Lincoln Dall will be successful in releasing her. Favorable reports have been received from the men at work on her.

Hereafter only the vessels taking out clearances for the Lower Lakes will be mentioned in the port list. This omission is necessary in order to devote more space to vessel movements at other ports, of which THE TRIBUNE gives more complete reports than any paper on the entire chain of lakes.

Another bottle was picked up yesterday. Willie Beveredge, of No. 261 Rush street, found it. The bottle contained a scrap of paper on which was written: "9, 6, 1884.—Schooner Rogers lost two miles off Racine with all on board. We have five minutes to live. God help us! Capt. Isaac Miles. Good-by."

Saturday morning the schooner Cataract, bound for Wheatley, Ont., for a cargo of wheat, was unable to reach the dock at that port on account of the heavy sea, parted her anchor chain and was driven high on the beach. It is reported that her bottom is badly broken from pounding. She is owned by S. Shepard, of Port Stanley.

The Collector of Customs at Port Erie has ordered that all boats, small or large, which touch the Canadian shore between Point Abino and a point one mile south of Black Creek, shall first report to him and pay 50 cents. The move pretends to be for the prevention of smuggling, but it is intimated by some that the ferry company is at the bottom of it.

A dispatch received here yesterday stated that 15,000 bushels of corn on the Canadian propeller California were thrown overboard before she could be relieved from the rocks. About about 8,000 bushels were lightered, but in a badly damaged condition. Of this amount all but 1,000 bushels were sold at Detroit for $2,000. The underwriters will lose about $25,000 on vessel and cargo.

The schooner Maumee Valley arrived in port yesterday, lumber-laden. She was tied up to a tier of vessels on the lumber market and the crew went ashore. Another vessel moved out of the tier and she was sent adrift, her bow swinging over towards the Northwestern Railroad Depot. A woman cook rushed frantically on deck, grabbed a line, and endeavored to lasso a pile. She failed. The Harbormaster, aided by a tug, secured the vessel and made her fast.

The new barge building at the Milwaukee shipyard is in frame, and it is expected that she will be in commission Sept. 1. James Sheriffs is to furnish the entire machinery. Her boiler is to be 7 feet in diameter and 13 feet long, and is to carry 100 pounds of steam. The shell is to be of 7-16 inch steel, and the fire-boxes, back-head, and big flues are to be of the best charcoal hammered flange iron. It is to have two large flues two feet in diameter, and eighty-four 3¼-inch return flues. The horizontal dome is to be 40 inches in diameter and 6 feet long, and is to be of ⅜-inch steel. The engine is to be 20-inch bore and 24-inch stroke, and is to be finished in first-class style, with all the latest improvements. The heater is to be 2 feet in diameter and 6 feet long. She is to have copper steam and exhaust pipe. Her wheel is to be 7 feet 8 inches, of Sheriffs' latest pattern.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—The schooner Annie M. Peterson arrived from Cleveland with a full cargo of oil, coal, and hardware.

WHITEHALL, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Swallow, T. W. Snook; schooner G. Ellen. All cleared. Weather warm and pleasant. Wind southeast, light.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Guido; scow J. A. Johnson. Sailed—Bessie Boit, Pierport, Rose, Ludington, Petrel, Manistee, Mary, Whitelake, M. Jopsen. Portage; scow J. A. Johnson, Washington Harbor. Weather clear, wind south.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schooners Porter and Pathfinder, Buffalo, coal. Clearances—Propellers Milwaukee, Conemaugh, and Champion for Chicago, propeller A. L. Hopkins for Escanaba; schooner A. Boody for Detroit, schooner Mineral State for Wyandotte.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee, propellers Michigan, Daisy Day, St. Joseph, G. P. Heath, schooners Transfer, City of Grand Rapids, O. M. Nelson, David Macy. Cleared—Steamer City of Milwaukee, propellers St. Joseph, Michigan, G. P. Heath, tug Arctic, schooners Persia, O. M. Nelson, David Macy.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Rube Richards, Oscar Townsend, Escanaba, W. L. Wetmore, Argonaut; schooners Red White and Blue, May Richards, C. C. Barnes, Homer, Ed Kelly, L. Hanna, R. B. Hayes, Brunette, F. A. Georger, W. S. Crosthwaite, Fitzhugh, H. W. Sage, Champion, H. A. Kent, C. A. King, Eliza Gerlach. Sailed—Propellers Massachusetts, Monohansett, Escanaba, N. K. Fairbank, W. L. Wetmore, Maine; schooners Florida, E. C. Hutchinson, Lizzie Law, Metacomet, C. C. Barnes, Homer, Brunette, City of Green Bay. Wind south; light.

MANISTEE, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived yesterday—Steamer City of Ludington; propellers Daisy Day, Mary Mills, Starke, N. Torrent, Fayette, M. Marshall, Charles Riets, R. A. Seymour; schooners A. W. Luckey, M. Capron, Ebenezer, Iver Lawson, F. A. Lester. Sailed—Steamer Depere. Arrived today—Propeller Hilton; steamer F. & P. M. No. 1; schooners Ida, C. Michelson, Lilly E. Glen, Cuyler. Sailed—Steamers City of Ludington, F. & P. M. No. 1; propellers Hilton, Charles Riets, Mary Mills, R. A. Seymour, Fayette; schooners J. W. Naghty, Racine, T. Moss, Ebenezer, Arendal, A. L. Potter, John Nee, L. A. Simpson.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Naiad. Up—Schooners F. W. Gifford, Marengo, propellers Lawrence, Messenger, steam-barge Kershaw. Down—Forbes and consorts, steamer Mackinac, tug Frank Moffat, propeller Saginaw Valley. Northeast wind, brisk; pleasant.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Down—Schooner P. B. Locke, 3:15 p. m.; steam-barge Buckeye with York State, 7:15 p. m. Up—Propeller Jay Gould, 7:20 a. m.; steam-barge Huron City, 8 a. m.; propeller Newburg, 1 p. m.; schooner Marengo, 3:40 p. m.; steam-barge Charles Kershaw with schooner F. W. Gifford, 5:15 p. m.; schooner Jamaica, steam-barge M. M. Drake, 5:40 p. m.; schooner John B. Merrill, 6:20 p. m. Weather warm and hazy; wind southeast, light.

GEORGIAN BAY.

MIDLAND, Ont., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Newsboy, Chicago, corn.

MIDLAND, Ont., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived yesterday—Schooner Newsboy, from Chicago, corn.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

L'ANSE, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Cleared—Steamer Nepagon, with lumber; schooners Col. Cooke and Swallow, with ore for Cleveland and Detroit.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—The propeller J. L. Hurd cleared Sunday morning with a cargo of lumber for Chicago. The propeller China was in port today, from Buffalo to Duluth.

HANCOCK, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Niagara, with Montcalm, Republic, Montgomery, Mont Blanc, and Montmorency in tow; Cleveland, China, and Toledo, for Buffalo. Cleared—China and Toledo, for Duluth; Empire State, for Buffalo.

DULUTH, Minn., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Empire State, Idaho, Ocean, China, City of Fremont; barges Cormorant, Morley, Iron Duke, Lincoln; schooners from State, Lingard.

Departed—Propellers Idaho, Empire State, City of Fremont; barges Wallula, V. Swain, Lincoln; schooners Ligar and Maxwell.

THROUGH THE RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Passed up yesterday—Propellers New York, Progress, Alaska, Conestoga, Cowle and barges, Colonial and consort, P. Stewart and barges, schooners A. Sherwood, George, Monterey, Monticello, B. F. Bruce. Down yesterday—Propellers Chaffee and barges, Hiawatha and consort, Bay City and barges, Ogemaw and barges. Up today—Propellers Arabia, Badger State, Isaac May and barges, Allegheny and consorts, C. H. Green and barges, Passaic and barges, Glasgow and barges, Wales and barges; schooners J. H. Williams, D. G. Fort, Saveland, H. B. Sloan, O. Mitchell, J. T. Mott, Home, John Rice; propeller James Fisk, W. J. Averill. Down today—Propellers Juniata, Chicago, Arctic, H. J. Jewett, S. E. Johnson, H. E. Packer, Nyack, and Tasconia, Robb and barges, Missouri and barges, Bismarck and barges, Genneas and barges, Schoolcraft and raft, Cumberland and schooners Helvetia, A. J. Rogers, Donalson and barges, Ballentine and consort, Cleveland and barges, John Martin and barges, Jessie and barge. Wind southwest, light; clear.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Up—Montana, 10 p. m.; Ohio and consorts, 10:10 p. m.; John B. Lyon, J. M. Hutchinson, C. J. Wells, 10:20 p. m.; Yosemite and barges, 2:15 a. m.; New York, 2:40 a. m.; Havana and consorts, 3:10 a. m.; Cuba No. 2, 3 a. m.; Hercules, Reindeer, 3:45 a. m.; Colonial and consort, 6:30 a. m.; S. F. Hodge, City of Concord, Empire, and barges, 7:40 a. m.; Sparta and consorts, 7 a. m.; R. P. Danforth, 7:50 a. m.; Wauwaunosh, 8 a. m.; S. J. Tilden, 8:25 a. m.; Oswego, D. Vance, J. D. Sawyer, 8:50 a. m.; Conestoga and consort, 9:30 a. m.; Montana, 10 a. m.; F. M. Cowle and consort, 10:20 a. m.; Relief, E. F. Bruce, 10:30 a. m.; R. Stewart, 10:50 a. m.; Arabia, 11 a. m.; Wales and consort, 11 a. m.; George Montcalm, Monterey, 1:20 p. m.; Andrews, B. R. Williams, D. G. Fort, 3 p. m.; Passaic and barges, 5 p. m. Down—Juniata, 8 p. m.; B. W. Jenness and barges, 10:15 p. m.; City of Cleveland, 10:15 p. m.; Bismarck and barges, 10:50 p. m.; J. P. Donaldson and barges, 10:40 p. m.; Cumberland, Helvetia, A. J. Rogers, 1 a. m.; John Martin and barges, 2:30 a. m.; Cleveland and barges, 3 a. m.; Chicago, 3:20 a. m.; Jane McLeod, 6:20 a. m.; H. J. Jewett, 8:10 a. m.; Arctic, 8:15 a. m.; H. E. Packer, 9:30 a. m.; Tacoma, 9 a. m.; Nyack, 10 a. m.; Osceola, 11:45 a. m.; Waverly, Armenia, 12:40 p. m. Wind south, light.

LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, O., June 16.—[Special.]—The only upper lake arrivals were the schooners Thomas P. Sheldon and Lafrinier.

ASHTABULA, O., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Anna Smith, Graves, Jim Sheriffs, and Vienna, and schooners Adams, Verona, Sweetheart, Monguagon, and Zach Chandler, Escanaba, ore. Cleared—Nothing.

ERIE, Pa., June 16.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers Hecla, ore, Duluth; Clarion, merchandise, Chicago; schooners Julia Willard, Kelly's Island, stone; Jura, St. Catharines, light. Cleared—Propeller Clarion, Buffalo, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrivals include propeller Buffalo, Chicago, wheat, flour, etc.; Onoko, Chicago, wheat; Starucca, Chicago, oats, corn, flour, etc.; George King, Detour, lumber; H. A. Packer, Chicago, wheat; Fountain City, Duluth, flour, etc.; Northerner, Duluth, wheat; Forge C. L. Young, Detour, lumber. Clearances include propeller James Fisk, Chicago, sundries; Annie Young, Chicago, sundries; City of Rome, Chicago, 2,200 tons coal; W. H. Barnum, Milwaukee, 1,300 tons coal; Delaware, Chicago, 1,700 tons coal; New York, Chicago, 1,600 tons coal; J. M. Osborn, Superior City, 1,150 tons coal; Belle P. Cross, Kenosha, 200 tons coal; Badger State, Duluth, sundries; schooner G. W. Davis, Marquette, 680 tons coal; John Martin, Chicago, 1,750 tons coal. The Anchor Line propeller Annie Young, Capt. Thomas Young, left for Chicago tonight on her first trip this season.

LAKE HURON.

KINCARDINE, Ont., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Quebec, Duluth. Cleared—Propeller Quebec, Sarnia.

GODERICH, Ont., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Quebec, Duluth, passengers and freight; Oconto, Saginaw, passengers and freight. Cleared—Propellers Quebec, Sarnia; Oconto, Cleveland.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tug Winslow, after the Bliss raft of logs for Tonawanda, steam-barge Yosemite, barge Walbrige. In port—Steam-barges Holland, Sakie, Shepherd, barges Case, Potter, Minnie Orton, Fame.

SARNIA, Ont., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tug Jessie, Toledo; schooners Wawanosh, Toledo; Grace Murry; propellers Armenia, Chicago; Quebec, Duluth. Cleared—Steamers A. H. Jennie, Toledo; Cuba, Chicago; tug Jessie, Toledo; propeller Armenia, Montreal; schooner Victor, Toledo.

LAKE ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Houghton, Milwaukee, wheat.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 16.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooners Camanche, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; F. D. Barker, West Side, Mary Copley, and Penokee, Chicago to Kingston, corn; propeller Nashua, Toledo to Ogdensburg, general cargo.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 16.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooner Frank D. Barker, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Camanche, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; M. Copely, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Grace Whitney, Pequaming to Ogdensburg, lumber; Penokee, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Albany, Pequaming to Ogdensburg, lumber; Eureka, Pequaming to Ogdensburg, lumber; steam-barge S. C. Baldwin, Hancock to Ogdensburg, lumber. Up—Schooner Bolivia, Oswego to Chicago, coal; propellers Cuba, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; William J. Averell, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; St. Magnus, Montreal to Duluth, general cargo.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Erin, Manitoulin, railway ties.
Schr Maggie, Manitoulin, railway ties.
Prop William Edwards, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Golden Age, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. W. Jones, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. Cooper, Manistee, lumber.
Schr W. Loutitt, Manistee, lumber.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr William Finch, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Horace Tabor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr J. A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Emmeline, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Comment, Ludington, lumber.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, towing.
Barge O. J. Jacobus, Ludington, lumber.
Prop City of St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, lumber.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Barge J. Stephenson, Marinette, lumber.
Barge Fred Carney, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Maumee Valley, Cheboygan, lumber.
Bge Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop H. B. Perene, Black River, lumber.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop George Burnham, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. Higby, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr America, Oswego, coal.
Prop D. M. Wilson, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Manitowoc, Charlotte, coal.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Prop Monitor, Michigan City, sand.
Prop A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Bge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Bge Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Duncan City, lumber.
Schr G. A. Marsh, Traverse Bay, wood.
Tug Imperial, Michigan City, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu oats.
Schr M. A. Muir, Sandusky, 22,000 bu wheat.
Schr Nevada, Sandusky, 20,600 bu wheat.
Schr White Star, Kingston, 21,986 bu corn.

THE INVENTORS.

The Inventors' Association met last night. Charles T. Brown, a member of the committee appointed to represent the association in the Industrial Congress which met in Chicago last month, reviewed the work done by the Congress.

Orville H. Platt, Charles H. Howard, associate editor of the Washington *Republican*, and Benjamin Butterworth were elected honorary members of the association. Speeches were made by Charles Phillips, Mr. Terry, and Mr. Brown on the sacredness of the property right inventors held in their patents. A committee consisting of Messrs. C. T. Brown, Emory Cummings, and Charles Phillips was appointed to attend the Democratic Convention and secure if possible the incorporation of some of their ideas in the platform of principles of that body.

BASE-BALL.

Buffalo, 20; Chicago, 9.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—The game today was a Waterloo defeat for the Chicago team. Their pitcher was in bad shape, Corcoran giving out after four innings on account of a sore hand; Williamson then followed for two innings; Kelly followed him, pitching two innings, when he gave way to Pfeffer, who was freely batted all over the field. The base-running was excellent, and home runs were easily made. Chicago gaged Galvin easily, batting him for fourteen base hits.

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Buffalo—						
O'Rourke, l. f.	7	4	4	3	0	0
Rowe, c.	6	2	2	4	3	0
Myers, c. f.	7	1	3	1	0	0
Brouthers, 1b.	6	3	3	12	0	2
White, 3b.	3	3	2	1	3	0
Lillie, r. f.	6	2	3	1	0	0
Collins, 2b.	3	2	0	1	5	0
Force, s. s.	6	1	3	1	2	1
Galvin, p.	6	2	1	0	7	0
Totals	50	20	20	27	19	3
Chicago—						
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	1	5	0	2
Gore, c. f.	5	2	3	1	0	0
Kelly, s. s., p., and 2b.	5	2	3	3	0	1
Anson, 1b.	5	0	2	11	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b and p.	5	0	1	2	3	0
Sunday, r. f.	5	1	0	2	1	0
Williamson, 3b. and p.	5	0	2	1	5	2
Flint, c.	4	1	0	2	2	0
Corcoran, p. and s. s.	4	2	3	0	4	0
Totals	43	9	14	27	15	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	3	0	2	1	2	6	2	2	2	—20
Chicago	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	1	1	—9

Runs earned—Buffalo, 9; Chicago, 4. Home runs—White, O'Rourke, Brouthers, Dalrymple. Three-base hits—O'Rourke, Rowe, Force, Corcoran. Two-base hits—Gore (2), Anson, Kelly, Williamson. Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Chicago, 8. Struck out—Pfeffer, Kelly. First base on errors—Buffalo, 3; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Buffalo, 9; Chicago, 1. Passed ball—Rowe, 1. Wild pitches—Williamson, 1; Kelly, 2; Pfeffer, 1. Time 2:30. Umpire—Van Court.

Providence, 13; Philadelphia, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—The game today was a walkaway for the home team, the visitors making fifteen errors and getting only five base-hits, while Providence made twelve clean hits. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	1	0	6	0	1	0	5	0	0	—13
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Providence, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Hines (2), Manning. Struck out—Ferguson, Mulvey, Fogarty, Knight. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; Providence, 10. First base on balls—Radbourn, Farrell, Gilligan (4), Purcell, Manning. Double play—Gilligan-Start. Passed balls—Gilligan, 1; Kappel, 1. Wild pitches—Knight, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—McLean.

Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 0.

CLEVELAND, O., June 16.—The Detroits failed to get a man beyond second base, and only one that far. For seven innings neither side could score. The pitching was uncommonly good on both sides. Attendance, 800. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hit—Phillips. First base on balls—Phillips, Baker. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 2. Struck out—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 2. Double plays—Ardner-Glasscock-Phillips; Bennett-Geiss; Passed ball—Bennett, 1. Umpire—Decker.

Boston, 6; New York, 1.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—The home team won the game today in the fourth and fifth innings, with plenty to spare. The playing of Boston's battery was the feature of the game. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	*	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Sutton, Whitney, Manning, Dorgan. Three-base hits—Hornung, Sutton. Wild pitch—Whitney, 1. First base on balls—Boston, 2; New York, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 3; New York, 2. Struck out—By Whitney, 11; by Welch 1. Double plays—Caskins-McKinnon; Crowley-Buffinton. Umpire—Burns. Time—1:40.

Northwestern League.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 16.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Minneapolis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	—11
Quincy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—3

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 16.—Base-ball.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	0	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	—12
Terre Haute	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6

American Association.

At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 3; Louisville, 7.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 1.
At Washington—Indianapolis, 0; Washington, 1.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 0; Toledo, 6.
At New York—Metropolitan, 2; Columbus, 7.
At Philadelphia—Cincinnati, 14; Athletic, 9.

Union Association.

At Cincinnati—St. Louis Union, 4; Cincinnati Union, 1.

A New Manager for the Milwaukee Club.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—The ill-success which the Milwaukee base-ball nine has had of late has decided the Directors of the club to made a change in the management. Manager McKee will remain in charge of the finances, but Thomas Loftus, Captain of the nine, will be manager.

EVANSTON.

It is said that more of the alumni of the university are present this year than any previous time during its history. Yesterday morning class-day exercises were held at the Methodist Church. The order of exercises was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Last evening the graduates of the preparatory department presented their themes at the same place.

Today at 9 a. m. a meeting of the Trustees will be held at the university office, and at 2 p. m. field-day sports will be given on the campus. In this prizes are offered for running, jumping, throwing, races of different kinds, etc.

Senator McDonald and wife and W. C. Goudy visited Evanston yesterday and were very much taken with the pretty suburb of the Garden City.

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK—FIFTH ANNUAL VISIT OF Augustin Daly's Company.

RED LETTER NIGHTS! SECOND WEEK OF DALY'S MUSICAL COMEDY. A Laugh from rise to fall of the curtain. Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, May Fielding, Virginia Dreher, May Irwin, James Lewis, John Drew, Charles Fisher, Wm. Gilbert, Otis Skinner, George Parkes. In Act IV. a Kirmess.

RED LETTER NIGHTS Every Evening this week.
RED LETTER NIGHTS Matinee Wednesday.
RED LETTER NIGHTS Matinee Saturday.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45. Head east.
In preparation. "7-20-8" and "The Country Girl."

GREAT CHICAGO MUSEUM and THEATRE

One block north of Clark-st. bridge.

Return engagement of the Charming Artiste, MISS GRACE CARTLAND. EAST LYNNE TONIGHT, TUESDAY, 8:15.

25 CTS. Admits to Museum and Theatre. 25 CTS. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., admission 10 CTS. Hourly entertainments on the Museum Stage.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Third Week of the Magnificent Production of KIRALFY BROS.' Greatest Success, EXCELSIOR!

Unequaled in Grandeur of Ballets, Costuming, and Scenic Display.

WEDNESDAY AND SAURDAY MATINEES. SPECIAL PERFORMANCE SUNDAY NIGHT. Carriages may be ordered at 10:20.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. LEWIS MORRISON And his superb company in an entirely new play, by Rebel Thorne, entitled "VICTOR," OR "WIFE FOR WIFE." New Costumes, New Scenery. Elegant Stage Settings.

City of Paris.

TODAY Another Special Reduction Sale OF JERSEYS.

300 Black Braided Llama Wool Jerseys that were $2.50........For $1.95
450 Fine Llama Wool Jerseys, finely Braided, in all colors and black, that were $3.00...........For $2.50
200 Extra Fine Llama Wool Jerseys, full back, with Satin Bow, in evening shades, pink, cream, light blue, and drab, that were $4.50..For $3.50
75 Black Beaded Jerseys, very fine quality and handsomely beaded, that were $6.00...........For $4.95
150 Extra Fine Llama Wool Satin Finish Jerseys, in black, and very heavily braided, that were $5.00...................For $3.50

We also call special attention to our Ladies' White Suits, Almost given away to close the entire stock.

Last Week for our $5.00 Wraps.

John W. Goetz & Co., State-st., S. W. Corner Washington.

STATE AND TWENTY-SECOND-STS. HERE, AND NOW OPEN,

The Peerless, Pleasing, Popular, and only Great Exhibition coming. The colossal FOREPAUGH SHOW! LARGEST IN THE WORLD, Now open at STATE & TWENTY-SECOND-STS. Every Afternoon and Evening, at 2 and 8 o'clock.

JUNE 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
JUNE 21, 23, 24, 25, 26,

NOT OPEN ON THE LORD'S DAY.

The Sacred White Elephant, the Great Troupe of Arabs, the Colossal 3-Ring Circus, Huge Hippodrome, Mammoth Menagerie, Museum of Marvels, Trained Wild Beasts, Great Herd of Elephants, etc., etc.

GOOD SEATS FOR 20,000 PEOPLE

5,000 Opera Chairs on the Grand Stand.

Extra cars afternoon and night on all street railways running to State and Twenty-second-sts.

Special and courteous ushers for ladies and children. Best of order. Pavilions safe, cool, clean, and comfortable. Efficient police.

HO! FOR THE WHITE ELEPHANT! And all the great features of the only Great Show.

Admission, and a Good Seat....50 cents
Children under 9 years..........25 cents

Reserved Chairs and General Admission Tickets will be for sale during the time of the Exhibition at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, Near corner of State and Madison-sts.

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK.

Corner State and Twenty-fourth-sts.

Skating surface 190x85; seating capacity 2,700; 1,200 skaters at the Casino nightly. First Regiment Band and Fredk. Austin, the Great Cornetist. COOL AND AIRY. Every evening and Saturday afternoon of this week D. J. CANARY, Champion Fancy Trick Bicyclist of the World, the winner of the great $500 contest with Warren Wood last Saturday evening in the presence of 6,000, will repeat his MARVELOUS FEATS ON THE BICYCLE, such as riding forward, backward, up and down steps, over logs, tilts, etc., on ONE WHEEL ONLY, also his great balancing act on the Bicycle while resting on two chairs. Mr. Canary is the only professional who can do any of the above-named tricks.

Also every evening and Saturday afternoon, A. L. BALL, of Worcester, Mass., American Champion Trick Skater. Mr. Ball has never been defeated by any roller-skater, but has defeated all skaters prominently known throughout the country. General Skating and Music as usual, from 7:30 to 10:45 p. m. Regular prices, no advance. Admission 25c. Grand opportunity to see for one admission: The Great Casino Rink, 1,200 roller-skaters, finest bicycle-riding ever given; Fred'k Austin, Chicago's greatest cornetist; First Regiment Band, Chicago's best; Most Handsomely decorated place in the city. Sessions, 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7:30 to 10:45. Elegant private boxes. Delightful place for ladies to enjoy a high-toned amusement. It is the aim of the management to make the Casino a place of comfort and enjoyment for ladies as well as gentlemen.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S PALACE DIME MUSEUMS.

SOUTH SIDE. The Turtle Child from Arkansas, Midgets, Long-bearded Men, and hosts of wonderful people.

WEST SIDE. Barnum's "What Is It," the Armless Man, Zulu Chieftains, the Bearded Midget, Circassians, and wonders new to Chicago.

Every Stage Act New at Each House.

UNION BALL PARK—39TH-ST.

BASE BALL.

KANSAS CITY UNIONS VS. CHICAGO UNIONS, Tuesday and Thursday, June 17 and 19, at 4 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

BAUM'S PAVILION.

Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs. This week only. JOSEPH H. KEANE AND POWERFUL COMPANY In his latest dramatic hit and most comical creation, entitled MRS. PARTINGTON! A genuine new England home picture in four acts and a hundred laughable situations. Popular prices, 25 cents; reserved seats, 35 cents.

PRINCESS ROLLER RINK.

500 Madison-st., near Ashland-av. GRAND CALICO CARNIVAL.

Friday evening, June 20. Calcium lights. Second Regiment Band. Gold Medal awarded to the most graceful lady skater in calico. Exhibition Skating by Herman Bischoff, R. A. Norris, in combination skating, and Edward E. Weston and Mrs. Pettibone. Valuable prizes will be given to the ladies for original and handsome calico costumes. Admission, 50 cents.

STANDARD THEATRE.

All the week. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. TRUE HEARTS OF ERIN.

Next week—DRAPER'S DOUBLE "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" COMPANY.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO., Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

Battle of Gettysburg.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

SIEGE OF PARIS, OR Battle of Montretout,

Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court, open for the first time to the public Friday morning, June 20.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Ralph Plumb, of Streator, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Gen. John T. Averill, of St. Paul, and Gen. A. Anderson, of New York, are at the Palmer.

Gen. John McNulta, of Bloomington; Prof. John Wilson, of Cambridge, Mass.; and Gen. A. G. Sharp, of Washington, D. C., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

A lot of boys were fined $1 each by Justice Foote for playing ball Sunday at the corner of Calumet avenue and Thirtieth street.

The managers of the Presbyterian Hospital have agreed upon a medical staff for the institution, and also appointed a purveyor and a matron.

Fred Schriev, Albert Mason, Frank Dowscheck, Michael Daley, Samuel Leyforth, and Thomas Sennett were fined $10 each by Justice Foote for violating the building ordinance.

There will be no session of the Probate Court until Thursday, as Judge Knickerbocker is attending a meeting of the State Board of Education, now being held in Bloomington.

Ernest Shedd, a 10-year old member of the gang of juvenile thieves that assaulted and robbed Morris Johnson, of No. 1716 Indiana avenue, Sunday night, was fined $2 by Justice Foote.

West-Park-Commissioner Brenock and his whole family were poisoned from eating mutton a week ago, and have been ill ever since. At the request of Mr. Brenock the board yesterday adjourned their meeting until next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Jacob Laskey is locked up at the armory on suspicion that he is the jewelry thief wanted in Buffalo. Descriptions of the man have been telegraphed the detectives of this city from Buffalo, and the Chicago officers think they have secured the right man.

In the Superior Court yesterday Thomas Lappin, Patrick Lappin, and Mary Lappin confessed judgment in favor of Thomas E. Nelson for $1,575. The action was brought about on three promissory notes of $500 each, signed by the parties named Oct. 20, 1883.

Dennis McQuade, yardmaster for the Chicago & Rock Island, was instantly killed at the Harrison street crossing yesterday morning by an incoming train. McQuade leaves a wife, living at the corner of State and Fifty-first streets, in destitute circumstances.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 69° above zero; 9 a. m., 70°; 10 a. m., 72°; 11 a. m., 74°; 12 m., 76°; 1 p. m., 73°; 3 p. m., 73°; 6 p. m., 75°. Barometer—8 a.m., 29.69; 6 p. m., 29.78.

The base-ball case went over again yesterday, Judge Blodgett saying that he would not hear any contested motions until the jury-trials were ended. This will not be until Tuesday or Wednesday, and as notice will have to be given it is not likely that the application for an injunction will come up before Thursday or Friday.

Judge Drummond declined yesterday to confirm or deny the statement which was telegraphed from Washington to the effect that he would retire in ten days from the United States Circuit bench, and would be succeeded by Judge Gresham. Notwithstanding Judge Drummond's reticence the news is generally credited in Government circles.

C. E. Judson, President of the Consumers' Gas Company, notified Commissioner Cregier that they had commenced laying pipes in all streets on the West Side which were to be improved. It is said that the People's Gas Company will also commence at once to lay pipes on the South Side, and a lively reduction in prices may be expected.

Andrew Paxton, general agent of the Citizens' League, returned last night from Marinette, Wis., where he assisted in organizing a league. There was a large meeting at the opera-house which promises encouraging results. The Sheriff of the county was selected as general agent and E. C. Eastman, a lawyer, was elected President. J. R. Dwyer was chosen Secretary and J. W. P. Lombard Treasurer.

There were 214 deaths in the city last week, an increase of twenty-one over the preceding week and thirty-six over the corresponding week in 1883. The death-rate was 19.19. The principal causes of death were as follows: Croup, 8; diphtheria, 10; scarlet-fever, 11; typhoid-fever, 4; measles, 20; consumption, 20; infantile convulsions, 14; heart-disease, 6; debility, 10.

George Erving, the colored man who was caught stealing a gold and silver watch Sunday evening from the pawnshop of Eppenstein & Moss, No. 296 State street, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Foote in bonds of $1,000. A colored man who gave the name of Thomas Hoppins was arrested with Erving on suspicion that he had stolen an overcoat from C. T. Mansfield, an employé of the Grand Pacific Hotel. He was discharged.

Mr. John Manhatton, the father of the young man arrested Sunday, says that his son had never attempted to strike him, nor even to speak a harsh word to him. The son is employed as bookkeeper and general man of all work by his father, and enjoys his fullest confidence. He declares that the boy offered no resistance to arrest, and that he was struck on the head with a beer-glass for he knew not what. Justice Foote fined the young man $5.

The Board of Directors of the American Panorama Company formally accepted the new panorama-building for the "Siege of Paris" from the building contractors yesterday. With the exception of a few finishing touches to the realistic portions of the picture, everything is now complete and ready for exhibition. A private view will be given to stockholders and members of the press Thursday from 12 to 6, and the panorama will be opened to the general public Friday morning.

Officers heard a call for help on Halsted street early yesterday morning, and rushing toward the spot found two footpads about to go through the pockets of S. Nichliter. The approach of the officers scared them away, and several shots fired failed to bring them to a stand. Afterwards John Conroy was arrested in a restaurant. Before Justice White he was fully identified by Nichliter, but he claimed he could prove an alibi. The case was therefore continued to today, his bail being $1,500.

Judge Williamson accepted the persons summoned as grand jurors yesterday without making any comment. Several were excused, and a special venire was issued for six additional men. They will be sworn in today. The others are: S. J. Williamson, St. Clair Sutherland, John B. Dawson, M. E. Dickson, Paul H. Dennis, Michael Fox, Christian Busse, Fred Frank, Samuel Haight, H. H. Kennelly, P. Shanahan, Michael Haley, William Arnold, John Farren, William Fitzgerald, George Carlon, and A. G. Proctor.

Louis Jacobs, of No. 218 Division street, was crossing the North Halsted street viaduct in company with his wife and brother early yesterday morning, when two roughs, named Charles Monson and Louis Linden, insulted Mrs. Jacobs. The brother knocked both of the toughs down. Monson drew a knife and cut Louis Jacobs in the leg. Officers rushed up and placed them under arrest. Justice C. J. White thought intoxication no excuse for their conduct, and held Monson to the Criminal Court for assault with a deadly weapon, and fined Linden $50.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Minors' Home Missionary Association yesterdy the following officers were elected: President, E. P. Goodwin; Recording Secretary, A. B. Mead; Auditor, William Dickinson; Treasurer, J. W. Scoville; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. J. Tompkins. The receipts for the month of May were reported to be $815; balance on hand, $409; amounts due and unpaid orders, $629; leaving a deficit of $220. Applications for aid were presented from three churches and assistance was voted for them.

Papers on "The Significance of Jaundice in Diagnosis" and "The Effects of Noises on Certain Forms of Deafness" were read by Drs. Quine and Hawley at the meeting of the Chicago Medical Society last evening. Discussion of the subjects followed. Dr. F. H. Martin made a verbal report of a successful case of abdominal section for pyosalpynx, treated by Volkmann's method, and Dr. Parks discoursed upon and exhibited an ovarian tumor taken from the stomach of a woman by a delicate operation. Dr. Ernst Mamer was elected to membership, and J. C. Cook, W. W. Jackson, G. W. Webster, Everett M. Nichols, and Theodore Taylor were proposed.

Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton, Secretary of the Women's National Indian Association, delivered an address on the work of that society in Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon. The work commenced in Philadelphia five years ago in response to an appeal from Indian women to their civilized sisters to secure protection for their homes and education for their children. There were now workers in twenty States, and twenty-six auxiliaries had been formed. Mrs. Quinton concluded by earnestly urging the women of Chicago to form a branch of the association. After a few words of sympathy from the Rev. Dr. Henson and Mr. C. C. Bonney the Illinois Indian Association was organized, with the following officers: President, Mrs. L. G. Gulick; First Vice-President, Mrs. Cragin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. Dickenson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Butler; Chairman of Press Committee, Mrs. Dr. Nixon; Chairman of Missionary Committee, Mrs. Perry. The election of other officers was deferred till the next meeting.

A FATHER'S NEGLECT.

Eugene Duquesne was arrested by officers of the Humane Society on a warrant for cruelty to children. Duquesne has four children, the eldest being 6. He is employed as bartender for his brother, A. Duquesne, at No. 115 Monroe street, and has been living for some time at the house of Mrs. Moreau, No. 261 May street. Mrs. Duquesne claims that he has been living with a sister of his landlady. His family live at No. 811 West Lake street, and were found destitute by the officers. Learning that her husband was about to go to Mackinaw, and desert her, and the children altogether, she reported the matter to the society. When the officers went to Duquesne's saloon yesterday the proprietor said his brother had left the city in the morning, but they afterwards went to the house on May street, where they found their man drinking beer with several women. He was taken before Justice Russell, who continued the case to June 25 in $500 bail. Duquesne claims to have supported his wife and family up to three months ago, when, he says, she was about to institute proceedings for a divorce. He says she refused to live with him, but wanted him to support the children.

THE COUNCIL.

THE MAYOR OPPOSED TO GUARD GATES AT BRIDGES—HURRYING UP RUSH STREET BRIDGE—LIGHTING THE LA SALLE STREET TUNNEL.

The City Council met last night. Mayor Harrison was in the chair.

The Mayor returned without his approval the order providing for the erection of a protection-gate at one of the bridges, which, if satisfactory, the city was to pay $500 for. He held that the order was vague and improper, as it would compel the city to adopt a peculiar style of gate and use it at all bridges at the cost of many thousands of dollars, even if some other model should prove better. Outside of these objections the order was illegal in that it agreed to pay $500 for one gate for which there was no appropriation made. The Commissioner of Public Works had at least a dozen models of gates which he considered quite as good as the one under consideration, and several which were better. The individual crossings at the bridges amounted to about 75,000,000 annually, and considering this large number few accidents occurred. The Mayor claimed that guard-gates would increase rather than decrease the number of accidents, and that a policeman would be required at each gate who could do better work if it were not there. He maintained that the accident at Polk street could not have been prevented by the use of a guard-gate. He suggested if the device named (Wheeler's) were a good one he could obtain a permit from the Commissioner of Public Works to erect it.

The veto was sustained—20 to 13.

A communication was submitted by Commissioner Cregier stating that there had been appropriated $35,000 for the construction of the Chicago avenue viaduct, and the lowest bids received were $45,000 and $62,000: Added to this was the sum of $15,000 for special roadways, which would make $77,000 and leave a deficit of $42,000.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A statement was submitted by the Corporation Counsel to the effect that under the present arrangement it was impossible to arrive at a settlement of the damages resulting from the construction of the Chicago and Centre avenue viaducts, and an order was therefore presented giving the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner of Public Works full power to adjust the matter.

The order was passed.

Ald. Manierre introduced an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to compel the contractors on the Rush street bridge to have their work completed by July 1, which was passed.

The same Alderman introduced an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to advertise for bids for improving North State street from Chicago avenue to Division street, which was passed.

Ald. Lyke introduced an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to put up additional gas jets in the Washington street tunnel, which was amended so as to include the La Salle street tunnel, and passed.

Ald. Campbell introduced an amendment to the building ordinance providing that permits should be issued by the Building Department upon presentation of a receipt from the City Collector stating that the necessary fees had been received. The fees are now received at the Building Department, causing considerable annoyance. Referred.

The Committee on Gas recommended granting the contract for lighting the North and South Divisions of the city with gas to the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company for $1 per 1,000. Deferred.

The Law Department was directed to prepare an ordinance repealing the one changing the name of River street to Wabash avenue.

The Council then adjourned.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT HAS HEARD SOMETHING AND WILL ENFORCE THE LAW.

There are sixty-four tugs that ply the Chicago River, from the stacks of which are daily emitted dense volumes of black, dirty smoke. For two years past the Health Department has made a pretense of abating the smoke nuisance, but the annoyance is as bad today as it was before the passage of the ordinance. The tugmen have laughed the Smoke Inspector to scorn and set the laws of the city at defiance. For four seasons Dr. De Wolf and his assistant, Merki, have announced that a vigorous war would be commenced against the violators of the smoke ordinance, but the tugs have kept on smoking and the buildings, with a few exceptions, have kept on smoking, and the farce of the Smoke Inspector has been continued. Last fall, in order to test the validity of the ordinance, the tugmen and the city agreed to submit the law to the Supreme Court. The decision has already been announced in THE TRIBUNE as favorable to the city, and there is now no possible excuse for not enforcing the ordinance.

Dr. De Wolf gives assurances that vigorous prosecutions will be inaugurated against all violators of the ordinance.

"It has been demonstrated," said he yesterday, "that smoke can be prevented. Not only are there several excellent smoke-consuming devices, but by the use of petroleum oil the nuisance can be done away with altogether. I consider petroleum oil as the solution of the smoke problem. It is successfully used at the West Side Pumping-Works, and it can be easily introduced into the factories. It is cheaper than coal and much more desirable."

"Can it be used on the tugs?" asked the reporter.

"There is some question about that. The tugmen claim that it would increase their insurance, and I have no doubt that the danger from fire would be increased."

"What would you suggest then?"

"Hard coal; but I have no right to recommend anything. All we can do is to see that the ordinance is enforced. We have no right to dictate what means to abate the nuisance are to the employed."

Smoke-Inspector Merki just then came in, and was asked what he was doing about smoke.

"I intend to prosecute everyone who violates the ordinance," said Merki. "I have notified all the tugmen. They have been given one week, which expires next Friday, and if they do not comply with the law by that time I shall commence prosecutions."

"Has not two years' time been almost enough?"

"Yes, but we thought we would give them a fair show after the decision of the Supreme Court. I have just come from the top of the County Building, and I tell you that is the biggest nuisance in the city. The smoke was just rolling out of its chimneys. We can't sue the county, and are, of course, powerless."

The Health Commissioner stated that he should write a letter to the County Commissioners, asking that they do something to abate the nuisance.

"But," continued the reporter, "about the tugs."

"I will confess," resumed Merki, "that it is more difficult to abate smoke on tugs than in buildings, but still it can be done. The great trouble with tugs is that they have jacket boilers—one within the other—and there is no direct draft, which renders it a difficult matter to adjust a smoke-consumer. Tugmen claim that they would prefer to burn hard coal or coke than to put on a smoke-consumer. But then it makes no difference to us what they do; they must stop smoking."

"Have you had any expression from the tugmen?"

"They have been making threats against the Mayor and the City Council. They claim the enforcement of the smoke ordinance is a drive against the soft-coal interests of Illinois. This is nonsense. It is a matter of fact that there is not a tugboat on the Chicago River that uses Illinois coal. It comes from the Hocking Valley, from Pittsburg, and Indiana. Illinois coal is too dirty for even the tugs, but the Palmer House uses it now because it has a smoke-consumer. There are over fifty smoke-consumers, of which there are four or five good ones."

THE SPECULATORS

SYSTEMATIZING THE MARKET REPORTS—PETITIONS—THE OPEN BOARD.

James H. Milne and John J. Bryant, the special committee from the Directors of the Board of Trade to the New York Board of Trade to secure uniformity in the system of market reports of the various boards, have returned home, and will submit their report to the Directors today. They were given liberal encouragement that the proposed plan would be adopted, cutting off from the bucket-shops the only market of any importance whose quotations are available for trading. As for the Chicago bucket-shops, local trading has entirely ceased except at one, which still receives the regular reports, owing to the injunction restraining the telegraph company from cutting its wire. The only grain business done at the remainder is on country orders, where time is not an important matter. They all claim to receive quotations in some way or another, and alleged markets appear on the blackboard some days, but more frequently the New York stock markets are given instead. It is claimed that the one bucket-shop still receiving the reports furnishes them to the remainder by underground wires, but this is denied by both sides, and is doubtless a mistake.

Two petitions were circulated on 'Change regarding the hours of trading. The first was for the usual summer suspension of afternoon trading for two months, beginning July 1, and included changing the hour of beginning Monday mornings to 10:30 o'clock, to allow visits over Sunday to adjacent watering places. Trading is always light for these two months, unless there is something out of the ordinary concerning crops, for the reason that persons who can afford to spend the time elsewhere do so, leaving their affairs in the hands of junior partners, who are expected to attend only to the business that may come in from the outside. Five or six of the heavy men of the board have already left town, to be followed during the week by several more. The second petition was intended to be set on its rounds some weeks later, but owing to the first proposition being pushed yesterday it was prepared and circulated during the afternoon, receiving a fair number of signatures. It is in accordance with the wishes of those who favored a continuous session when the present arrangement was adopted, and provides for a session from 10 until 2 o'clock. Mr. Brosseau, by whom it was prepared, said the main argument for its adoption was the inability to prevent afternoon trading if the afternoon session was suspended. It was proposed, he said, to have the St. Louis, New York, and Chicago markets close at the same instant, which would be accomplished by the adoption of this plan.

The Directors of the Open Board of Trade held a meeting to audit building accounts. The board has been in its new quarters two weeks, and the improvement over the old room in the Exchange Building has had the effect to keep up a fair business, notwithstanding the growing dullness of the markets generally.

CRIMINAL COURT.

A NUMBER OF BURGLARS SENT TO JOLIET—JUDGE ANTHONY ON JUDGE M'ALLISTER.

A "tough" band of thieves, known as the McNamara gang, were before Judge Williamson at the Criminal Court yesterday to answer fifteen charges of burglary, larceny, and robbery. The gang consists of Robert and Con McNamara, John Kenole, Louis Johnson, Frank Hogan, William Bridgeman, and John Spaid, who acted as the alleged "fence." Their operations were mainly confined to horse-stealing. Other indictments charge them with numerous offenses. Kenole, Johnson, and Bridgeman pleaded guilty. The two former were sentenced to ten and twelve years in the penitentiary, respectively, and Kenole will be disposed of today. Robert McNamara, the youngest of the criminals, was sent to the Reform School for three years.

L. W. Curtis, indicted for embezzling $60 from Dr. George Reynolds while in his employ as a collector, demanded a trial from Judge Anthony without a jury. "Do you think I'll give you a trial, and if convicted let Judge McAllister turn you loose?" remarked the Judge. "No, sir, not if this court knows itself." The charge was changed into that of petit larceny, and the defendant found guilty. "This sort of offense is becoming altogether too common in this community," said the Judge in passing sentence. "The greatest difficulties business men experience is finding honest collectors. I'll fix your punishment at one year in the House of Correction and a fine of $50 and costs; to be worked out until paid."

Samuel Chase Baker, who forged the name of State's-Attorney Mills to four checks, after the latter had befriended him, applied for a change of venue from Judges Williamson and Anthony on the ground that he could not receive a fair and impartial trial. Judge Anthony denied the request on account of some informality in the application.

A black mask and a murderous-looking revolver were used in evidence in a trial for highway robbery before Judge Anthony in which Fred Gackley was defendant. It was alleged that he "held up" Isaac Nussbaum the night of Jan. 26, while the latter was escorting a woman. Nussbaum ran away and Gackley was subsequently arrested. Leave was given the jury to seal their verdict.

A FOUNT OF YOUTH.

THIS TIME IT IS A PATENT "WRINKLE DESTROYER" STRICTLY SCIENTIFIC.

The long list of devices for preserving and hightening the beauty of the human countenance has received a curious addition in an invention based on the old and well-known principle in physics that air presses equally in all directions, or in other words that nature abhors a vacuum. This new invention is called a "wrinkle destroyer." Any woman who will add it to her répertoire of toilet articles, it is claimed, can not only successfully squelch every budding wrinkle or insinuating crow's-foot, but can also coax to her cheeks a natural and healthy rose-bloom long after nature has ceased voluntarily to supply it. The "wrinkle destroyer" is extremely simple in its makeup and use. It consists merely of a rubber tube about two feet long, one end swelling into a hollow sphere like that on an ordinary rubber syringe, while the other end is attached to a piece of metal shaped like a bell. With this instrument a sufferer from wrinkles is able to treat herself with little effort or inconvenience. The mouth of the bell, which has about the diameter of a silver dollar, is first pressed tightly against the cheek, squarely over a wrinkle, and then the rubber ball at the other end of the tube is squeezed by the hand, the air escaping through a valve that opens outward. The removal of the hand from the rubber ball admits a rush of air from the bell and the skin underneath feels the influence of a partial vacuum, all its little air and blood-vessels expanding. The application of this skin exerciser once a day is supposed to be enough to keep any woman's face ever fresh, smooth, and handsome. The owner of the invention claims that several Chicago society women are already greatly its debtors. "It can't do the skin any harm," says the owner, "and I have yet to find a single woman who would do without it after once trying it. Satisfy a woman that it will banish wrinkles and she'll have one if she has to take in washing to pay for it." The "wrinkle destroyer" is sold for $10, a dear price considering the cost of its manufacture.

STREET TRANSIT.

THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF THE CITY.

Since the granting of the franchise to the street-railway company which will construct a line along Adams street from Clark to Desplaines, thence south to Harrison, thence west to Campbell avenue, residents of the West Side who have long suffered for want of railway facilities have taken heart, and there is a chance that they will move in the direction of relief in many quarters. The latest scheme, and one which it is thought will meet with much favor among residents of the district proposed to be traversed, is now about perfected, and it is said a charter will soon be asked for from the City Council. The route proposed is from Adams and Desplaines streets west to Sangamon, thence north to Hubbard, west to Ashland avenue, north to Division street, and west to Humboldt Park. The district which this line will accommodate is now practically neglected by the West Division company, and the people along it—especially those in the northwestern part of the city—are more than anxious for the improvement. They have vainly endeavored to secure accommodations from the old company, and their only hope is from the advent of a new one.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

GRAND JURORS FOR JULY—PREPARING THE LIST OF VOTING PLACES.

The County Board met yesterday, President Donnersberger in the chair.

The grand jury for the July term of the Criminal Court was drawn as follows: M. O'Brien, No. 188 Centre avenue; Patrick Murtaugh, No. 111 West Van Buren street; Joseph L. Coles, No. 633 North Clark street; William Klettenberg, No. 458 Garfield avenue; Joseph P. Klein, Rogers Park; William J. Cronin, Mount Forest; Matthew Koch, No. 313 North avenue; George Hinman, Town of Worth; L. M. Smith, No. 3916 Cottage Grove avenue; Ralph E. Hoyt, Englewood; Thomas Ryan, No. 464 Milwaukee avenue; Michael Moran, Cragin; John Rheinwald, No. 375 Larrabee street; George Craig, No. 120 Van Buren street; James O'Brien, Lake, near Lincoln street; Richard R. Cooke, No. 386 Fulton street; George Hibben, No. 1826 Wabash avenue; Michael Joyce, No. 860 West Van Buren street; William O'Brien, State and Twenty-ninth streets; Stephen Parker, Englewood; Henry P. Donovan, No. 378 Mohawk street; James Morgan, No. 3383 Wood street: Woodbridge Hawley, Barrington.

The quarterly report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum showed that the expenses for the quarter amounted to $33,786; that the average daily number of patients was 622; and that the cost of keeping them was 51 cents per capita.

Three thousand dollars was appropriated for the improvement of Halsted street and Archer and Western avenues in the Towns of Lake and Worth.

Commissioner Senne offered a resolution forbidding the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum collecting the weekly due of $1 from pauper patients after July 1, as many poor families having relatives in the asylum found this burden of $4 per month a heavy one. Referred.

The Committee on Police Service was instructed to divide the towns and wards into voting precincts and to submit the list of voting-places to the board before July 28.

The report of the County Clerk for the six months ending May 31 showed that the total receipts of his office, including a balance on hand of $12,825, amounted to $70,814. The expenses were: Fifty thousand, eight hundred and eighty-three dollars for salaries of employés of the office, $1,500 for Clerk's salary, and $184 for sundry expenses. Besides these $7,234 in fees had been earned, but not collected. The total expenses were $59,801 and the balance on hand $11,012.

A bill for carriages of $48 incurred by the grand jury two months ago was finally ordered paid by a vote of 8 to 7.

SHOCKING CRUELTY.

THE CHARGE BROUGHT AGAINST A STEPMOTHER.

A case of alleged cruelty to children, with horrible details, lately came to the knowledge of the Humane Society. A year ago Hermann Huiter, a widower with two children, was married to his second wife, Sophie, a widow with two children also. They have been living at Monee, Will County, Ill. The two children of Hermann, a girl of 5 and a boy three years younger, became the objects of the stepmother's hatred. The father is a railroad man, and is away from home most of the time, rendering it an easy matter for his wife to abuse the little ones. According to the statements made, the boy seems to have been singled out for the exercise of every kind of cruelty her ingenuity could suggest. He was beaten and locked up for days in a shed without a morsel of food. He became so famished that he would try to eat the hay fed to the horses. He was beaten in a tender spot until black and blue. His sister witnessed his tortures but was afraid to speak for a long time, but at length could keep quiet no longer. The case came to the knowledge of Dr. Schroeder, of Monee, who communicated with the Humane Society. The society sent Constable C. A. Williams down to look into the matter. He procured a warrant for cruelty before Justice Estabrook in that town and Mrs. Huiter was held in $800 for examination June 23.

The boy was taken to a German family named Zimmer to be cared for. When the house was reached he was left at the door for a moment. As soon as he thought he was unobserved the little fellow crawled along the ground to a dish of scraps of meat which had been placed there for the dog. He began to devour the fragments most voraciously until he saw some one look up, when he crawled away again. His sufferings had been such that he was hardly able to stand up, or even to hold his head erect, but would rest it first on one shoulder than on the other. When arraigned for examination the unnatural stepmother claimed that the child's own father had been cognizant of her actions all the while. She said he had consented to—had even urged her to put the child out of the way, and this was the way she took to do it. The husband denied the charge, and his constant absence from home is a circumstance in his favor.

MORE OF FUND "W."

A BUCKET-SHOP MAN LET OFF EASY.

William W. Miller, a prominent member of "Fund W," and who was indicted with Flemming and Loring, appeared yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett and pleaded guilty. His attorney stated he had testified against his partners on the understanding that he was to be let off easy. Gen. Leake, ex-District Attorney, corroborated this statement, and said Miller had kept his promise. On these representations the Judge fined Miller $500, which was paid. There is considerable unwritten history connected with this man which would be interesting reading if told. In the palmy days of "Fund W," when the grangers were biting eagerly and the wheat corners were so numerous as to make explanations of losses very plausible, Miller and his wife were very prominent boarders at a West Madison street hotel, where they "cut a wide swath." He was "a prominent Board of Trade man," with unlimited cash, and when the deluded grangers began to make it uncomfortably warm Miller's wife calmly announced to her envious co-boarders that she and her husband were about to take a trip to Europe. This gave them a chance to get away, and Miller, who is a close, prudent fellow, was able to get off with a fat pocketbook before the crash came. The fine of $500 lets him off very easily, and the probability is he has a handsome balance left. In view of the valuable information he gave, however, the Government officers were justified in making the arrangement they did.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FOR THE LAST HALF YEAR.

Following is Recorder James W. Brockway's semi-annual statement, showing receipts and disbursements of his office for the six months ended May 31, 1884:

	Receipts.	Expenses
Recording department—		
Recording fees	$39,085	
Certified copy fees	528	
Rent	80	
Expended		$25,942
Balance		13,751
Totals	$39,694	$39,694
Abstract department—		
Abstracts made	$18,581	
Expended		$14,632
Balance		3,948
Totals	$18,581	$18,581
Balance Recording department	$13,751	
Balance Abstract department	3,948	
Paid for work recording tract indices by order of County Board		$ 3,685
Balance due Cook County		14,014

A GRIP ON AFRICA.

MANAGER HAMLIN AND THE NEUENDORFF OPERA COMPANY.

An attachment suit was begun yesterday by Manager John A. Hamlin, of the Grand Opera-House, against George W. Hyatt, Adolph Neuendorff, and N. J. Haines Jr., proprietors of the Neuendorff opera company to recover $2,000, and a levy was immediately made on the costumes, scenery, etc., belonging to the company. The opera company the 2d inst. began a four-weeks' engagement at the Grand Opera-House in the new comic opera, "A Trip to Africa." The first week's business was fair, but the second opened to a very poor house, and Friday the company refused to go on any longer, and its members broke up and started back to Boston. Mr. Hamlin says he offered to protect the managers of the company by placing in the hands of any one they might select the amount of their shares, and the attachment suit is to find out who is the responsible man, if any, that is backing the company. He expects the property will be replevied, and this will show who claims to own it.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

A fair is in progress at St. Anne's Catholic Church, on Garfield boulevard, under the general direction of women of the parish and the Rev. P. M. Flannigan, who has just returned from an extended trip to Florida. The fair will continue through the present week. There will be several voting contests, one of them presenting as contestants for a valuable prize Capt. John W. Sweeney, of the Lake police, and Mr. L. D. Wallace, of Hyde Park.

LAKE VIEW.

The Scandinavian Club will hold a Republican meeting at Hoerdt's Hall Saturday evening. L. L. Mills, C. R. Matson, and C. J. Sundell will speak, the last named in Swedish.

The Young Men's Republican Club will hold a meeting Thursday evening at the Town-Hall. The formation of a Blaine and Logan Club in the south part of the town is being talked over.

The examinations for admission to the high school begin this morning.

ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

Ammonia is obtained in largest quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking-powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove until heated. Then remove the can, and smell. Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder does not contain ammonia, alum, lime, potash, or bone phosphates. It is prepared by a physician and chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

AMMONIA IN PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

An analysis of Dr. Price's baking powder gives the following as its ingredients:

Bicarbonate of soda	21.70 per cent
Tartrate of lime	3.53 per cent
Bitartrate potash	54.72 per cent
Starch	19.00 per cent
Ammonia	1.05 per cent
	100.00 per cent

A ROYAL FALSEHOOD.

The alleged analysis of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder published by the Royal Baking Powder Co., wherein Dr. Price's powder is said to contain ammonia, *is false.* Our powder does not contain ammonia, lime, or potash, and the Royal Co. know it. Their powder contains ammonia, and they dare not deny it. Prove it. Place a can top down on a hot stove till heated, then remove the cover and smell. Price Baking Powder Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF WAUKESHA TRAINS.

Trains for this delightful resort will leave Chicago via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from and after Sunday, June 15, as follows: 8:00 a. m. (8:30 a. m. Sundays only), 11:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m., and 5:00 p. m. except Sundays. Superb parlor cars will run on all trains and Northwestern dining cars on the 11:30 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. trains This is the popular lake shore route to Waukesha via Milwaukee.

PULLMAN HOTEL CARS TO BOSTON VIA ALBANY.

On and after 15th instant the Chicago & Atlantic Railway will run Pullman Hotel Cars Chicago to Boston via Albany. City ticket office, 105 South Clark street.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
James Ryan, Chicago	29
Mary Gaygan, Chicago	25
Fred Kick, Chicago	23
Bertha Kuhagan, Chicago	19
Frank X. Dorrer, Chicago	46
Mrs. Karoline Preth, Chicago	46
Henry Hahls, Chicago	51
Mrs. Louise Helmer, Lombard	46
Edgar E. Chapman, Boston, Mass.	22
Annie H. Rice, Lynn, Mass.	22
Martin Raw, Chicago	22
Mary Xavis, Chicago	19
John Peterson, Chicago	30
Elva Monson, Chicago	27
Abelarde Pimentel, Chicago	26
Lena I. Cohn, Chicago	15
Jon Neil, Chicago	28
Hattie Otto, Chicago	31
Bernard Eckstedt, Chicago	24
Barbara Herold, Chicago	24
Frank McDonald, Chicago	24
Bertha Schlesinger, Chicago	24
John Esby, Chicago	51
Annie Ammundson, Chicago	29
Joseph Muller, Chicago	24
Margaret Schroedl, Chicago	23
John H. Nichols, Chicago	23
Johanna Vanderbilt, Chicago	23
George H. Vampell, Chicago	26
Florence V. Sollett, Chicago	23
Fred C. Ernst, Chicago	23
Ida Breser, Chicago	21
George S. Dixon, Chicago	23
Westanna Sanderson, Chicago	20
Peter Mathison, Chicago	27
Dora Jacobson, Chicago	21
August W. Ehrhardt, Chicago	26
Caroline Wemrich, Chicago	25
Frank Mamach, Chicago	22
Maria Wilkewicz, Chicago	20
August Scharf, Chicago	27
Emma Meyer, Chicago	22
William Flynn, Chicago	29
Kate Jordan, Chicago	23
Harvey Slater, Chicago	28
Lottie Engley, Chicago	21
Bernard Rieger, Chicago	28
Louise Barch, Chicago	26
John L. Hunter, Chicago	24
Nellie Bly Smith, Chicago	18
Paul Schroeder, Lake View	21
Julia Jaunusch, Lake Niew	19
Ernest Wetzell, Chicago	24
Hermine Hahn, Chicago	23
Richard Streich, Chicago	48
Kate Maloney, Chicago	38
Henry Haff, Chicago	21
Theresa Prasser, Chicago	22
William B. Nicks, Chicago	21
Anna E. Hastings, Chicago	22
Jacob Olsen, Chicago	27
Maria Fosberg, Chicago	25
Thomas Cavanagh, Chicago	21
Lizzie Bradley, Chicago	19
Ernst Korn, Chicago	29
Fredricka Winter, Chicago	23
Robert Tindill, Chicago	25
Mrs. Mary Ann Gilbert, Chicago	29
William Miller, Chicago	23
Johanna Krell, Chicago	19
Erik G. Warden, Chicago	29
Mary Russell, Chicago	23
Heinrich Wangerow, Vandalia	28
Albertine Sprouth, Chicago	29
Emil Walgren, Chicago	28
Annie Peterson, Chicago	28

MARRIAGES.

McMANNAN—MORRAIRTY—At Pullman, June 15, by the Rev. Father Walden, William McMannan and Miss Mary Morrairty.

DEATHS.

O'NEIL—Winifred Genevieve, infant daughter of J. J. and Elizabeth O'Neil, aged 7 months and 15 days. Funeral from residence, 767 West Superior-st., Tuesday, June 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, by carriages to Cavalry.

BRADLEY—June 16, at the Home for Incurables, Frederick E. Bradley, aged 46. Funeral at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday.

STEWART—At La Grange, Mich., Christina Stewart, June 14, at 11:30 p. m. Funeral from her late residence, No. 81 South Green-st., at 10 a. m. Monday, June 16, to Rosehill.

WEST—June 16, at 11 a. m., Mrs. Tomsey West, aged 99 years 4 months and 12 days. Funeral from the Old People's Home, 3850 Indiana-av., Tuesday, June 17, at 3 p. m.

WEYER—June 16, Sophie Weyer, beloved wife of David Weyer, aged 26 years and 8 months. Funeral June 18 from her late residence, 307 Aberdeen-st., at 12:30 o'clock.

QUAID—Dennis Quaid, late Yard-Master of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., accidently killed at 7 a. m. Monday, aged 48 years. Native County Limerick, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 5201 South State-st., at 10 a. m. Wednesday, June 18, to St. Ann Church, where High Mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

DIEHL—Saturday, June 14, 1884, John C. Diehl, at the residence of his mother, 3843 Cottage Grove-av. Funeral 10 a. m. today, Tuesday, June 17.

WOOLMAN—June 16, 1884, Henrietta, beloved wife of Samuel Woolman, aged 59 years. Funeral from 407 South Leavitt-st., Wednesday, 1 p. m., by carriages to Waldheim. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

AMERICAN (PROHIBITION) PARTY CONvention, Farwell Hall, June 19 and 20; opening session at 3 o'clock p. m. Thursday, 19th inst.; addresses by J. Blanchard, E. D. Bailey, and others reviewing party platforms and nominees and showing why the American party should nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. June 20, day session for business and short addresses by delegates and invited speakers. Evening session, Friday, 20th inst., addresses by S. C. Pomeroy, of Washington, D. C., President C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton, and others.

A GRAND PICNIC AND EXCURSION WILL be given by the Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club to Willow Springs Grove Sunday, June 22, 1884. The train leaves the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Adams-sts., at 8:30 a. m. sharp. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents; for sale at Wolff's, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts., and at Hess Bros'., 36 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

MR. GEORGE SOLTARE, OF LONDON, England, who assisted Moody and Sankey in their evangelistic work last winter, will conduct a meeting every night this week at the Chicago Avenue Church.

THE WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS hold a regular meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock in its rooms in the American Express Company's Building. Mr. Isham Randolph will exhibit the plans for the new Western Indiana Union Passenger-House and Mr. W. S. Bates will read a paper on cast-iron boilers. Engineers visiting in the city are invited to be present.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held Thursday, June 19, at 10 a. m., in the parlor of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Full reports of all the lines of work operated by the Union will be reported, especially that of the Bethesda Medical Mission and "Day Nursery," recently established by the Union. HELEN L. HOOD, Secretary.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING of the Veteran Union League this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock, at its rooms, No. 85 South Clark-st., to elect a Recording Secretary, to receive the report of the Finance Committee, and to ratify the nominations of the Republican National Convention. All members are urgently requested to be present.

THERE WILL BE AN ORDINATION OF three young men to the diaconate Tuesday, June 17, at 10:30 a. m., at the Cathedral, Peoria-st. and Washington-boulevard. Dr. Jewell will preach the sermon.

27 PER CENT DIFFERENCE.

The "Royal" the Strongest and Purest Baking Powder.

Our attention has been called to publications from the Price Baking Powder Co., the obvious purpose of which was to rid themselves of the recent exposure of the inferiority or low test of the baking powder manufactured by that house.

As to whether the Price baking powder is equal to the "Royal," the facts are that when the cans were purchased on the open market, and examined by Prof. Chandler, of the New York Board of Health, the report revealed the fact that Price's powder contained twenty-seven per cent less strength than the "Royal."

When compared in money value this difference would be as follows:

One pound can Royal Baking Powder worth 50 cents.

One pound can Price's worth 36 cents.

The Royal Baking Powder Company have been fighting for years past to break up the practice of substituting Alum, Phosphate, Lime, etc., as cheap substitutes for cream tartar, as well as short weights and low test in baking powders, and the "stop thief cry" will not deter us from pointing out all who are engaged in the nefarious business of palming upon the public cheap or injurious baking powders at the same price for which a pure and wholesome article is sold.

The Royal Baking Powder has the commendation of the most noted chemists in the country for its purity and freedom from any substance of an injurious nature, being manufactured from grape cream tartar, in which no lime exists.

J. C. HOAGLAND, Prest.,
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co.,
New York.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers in
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Are prepared in their
Private Sale Department,
To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS,
Tuesday, June 17, 9:30 a. m., and Thursday, June 19, 9:30 a. m.
Important Specialties in Each Sale.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, June 18, 1884,
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,
When we will offer a line of Western-Made Goods of First-Class Order in
Boots & Shoes!
And we know any Boot and Shoe Dealer can find in this sale Suitable Goods, and those looking for Bargains will miss it if they don't attend this sale.
At the same time a
Bankrupt Lot Boots and Shoes!
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
Thursday, June 19, 9:30 a. m.
25 Casks Hotel China,
LARGE LINES OF
C. C., W. G., Rock. & Yellow Ware,
CHAMBER SETS, TEA SETS,
CHINA CUSPADORES, LIBRARY LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS, ETC.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
THIS TUESDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK,
At 10 North Ann-st.,
Administrator's sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO, Etc., Etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Thursday Morning, June 19, at 11 o'clock,
We sell at Auction to satisfy judgment note dated Feb. 15 by Samuel Martin,
Three Gold Watches, Two Gold Chains,
Two Pairs Diamond Ear-Rings,
Two Diamond Rings,
Two Diamond Pins, Gold Seal,
12 Silver Spoons.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CHEW POLICE

OFFICE OF THE
Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn., June 12, 1884.
The annual meeting of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., will be held at the office of the company in Hartford, on Wednesday, July 9, 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m.
CHARLES E. WILLARD, Secretary.

CANDY — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

CIGARS — No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. E. NORTON & CO., 152 Dearborn-st. 139 Madison-st.

MONUMENTS.
Office, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts
JOHN H. VOLK.

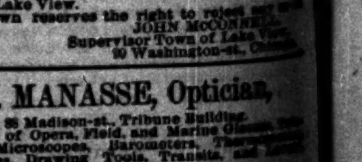
By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
Art Sale Extraordinary
WILL BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,
This Tuesday Morning at 11 a. m. and Afternoon at 3:30 p. m.
And continue WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at same hours,
AT
PARKER'S NEW GALLERIES
215 Wabash-av.,
ORIENTAL CARPETS, RUGS,
Portieres, and Embroideries,
Embracing Rare Pieces such as
Royal Agra Carpets, Cairo Rugs,
Silk Bokhara and Sheraz Rugs,
Antique Hall Rugs,
And other specimens of great value.
MR. B. SCOTT, Jr., will conduct the sale.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Tuesday Morning, at 10 o'clock,
Our Regular Furniture Sale.
Cherry, Walnut, and Ash Chamber Sets,
Parlor Sets, Lounges, Chairs, Wardrobes,
Folding Beds, Sideboards, Ranges, &c.
Also 2,000 yds. Br. and Ing. Carpets.
ATTEND FOR BARGAINS!
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.

Removal of Wrecks in Harbor at New Orleans, Louisiana.
(Advertisement.)
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 3 South Rampart-st., NEW ORLEANS, La., June 12, 1884.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., July 14, 1884, for removal of the following wrecks in the harbor at New Orleans, La.:
Steamship Gresham, now lying in the Mississippi River, in line with Ninth-st., City of New Orleans.
Ship Alisa, now lying in the Mississippi River, between Sixth and Washington-sts., City of New Orleans.
Steamship General Grant, now lying in the Mississippi River, in front of wharf between Toulouse and Jefferson-sts., City of New Orleans.
Bidders must be ready to enter into contract within ten (10) days after notification of award of contract, and file bond for same within ten (10) days after signing contract.
For blank forms, specifications, or further information apply at this office.
AMOS STICKNEY, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

Proposals for Constructing Brick and Tile Sewers.
The undersigned will receive up to 4 p. m. Monday, 23d June, at his office, Sealed Proposals for furnishing material and doing the necessary work for the construction of Brick and Tile Sewers in the Town of Lake View, viz.:
2,687 feet of 36-inch brick sewer.
3,971 feet of 30-inch brick sewer.
7,710 feet of 24-inch brick sewer.
1,359 feet of 18-inch vitrified tile-pipe.
3,778 feet of 15-inch vitrified tile-pipe.
12,685 feet of 12-inch vitrified tile-pipe.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of John A. Cole, Town Engineer, 69 Ashland Block. Proposals must be made separately for each system of sewerage covered by one special assessment. Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check for $250, drawn to the order of the Supervisor of Lake View.
The town reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
JOHN McCONNELL, Supervisor Town of Lake View, 90 Washington-st., Chicago.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels. Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.



SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a national reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder,"
The swiftest insect killer known. Cleans roaches or croton bugs from houses, hotels, or restaurants. Kills flies instantly. Protects furs and woolens from moths. Saves carpets.
GET BUCK & RAYNER'S AND YOU ALWAYS GET THE BEST. 25c, 50c, $1.

WRITERS — The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 179 La Salle-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. BROWN, FOWELL & CO., successors to Jno. M. Fairfield, Sole Agents for N. W.

10,000 FINE HATS 90c to $2.50. Latest styles and colors. Straw Hats, 25c to $1.50. LESTER'S, 168 Madison-st., near La Salle.

"JIM AND JACK."

...n Instance of Blaine's Mag... —German Support of the Re... publican Ticket.

The Buffalo "Express" Returns ... Fold, and Heartily Indorses ... Chicago Nominees.

...'s Intense Americanism—British ... tizens Against Him, and Irish S... ment in His Favor.

THE BATTLE-SONG.
HURRAH FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Do you hear the People call,
For our Blaine, the statesman tru...
Do you see the Chieftain tall,
Wearing yet the loyal blue?
These are men both true and tried—
By the People trusted long;
Let us fight upon their side,
And sing for them this battle-so...
Chorus.
Hurrah! hurrah for the Man from ...
Hurrah for Logan, the Chieftain ...
And join the army that votes for B...
The army that did the Union sav...

Do you see the platform strong
Lifting high the nominees?
Do you see the mighty throng—
Mighty as the stormy seas—
Pressing now to stand with Blaine
See ye not the men of might,
From the Western coast to Maine,
Ready for the loyal fight?
Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

See ye not the Plumed Knight
Leading now his cohorts brave,
In the thickest of the fight,
On the highest battle-wave?
See ye not our Logan true
Drawing now his loyal sword,
Charging with the Boys in Blue,
Driving back the Rebel horde?
Hurrah! hurrah! etc.
D...

THE COLORED PEOPLE.
HOW THEY WILL VOTE.

CHICAGO, June 15.—[Editor of Th... —My attention was called to an arti... peared the other day in the column... Democratic sheet that is published ... in which it was tried to make it ... the colored people were not satisfi... Republican National ticket, and ... would support some other party in ... I desire to state for myself—and I ... I voice the sentiment of the honest ... gent men of my race North and Sou... pledge to the Republican party, ... tional, our earnest and hearty ... lieving, as I do, that by the electio... and Logan we can see the dawn of ... for our country, and that a brigh... liberty and justice will open u... pressed colored people of the South ... for all people, of whatever race, ... color, the exercise of those rights ... leges to which every citizen is ...
JOHN G...
3717 Butter...

FORTY ROUNDS.
HOW GEN. LOGAN'S ARMY CO... BADGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[... Tribune.]—I called on Mr. and Mr... evening, preferring to "wait till th... by" in order to have room for my... tions. Meeting a very pleasant ... mutual friends made a delightful ... entertainment, instead of formalit... eral was in the happiest mood, an... incidents were narrated which m... reliable as matters of personal h... next Vice-President of the United ... origin of the adoption of the ... army-corps under his command ... stated: A member of the Eleven... eral's) Corps, a jolly Irishman, w... ing chatting with a member of ... immediately after a hot fight—Ch... think. The badge of the Fifteent... a crescent, was worn on the cap... bers of that corps: "Phat is th... the top of yer hat?" said Mike... badge," was the reply. "And w... tellin' me the m'anin' on't?" "Why it is so we may know wh... belong to," was answered. "Be... it a sign now ye are carryin' ... needn't forgit whose command ... Faith, I thought it was a mo... ye cud se how to get away from ... other man, annoyed by the rollic... attempted a banter by asking ... of his corps was. Mike slapped ... box smartly and replied, "Fo... The story coming to the ears ... the following morning the ord... that a cartridge-box with "F... upon it should be the badge ... Eleventh Corps.

The question of descent came ... Logan said: "My father was ... Irishman, well known in Illinois, ... spoken of as 'black Irishmen'; ... no discount on the Irish vote fo... Wouldn't some wag make ... paign-song on "My father ... mother is Irish, and I am Irish ... But we must be careful no... opponents, for there is work en... to expend all the ammunition ...

CLEVELAND NO DE...
A LOCAL PAPER'S BOOM F...

The *Herald*, of this city, "b... er and is down on Cleveland, ... as a skin-deep Democrat, who ... ed into notoriety and promine... tuitous circumstances, and w... pieces it the strain of a Pr... was placed on him. It thus s...

The Republicans who hav... nomination are urging the sel... of Grover Cleveland, the Go... York, elected over Folger by ... jority in a memorable campa... gestion of Mr. Cleveland's na... not altogether unselfish, for ... himself less a Democrat than ... and at Washington as at Al... readier ear to the leaders wit... leaders within the party. Col... born, declining to ackno... sonal obligation to elec... given time, and though... al substance to his ele... honest in his public as in his ... stern and unemotional, Gov. ... him the stuff for a real refor... the civil service. No one a... less a partisan. Tilden in ... ambitious for himself, but he ... of the political organization ... longed. In a single year of ... istration the political comp... lature was changed and the ... ity by which he was elected ... own candidate for Secretar... ing significant defeat. The ... the party, men who had be... forty years and had been tr... den with every consideratio... compelled to cool their ... ante-room while the card... Roosevelts or of the young ... was an instant open sesam...

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AN INCID...
HOW BLAINE WON THE ... TUCKY F...

Editor of Cincinnati Co... *Commercial Gazette* of ye... editorial from the Albany ... ial on Republican organi... the ensuing canvass, whi... It will be prosecuted fro... vigor by thousands of Re... most a personal fealty to ...

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...ERENCE.
...ongest and ...owder.
...cations from the Price ...which was to rid them... ...rity or low test of the...
...wder is equal to the... ...are purchased on the... ...r, of the New York... ...act that Price's powder ... than the "Royal." ... difference would be as ...
...worth 50 cents.
... have been fighting for ...bstituting Alum, Phos... ...eam tartar, as well as ...s, and the "stop thief" ...who are engaged in the ...lic cheap or injurious ...a pure and wholesome ...
...mendation of the most ... and freedom from any ...nufactured from grape...
...AND, Prest., ... BAKING POWDER Co., New York.
...OMEROY, SON & CO., ...oneers, 8o and 8s Randolph-st.
...le Extraordinary
WILL BE SOLD AT ...BLIC AUCTION, ...day Morning at 11 a. m. ...fternoon at 3:30 p. m., ...EDNESDAY and THURSDAY at same hour, AT ...R'S NEW GALLERIES ...5 Wabash-av.,
...AL CARPETS, RUGS, ...es, and Embroideries,
...bracing Rare Pieces such as ...gra Carpets, Cairo Rugs, ...khara and Sheraz Rugs, ... Hall Rugs, ...er specimens of great value.
...T. Jr., will conduct the sale. ...EROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 8o and 8s Randolph-st.
...day Morning, at 10 o'clock, ...gular Furniture Sale.
...lnut, and Ash Chamber Sets, ... Lounges, Chairs, Wardrobes, ...s, Sideboards, Ranges, &c. ...yds. Br. and Ing. Carpets. ...ND FOR BARGAINS! ...EROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 8o and 8s Randolph-st.
...of Wrecks in Harbor at ... Orleans, Louisiana.
(Advertisement.)
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 3 South Rampart-st., NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 13, 1884. ...
AMOS STICKNEY, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.
...nstructing Brick and Tile Sewers.
... JOHN McCONNELL, Supervisor Town of Lake View, ... Washington-st., Chicago.
...NASSE, Optician, ...son-st., Tribune Building.
...ner's "Moth Powder,"
... BROWN, VOWELL & CO., ... Fairfield, Sole Agents for N. W.
90c to $2.50. Latest styles and colors. Straw Hats, 50c to $1.50. LESTER'S, ...63 Madison-st., near La Salle.

"JIM AND JACK."

An Instance of Blaine's Magnetism—German Support of the Republican Ticket.

The Buffalo "Express" Returns to the Fold, and Heartily Indorses the Chicago Nominees.

Blaine's Intense Americanism—British Sympathizers Against Him, and Irish Sentiment in His Favor.

THE BATTLE-SONG.

HURRAH FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN!

Do you hear the People call
For our Blaine, the statesman true?
Do you see the Chieftain tall,
Wearing yet the loyal blue?
These are men both true and tried—
By the People trusted long;
Let us fight upon their side,
And sing for them this battle-song:

Chorus.
Hurrah! hurrah for the Man from Maine!
Hurrah for Logan, the Chieftain brave!
And join the army that votes for Blaine—
The army that did the Union save.

Do you see the platform strong
Lifting high the nominees?
Do you see the mighty throng—
Mighty as the stormy seas—
Pressing now to stand with Blaine?
See ye not the men of might,
From the Western coast to Maine,
Ready for the loyal fight?
Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

See ye not the Plumed Knight
Leading now his cohorts brave,
In the thickest of the fight,
On the highest battle-wave?
See ye not our Logan true
Drawing now his loyal sword,
Charging with the Boys in Blue,
Driving back the Rebel horde?
Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

D. A. KOTA.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

HOW THEY WILL VOTE.

CHICAGO, June 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention was called to an article that appeared the other day in the columns of a little Democratic sheet that is published in our city, in which it was tried to make it appear that the colored people were not satisfied with the Republican National ticket, and that they would support some other party in the future. I desire to state for myself—and I believe that I voice the sentiment of the honest and intelligent men of my race North and South—that we pledge to the Republican party, State and National, our earnest and hearty support—believing, as I do, that by the election of Blaine and Logan we can see the dawn of a better day for our country, and that a brighter light of liberty and justice will open up to the oppressed colored people of the South, and secure for all people, of whatever race, nativity, or color, the exercise of those rights and privileges to which every citizen is entitled.

JOHN G. JONES,
3717 Butterfield street.

FORTY ROUNDS.

HOW GEN. LOGAN'S ARMY CORPS GOT ITS BADGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I called on Mr. and Mrs. Logan last evening, preferring to "wait till the clouds roll by" in order to have room for my congratulations. Meeting a very pleasant little party of mutual friends made a delightful evening of entertainment, instead of formality. The General was in the happiest mood, and many little incidents were narrated which may be deemed reliable as matters of personal history of the next Vice-President of the United States. The origin of the adoption of the badge of the army-corps under his command was then stated: A member of the Eleventh (the General's) Corps, a jolly Irishman, was one evening chatting with a member of the Fifteenth immediately after a hot fight—Chickamauga, I think. The badge of the Fifteenth, which was a crescent, was worn on the caps of the members of that corps: "Phat is that ye have on the top of yer hat?" said Mike. "Our army badge," was the reply. "And will ye be afther tellin' me the m'anin' on't?" asked Mike. "Why it is so we may know whose corps we belong to," was answered. "Begorra! and is it a sign now ye are carryin' 'round so ye needn't forgit whose command ye belong to? Faith, I thought it was a moon ye had, so ye cud se how to get away from a foight." The other man, annoyed by the rollicking Irishman, attempted a banter by asking what the badge of his corps was. Mike slapped his cartridge-box smartly, and replied, "Forty Rounds." The story coming to the ears of Gen. Logan, the following morning the order was issued that a cartridge-box with "Forty Rounds" upon it should be the badge and motto of the Eleventh Corps.

The question of descent came up, and Gen. Logan said: "My father was a full-blooded Irishman, well known in Illinois, and the breed is spoken of as 'black Irishmen'; and there'll be no discount on the Irish vote for Blaine."

Wouldn't some wag make a capital campaign-song on "My father was Irish, my mother is Irish, and I am Irish too"?

But we must be careful and not underrate our opponents, for there is work enough to be done to expend all the ammunition in the box of

FORTY ROUNDS.

CLEVELAND NO DEMOCRAT.

A LOCAL PAPER'S BOOM FOR FLOWER.

The *Herald*, of this city, "booms" for Flower and is down on Cleveland, whom it regards as a skin-deep Democrat who has been hounded into notoriety and prominence through fortuitous circumstances, and who would go to pieces it the strain of a Presidential canvas was placed on him. It thus speaks of him:

The Republicans who have bolted Blaine's nomination are urging the selection at Chicago of Grover Cleveland, the Governor of New York, elected over Folger by a marvelous majority in a memorable campaign. Their suggestion of Mr. Cleveland's name is shrewd and not altogether unselfish, for Mr. Cleveland is himself less a Democrat than an Independent, and at Washington as at Albany would give readier ear to the leaders without than to the leaders within the party. Cold, rigid, and stubborn, declining to acknowledge any personal obligation to electors who have given time, and thought, and material substance to his election, absolutely honest in his public as in his private dealings, stern and unemotional, Gov. Cleveland has in him the stuff for a real reformer, especially of the civil service. No one at Albany was ever less a partisan. Tilden in the same post was ambitious for himself, but he was also helpful of the political organization to which he belonged. In a single year of Cleveland's administration the political complexion of the Legislature was changed and the phenomenal majority by which he was elected melted away, his own candidate for Secretary of State sustaining significant defeat. The old wheel-horses of the party, men who had been in harness for forty years and had been treated by Gov. Tilden with every consideration of regard, were compelled to cool their heels in Cleveland's ante-room while the card of the heir of the Roosevelts or of the young Mayor of Brooklyn was an instant open sesame to his presence.

A publicist thus careless of party obligations has the temperament for a civil-service reformer. A change of party administration would bring to Washington a mighty army of place-hunters who would invoke all available influence in their behalf and point with confidence to their zeal in the campaign. Cleveland is just the Executive to meet and thwart this eager demand. Were such a man as Harrison of Chicago to make a journey to the White House when occupied by Cleveland he would not be quite certain of his welcome unless he brought letters of introduction from Carl Schurz and George William Curtis, and, having ventured his requests, would be informed placidly that the papers would be referred to the Civil-Service Commissioners. Were a worker like Mackin to present himself the colored janitor would immediately turn in the alarm for a patrol wagon.

AN INCIDENT.

HOW BLAINE WON THE HEART OF A KENTUCKY PUPIL.

Editor of Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette:* The *Commercial Gazette* of yesterday republishes an editorial from the Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal* on Republican organization in that State for the ensuing canvass, which says:

It will be prosecuted from this time forward with vigor by thousands of Republicans, who owe almost a personal fealty to Mr. Blaine.

An incident told me by a prominent Kentucky Democrat during the session of the Chicago Republican Convention in 1876 illustrates the secret of this much-talked-of "personal fealty" of the friends of the Plumed Knight, and of the "personal magnetism" which he is said to exercise over those around him. The gentleman referred to said to me while the balloting was in progress: "I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but if Blaine is nominated I am determined to vote for him whoever may run against him."

I asked the reason of this strong personal perference, when he replied: "Blaine stood bravely by me in my troubles while I was a college boy in Georgetown, Ky. I shall never forget his manly, generous friendship. I was involved in a difficulty with a boy belonging to a wealthy and influential family, and in the course of the quarrel he applied a vulgar epithet to my mother, for which I knocked him down. I was arraigned before the faculty, sharply reproved for violating college rules, and threatened with disgrace if I did not make an ample apology. The faculty were all against me except Prof. Blaine. He arose and with much warmth and feeling said that he could not withhold his sympathy for a boy when love and reverence for his mother had involved him in trouble. 'This boy,' said he, 'only resented a foul insult to his absent mother. What boy of manliness and honor, especially with the peculiar training of a Kentucky boy, would not resent such an insult more quickly than an insult offered to himself? I will not only not consent to censure him, but say that I think he did right, and that I feel more like praising than reproving him.'" This brief, magnetic speech worked like magic on the strict minds of the faculty, and the offender was turned loose with a gentle admonition to go and sin no more.

Mr. Blaine's magnetism means simply that hearty sympathy which he has shown for the oppressed on all occasions. These are the touches of nature which make the people kin to great popular leaders like Clay and Blaine. Nor will the Nast-y cartoons of a (S)harper's Weekly, which are almost as edifying as a clown's jokes on marriage and temperance, serve to arrest the wave of popularity which is bearing the Plumed Knight to the White House.

The gentleman referred to was the late John T. Edmonds, of Hopkinsville, Ky., a wealthy planter, for some time partner in a leading Broad street commission house, New York, a gentleman of fine culture and wide acquaintance and popularity in the Southwest.

A KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN.

IOWA GERMANS.

THEY WILL SUPPORT BLAINE.

The Germans will very largely stand by the Republican National and Congressional tickets. They are shrewd enough to understand that prohibition has no place among the issues involved in the National struggle. It is simply a question of the superior fitness of the Republican or Democratic party to administer the Government of the country. They realize all the dangers of a corrupt, reckless, and profligate administration, and of Rebel supremacy in the Government, should the Democratic party crawl into power over the bridge of their prejudices. They will not, in National affairs, pursue such a course as will promote Democratic success, and thereby make themselves responsible for all the evils that would result from the supremacy of that party. During the last week this subject has been thoughtfully and thoroughly canvassed by the Germans of Dubuque, and wherever a group of them have talked it over among themselves the almost unanimous expression has been heartily in favor of supporting the Republican Presidential ticket. We have been not a little surprised at the calmness, the breadth, and the intelligence exhibited by Germans in their discussion of the political situation. One German said to the writer yesterday: "Since the first nomination of Gen. Grant there has never been a candidate for the Presidency so unmistakably and emphatically the popular choice as Mr. Blaine. If he cannot be elected popular government in this country is a farce and 'vox populi' a meaningless phrase." It is clear that there is going to be a breaking away of the foreign vote from the Democratic party. No amount of campaign slander, and lying, and mud-slinging at Blaine is going to hinder this exodus of foreigners out of the Democratic camp. The raking over of old and long-exploded charges against Mr. Blaine will not win. Everybody is sick of the constant repetition of the same old wearisome lies. No nomination ever evoked more genuine and universal popular enthusiasm. The campaign will be bold, vigorous, and exciting. James G. Blaine is a name to win with. He is strong, aggressive, and intrepid. His campaign will be a crusade, his election a triumphal march of the best elements of the country, of those who are for the Union, for the public credit, for the rights of man, for industrial prosperity, for America against all the rest of the world, and for a broad and all-embracing National policy which will do honor to the country and to American manhood. The people are for Blaine, and they are going to elect him. They know the man and they know the cause he represents, and they will be loyal to both.—*Dubuque Times.*

ALL FOR BLAINE.

PROMINENT GERMAN AND BOHEMIAN CITIZENS OF CLEVELAND REPUDIATE THE ASSERTION THAT THE FOREIGN VOTE WILL BE AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Cleveland (O.) *Herald:* In a vain endeavor to bolster up the drooping spirits of the deluded followers of Jefferson and Jackson and imbue them with the expectation of victory, and consequently derive from such as are convinced the moral and financial support upon which it so much relies, the Democratic press, among its many claims, gives out that the Germans, as a class, will oppose Blaine and naturally turn to the Bourbon party for relief. It is a claim which can no more be substantiated than the thousand and one which the party has seen developed and then fall flat to remain only in the minds of its projectors. It can be set down as a settled fact that the Germans and Bohemians, recognizing in the Republican party their only aid to the contented homes which they seek, will vote solidly for the nominees. Men who are competent to judge will acknowledge naught else, and they regard as simply ridiculous the claim that Mr. Blaine will be opposed by Germans and Bohemians, as a class. A few interviews with representative men of both nationalities will present their ideas on the subject, and should effectually end reports to the contrary.

Mr. J. W. Sykora laughed when the question was propounded to him. Said he: "It is of no use for any one to claim the support of one entire people or nationality, for all the people of the same nation are neither Republicans nor Democrats. It is a great mistake to say that they are all of the same opinion. And to claim that they are opposed to Blaine is preposterous, for they are not. To be sure, the Germans or Bohemians do not look so much to the men as to the party. I have lived here for twenty years, and have known the people's preferences, from having been among them, all that time. Now, they look at a Republican ticket and feel that it belongs to a far better party than the Democratic; they think that the Republican party, from its past record, is better able to take good care of the country than the Democratic party, and the examples from which they judge are many. Look at the City Government and the manner in which its has been conducted under the present Administration. The German people know these things and they will vote accordingly."

Said Mr. M. J. Weitz: "I am at a loss to understand why the Germans should fight Mr. Blaine or vote the Democratic ticket because he leads the Republican side. On the contrary, I think Blaine will bring the ticket more votes among Germans than was given the Republican ticket at the last Presidential election. I have talked with several well-known men in the last few days, since the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and the opinion of each one was that the Republican Germans will support the ticket, Carl Schurz or no Carl Schurz, and Blaine will bring over many who have been against us for so long. To be sure, Carl Schurz has many followers who will do as he does, but what we lose there we will gain elsewhere."

Mr. J. M. Nowak: "You can put it down as certain that three-fourths of the Bohemians vote the Republican ticket this year, which will bring back hundreds of them who went against the party last election."

Mr. A. J. Housman: "I can name you of my personal friends and acquaintances hundreds who will work hard for Mr. Blaine, and there are thousands of Germans who will aid at the ballot and in attendance at the meetings, many of them having voted only this spring for the Democratic ticket."

Mr. F. Weizman said: "I have heard nothing but satisfaction expressed among those with whom I have talked. There were quite a number who were Independents until the Greeley campaign, and then went over to the Democrats, who must be considered Democrats still. But they are considerably dissatisfied with the doings of the party, not only on the liquor question, but many other things. I know quite a number who voted for Tilden who would not do so again if he be nominated."

Mr. J. C. Bloch, attorney-at-law, gave his idea as follows: "I shall vote for Blaine and Logan, and I believe that Germans generally will do so. I have heard no dissatisfaction except by one man, and I think that even he will vote the ticket. No, there is not that opposition among the Germans that some have tried to make out. In the Fourth Ward there was talk about organizing a German Blaine and Logan Club, but it was finally thought best to have but one club in the ward and have all classes combined."

Mr. Edward Belz said that he will support the ticket most heartily. "I have not talked with many Germans on the subject," said Mr. Belz, "but all those I have spoken to seem to be satisfied."

Mr. Jacob Rietel said: "The ticket will suit the Germans exactly. Blaine is a man of great firmness of character, which will be one element of his popularity. We Germans do not like men with halting ideas or negative qualities."

Mr. Charles Birrer was seen at the Twenty-first Ward meeting last night, and when asked if there was any truth in what the Democratic papers claimed about the Germans going back on Blaine, he replied: "I tell you they don't, for I work where there are 200 of them, and they aren't going back on him. They are getting tired of going over, and now are going to work and vote for Blaine."

THE BUFFALO "EXPRESS."

IT COMES BACK INTO THE FOLD AND INDORSES BLAINE AND LOGAN.

One of the Republican papers of New York State dissatisfied with the nomination of Blaine, and which kicked over the party traces because of that nomination, was the Buffalo *Express.* The *Express* has repeatedly repudiated the position of a party organ and declared that it is an Independent Republican journal. It led off in the revolt of 1882 against Folger and was one of the strongest supporters of Cleveland for Governor. Like the other New York Independents, it demanded the nomination of Edmunds or some one of his type at Chicago, and was outspoken in its dissatisfaction with the result of the convention. For a week it remained unreconciled, and has been widely published as among those Republican journals who are waiting for the action of the Democratic Convention before deciding what method would be the best to insure the defeat of the Republican nominees.

The *Express* of Friday hoisted the names of Blaine and Logan at the head of its editorial page, and in a long and frankly-written article explained its reasons for the step. Without seeking to disguise the fact that the nomination was a disappointment and its support a matter for serious and even painful deliberation, and admitting that its first impulse was to go with those Independent papers in whose company it found itself in the previous revolt, the *Express* goes on to say:

"Is not the Republican party, with all its faults, the party of liberty, progress, enlightenment? With the Democratic party intrenched in power and administering the Government, what good work could a chastened and reformed Republican party do? Suppose that our excellent friends should be the means of placing the Democracy in power, would they hope thereby to reform the Democratic party? On the other hand, grant that the election of Mr. Blaine would only increase the need of reformation in the Republican party; if they have contributed toward that election, would not the Independents and Reformers stand on stronger ground in the effort for effecting that reformation? Their revolts heretofore have been against the dishonesty of party managers in caucus and convention. Can there ever be a nomination more fairly made, more absolutely representative of the party's choice—with and without the invention of caucus, convention, or party machinery of any kind—than is the nomination of Mr. Blaine?"

Whilst it was waiting and deliberating the *Express* was overwhelmed with letters from Republicans who had gone with it heartily in the previous revolt, and who had preferred some other candidate than Blaine before the Chicago Convention, but who were willing to admit that the wishes of the great majority of the party should weigh more than their individual preferences.

From every true and steadfast friend of the paper there was the same expression of sentiment, and the *Express* came to the conclusion that they cannot all be wrong. Its hesitancy was at an end. The Republican ticket was hoisted to the head of its columns and its determination announced in the following manly and ringing words:

"The *Express* supports the Republican ticket and will labor arduously for the election of Blaine and Logan. We know that this will be no trifling fight, but we expect to do our share in it. Give and take! We shall not shrink from the blows that come our way, nor fail to strike back our hardest. We think that the odds are against our side—at least they so look to us now. But so much the more shall we strive to win the greater victory. For Blaine and Logan then, no matter who may be their competitors! Long live the Republican party!"

GARFIELD.

HOW HE WAS SLANDERED.

Cleveland *Leader:* The public will remember that the same sort of vituperation and abuse which now greets James G. Blaine was poured out upon the lamented Garfield. In his eulogy upon the late President before the House of Representatives Mr. Blaine used the following language, and who shall say that it may not possibly have a bearing at this particular juncture:

As a candidate Garfield steadily grew in popular favor. He was met with a storm of detraction at the very hour of his nomination, and it increased with continued volume and momentum until the close of his victorious campaign.

No might nor greatness in mortality
Can censure 'scape, back-wounding calumny
The whitest virtue strikes. What King so strong
Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue.

Under all he was calm, and strong, and confident; never lost his self-possession, did no unwise act, spoke no hasty or ill-considered word. Indeed, nothing in his whole life is more remarkable or more creditable than his bearing through those five full months of vituperation—a prolonged agony of trial to a sensitive man, a constant and cruel draft upon the powers of moral endurance. The great mass of these unjust imputations passed unnoticed, and, with the general débris of the campaign, fell into oblivion. But in a few instances the iron entered his soul, and he died with the injury unforgotten, if not unforgiven.

BECK FOR BAYARD.

WHAT THE FORMER SAYS OF THE LATTER'S PROSPECTS.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, is enthusiastic for Bayard. He says: "I am of the opinion that Cleveland or Bayard is the coming man. If New York goes to Chicago united, and can satisfy the delegates that there are no factions in the party, no sores to be healed, no trades to be consummated, and promises that the party is a unit for Cleveland, he will be nominated sure, I think. But if, on the other hand, the New York delegation go to Chicago divided, then it is my deliberate judgment that Bayard is the man. I know that some people will say that he was a Rebel-sympathizer during the War. That will not, in my opinion, hurt him. He would be sure of the 153 Electoral votes of the South, and he would be just as sure of New York as any man in the country. That would give him, with the South, 189 votes. New Jersey, with her nine votes, would, in my opinion, be sure to go for him. That would be 198 votes. Now we only want three more votes. There is Connecticut with her six votes, that I think with Bayard or Cleveland either would go Democratic. That would give us 204 votes—three more than are necessary. Then, there is Nevada, with her three votes, that is reasonably sure to go Democratic. That would elect without Connecticut. She has a Democratic Senator and Representative now in Congress, and I know there are men in Nevada that will help us. Indiana I consider almost as surely Democratic as any State in the Union. Either one of the men I have named can be elected easily as against Blaine. I tell you there can not be a storm in the port of New York without its being felt all through that State."

DR. STORRS

WILL VOTE FOR MR. BLAINE—HE IS SORRY FOR THE INDEPENDENTS.

From an interview in New York *Commercial Advertiser:* The Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D.: "Of course you understand that I am out of politics altogether, except as an individual voter. I haven't made a political speech, or, so far as I can remember, attended a political meeting since the War ended; and whatever I may say represents only one ballot out of several millions. My sympathies have been pretty uniformly with the Republican party. It has seemed to me to include at least a fair share of political integrity and wisdom, though very likely a good many corrupt men have become connected with it. It has certainly a great record, of many noble things accomplished in the past; and in its general aims and plans, in recent years as well as in the earlier, it has seemed to me to contemplate and to assist what was for the general public welfare.

"But as to the candidates presented by the party, I learned a good while ago to be distrustful of my own judgment. The only two since Fremont who have ever represented my personal preference for President have been Mr. Lincoln at his second election and Gen. Grant at his first. I was bitterly disappointed when Mr. Lincoln was nominated over Mr. Seward in 1860. He had been represented to me as a rough Western demagog, fond of the coarsest stories, moderately successful on the stump, but without the character, experience, or civil wisdom fitting him to be the leader of the Nation. I thought his nomination a frightful mistake at a perilous crisis. I came afterward to feel that he was as truly a providential man for his time as William of Orange had been for his, or as Cromwell and Washington were for theirs. On the other hand, I thought it extremely wise to nominate Andrew Johnson for Vice-President in 1864, and had to bite my lips afterward to keep from saying what I thought of that 'mean white man' in his subsequent career. Then it was very hard work for me to vote for Mr. Arthur for the second place on the last ticket; and I have been delightfully surprised in the main at his Administration. I have now a very high respect for him, and hoped earnestly that he would be renominated at Chicago the other day. I don't yet understand the strenuous opposition to him of some who are among the best men in the party. I haven't for some time, therefore, dared to be dogmatic about candidates. The party would have gone to pieces a good while ago, and perhaps the country with it, if my preferences about men had been governing. As to Mr. Blaine, I have only certain general impressions. I never saw him but once, some years since, I think at a New England dinner in New York. I never met him socially; and have never felt the least touch of that personal magnetism which is often attributed to him. But some of the attacks made on him have seemed to me almost brutal. For example, when he was smitten by sunstroke in Washington, in 1876, I think, it was openly charged that the whole thing was a pretense, that he might avoid an investigation. Then the man was hanging on the edge between life and death, with the chances largely in favor of death. That seemed to me nearly as base a thing as ever was said.

"Then, when lately the first volume of his history was published, it was stigmatized as 'a campaign document' by some of those opposed to him. I have read it, and certainly any statement of that sort seems to me an absolute misrepresentation. It is written carefully, very impartially, with large knowledge of the subject, and with what strikes me as a quite remarkable perception of moral and political tendencies, and discrimination as to personal character.

"Then it has been charged that he has made millions out of the Government, and has become a man of enormous wealth through his connection with public affairs. I believe this is now universally conceded to be untrue. As to the matters alleged against him in 1876, if that was the year, I remember to have been impressed at the time by the remark of a gentleman in whom I had great confidence, who was not a partisan of Mr. Blaine, and who came to the conclusion, after a good deal of examination, that while he had been doubtless indiscreet in his action and correspondence, and had fairly laid himself open to very damaging interpretations, he had really done nothing to demand political ostracism or a decisive moral condemnation. The recent letter of Mr. Walter Phelps, for whom I have had high respect for many years, has recalled and seemed to confirm that early representation. I do not regard him as an ideal candidate. He has not been my candidate. But inasmuch as the Republican party has nominated him, in a convention fairly chosen, at a time when he was quite out of public office and had been so for more than three years, it seems to me reasonable to assume that all are wiser than one; and, while personally I should have preferred President Arthur as the candidate, and have felt strongly that he has won the right to be such, I shall probably, so far as I now see, vote for Mr. Blaine.

"As to the chances of his election I know no more than I do of the direction in which the next school of moss-bunkers will be heading when it passes Montauk Point. If Gov. Cleveland should receive the Democratic nomination I suspect that Mr. Blaine would have to be elected, if at all, without the vote of New York. If he should be elected I shall have a great deal of confidence that his Administration will on the whole be a satisfactory and an honorable one. I am extremely sorry that gentlemen like Mr. Curtis, for whom I have the warmest regard, feel constrained to oppose him as they do, because their influence on him, as friends of his Administration, would be of great value.

"He may be sufficiently self-poised to accept suggestions from his declared opponents; but I am afraid that his Scoth-Irish blood won't help toward this, and that their political convictions—with which I mainly sympathize—will be less effective with him than they otherwise might have been. If the worst element of the party should prevail with him it would be a disaster. At the same time he has enough political sagacity, I think, to know that if he wants, as doubtless he will want, to make his Administration a distinguished and an honorable one in the history of the country, it has got to be done by assisting to secure what the best minds of the country demand.

"It seems to me from reading his book that he has a good deal of the clear and large historical sense; and that his ambition will be likely to be, not to make his Administration brilliant and adventurous, so much as to make it at once safe for the country, honorable as before other peoples, and dignified and eminent in the public annals. Of course, I may be wholly mistaken in the matter, but you want my judgment as to probabilities, and substantially you have got it."

PRESS COMMENTS.

MORE VOICES FROM THE WORLD OF JOURNALDOM.

Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal:* No man is greater than his party. Elect a Democratic President and he will be swayed and manipulated by the conscienceless horde behind him, just as Carlisle has been made a puppet and plaything by the contending factions that united to make him Speaker. The Republican is still the party of patriotism and progress, greater than any man in it, and capable of managing the affairs of this growing Nation. There has never been a campaign in its history that was not marked with dissensions—it is impossible to please all, and especially those who seek advancement under false pretenses. Never was candidate closer to the people than James G. Blaine today. The men of hard sense and practical ideas, the men who do not forget the nature and attitude of the Democratic party and who realize that it requires strong men to lead successful campaigns, are with Blaine and Logan heart and soul. It has always been safe to trust the people, and it is safe now. The people are enlisted in this campaign, and the people will win.

Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel:* The Anglomaniacs who wear short overcoats and worship everything English—whose ambition it is to be mistaken for English noodles—these unpatriotic simpletons who are ashamed of everything American have stolen the word "jingo" from their precious English political vocabulary to apply to Mr. Blaine. Possibly there are some Anglomaniacs who will be frightened by the suggestion that British influence and trade may be replaced by American influence and trade; but most Americans will hardly vote against Blaine on the ground that his success means the growth of American influence and trade at the expense of English. Mr. Blaine has been nominated to be President of the United States and not the agent or tool of any foreign nation.

Schuylkill (Pa.) *Republican:* We have hurrahed for Blaine as a candidate, and we hurrah today for Blaine as the nominee!

Boston (Mass.) *Traveller:* So far from there being any prospect that this State will at this time part company with her political past, a survey of the situation satisfies us that it is far more likely that she will increase her usual Republican majority in Mr. Blaine's favor.

Baltimore (Md.) *American:* The people of this Republic are proud of it and believe in it. They hate to see themselves in an apologetic attitude or eating humble pie. They love to see America represented at foreign courts by men who are out-and-out Americans—men with no hankerings after aristocracy or royalty; men who feel that they have 50,000,000 of freemen behind them. For the enemies of Blaine to attack him on the ground that his foreign policy would be "risky" will not harm him in the eyes of the people. There is very little danger of war where men are simply firm and positive in asserting the right. The danger lies in the timidity which suffers aggression to the point that it becomes unendurable.

Boston (Mass.) *Journal:* At the headquarters of the Ohio delegation a representative of the *Journal* fell into conversation with an elderly man who appeared to be a farmer. "I knew James Garfield when he was a boy. Before he was 12 years of age he worked on my farm. I have known him ever since. My son went to War with him and was killed in his regiment." The man's voice began to tremble as he went on: "He was the truest and kindest man I ever knew. We all think that if he were with us he would want Mr. Blaine nominated; so a good many of us have come to Chicago from Ohio to ask our delegates to vote for Garfield's friend." There may be those who, wiser in their conceit than this old man who had voted for Giddings and had given a son to his country, will sneer at his sentiment; but, nevertheless, the country will be sound and patriotic so long as it pervades the masses.

Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette:* The British press, from what the telegrams give us, seem satisfied that Blaine will take good care of American interests and American citizens wherever found. He is known to be intensely American, a matter particularly to the liking of our people. Under his Administration our citizens will be protected in other lands, and there will be no "monkeying" about the affair. Other nations will be informed that citizens, native or adopted, must be respected abroad as well as at home. The name of Blaine means all that.

Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal:* In truth, the so-called "bolt" this year is nothing but wind. In Massachusetts Charles Francis Adams and other Democrats are trying to start a movement against Blaine and Logan, but are not receiving encouragement from Republicans of reputation or standing. Even ex-Gov. Long, who so eloquently nominated Senator Edmunds at Chicago, laughs at the wild assertion that Massachusetts will not give Blaine a majority. The widespread talk of an anti-Blaine sentiment of any extent among Brooklyn Republicans is denied by the *Times* of that city. It gives interviews with such leading clergymen as Drs. Eddy, Terhune, and Gunnison, the Rev. Father Malone, and the Rev. R. P. Hubbard, all unqualifiedly indorsing Blaine and Logan. Meanwhile Carl Schurz's little skirmish in search of a soft spot over the Democratic line on which to find repose continues without attracting public attention. As the campaign continues personal disappointments, unpleasant recollections, hasty and ill-tempered words, and all the little vexations of an exciting struggle will be forgotten and overlooked. The lines will be plainly drawn. The contest will narrow down to a question of Republican or Democratic ascendency. The end will be as it has been—and as it should be—Republican success!

St. Louis (Mo.) *Globe-Democrat:* It would be more agreeable, of course, to have *Harper's Weekly* support Mr. Blaine than to oppose him; and still history demonstrates that a Republican President can be elected without the help of that paper. It went against Lincoln in 1860, but he managed to pull through notwithstanding.

Kansas City (Mo.) *Journal:* All the filth the Democracy can or may pour out against Blaine will not flood high enough to tarnish the polish of his boots, and whatever mud may be borrowed from Republican malcontents to throw at him will not adhere. There is nothing an enemy can say of the Republican candidate for President that has not been said. The public has become familiarized with every charge ever trumped up against him, and knows the details of all the evidence alleged to have been adduced in corroboration. The story is an old one, and the force of every charge spent itself eight long years ago. The people did not believe them then, and cannot be induced to do so now. Time has vindicated Mr. Blaine of every accusation, and the people have joined with time in making the vindication complete in honoring him time and time again since the charges were first made.

Cleveland (O.) *Leader:* There is nothing in the past life or public utterances of James G. Blaine to show that he is not in complete harmony with his party on the subject of civil-service reform. The Boston *Journal* points out that during all his public life Blaine never had a Federal officeholder removed in Maine, although some of the most prominent offices were held by men personally hostile to him. It may be further said to Mr. Blaine's credit that he has never yet recommended a man for public office who proved to be a defaulter, or who has been dismissed on account of unfaithfulness or inefficiency. Aside from this, Mr. Blaine is on public record in favor of civil-service reform. Holding the views of President Garfield, Mr. Blaine will undoubtedly make civil-service reform a prominent feature of his Administration.

Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle:* How can any one, who found their ideal statesman in Garfield and their model Executive in his Administration, oppose Blaine? How can they even decline to support him vigorously? Blaine is the equal at least of Garfield in ability, in scholarship, in the graces of literature, and oratory. His legislative record was superior to that of Garfield in force and practical results. In the Administration which the lamented Ohioan had begun Blaine was recognized as chief. Its virtues and its strength were as truly his as they were Garfield's. Garfield put his conscience, his judgment, and his affections into his approval of Blaine; into his commendation of Blaine to the respect and confidence of the American people. If Garfield was what his friends and admirers claim him to have been, Blaine deserves more than ordinary zeal of support by every Republican.

Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette:* The *Evening Post* grants freely that "James G. Blaine was the choice of a majority of his party." But, you see, according to the notion of this organ of snobbery, the rabble majority should not presume to rule, but should defer to the wishes of half a dozen would-be American Lords.

Peru (Ind.) *Republican:* Blaine is the finest type of a civic leader the present generation has known. Thoroughly American himself, he has the ability and the courage to shape a foreign or international policy that will command the admiration of his own people, and the respect of European nations. He is a brilliant man, and his Administration will be strong.

Spencer (Ind.) *Republican:* The people want Blaine. He is their ideal of the true American—brave, strong, brilliant, and aggressive. It is a ticket made by the people, and they will see that it is elected. It is a ticket to be admired, honored, trusted, loved. It will sweep the country. It is a political hurricane, tornado, cyclone, and earthquake combined, and irresistible.

Newcastle (Ind.) *Courier:* Suppose, for instance, the Democratic party had been permitted to name the Republican Presidential ticket from the candidates presented, and presuming that they would have named a ticket which they could most easily defeat at the polls, is it at all probable that they would have sent in the names of Blaine and Logan? No, indeedy.

Muncie (Ind.) *News:* If the Democratic party don't hurry up and get a ticket in the field, Blaine and Logan will capture the whole country. Germans, Irishmen, and all the rest of mankind are joining the Republican clubs. There will be nothing left for the Democracy except the mugwumps.

Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer:* Reports from the State are highly encouraging. Blaine and Logan are running handsomely in the "Switzerland of America."

Buffalo (N. Y.) *Commercial Advertiser:* If our Democratic friends are not kept awake o'nights about the loyalty of the Irish contingent in their camp before the campaign is over we miss our guess. "How do we think the Irish-American vote will go?" says the *Catholic Union and Times*, of this city. "We do not hesitate to say that if the Democrats nominate the wrong man 90 per cent of it will go to Blaine and Logan. This is our honest conviction." The wrong man in the opinion of the *Union* may be supposed to be Gov. Cleveland. In Ohio Irish Republicans are circulating a handbill reproducing an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* containing these lines: "Wherever Blaine can oust the British from a position on the American continent he will endeavor to do so, and replace English influence and trade by American." The Democratic managers will have to bid very high to keep their Irish voters loyal to their Democratic colors this year.

Hartford (Conn.) *Courant:* It is a little queer when you come to think of it, that journals which a month ago were alleging their veneration for the memory of President Garfield as a principal reason for their hostility to President Arthur are now so scandalized by the nomination of President Garfield's most intimate friend and adviser that they feel it a duty to transfer their services to the party which denounced President Garfield living, and denounces him dead, as a perjured bribe-taker.

Richmond (Va.) *Whig:* Just as we and the large majority of true Republicans in Virginia did honestly and zealously exercise our right to favor Arthur, so now we and that majority with like honesty and zeal do our duty in supporting Blaine and Logan. The latter are the choice of the National Republican party, and they are now the choice of the Republican party of Virginia against all comers.

Philadelphia (Pa.) *Press:* Does any man believe that Tilden would refuse to run if he did not believe that Blaine was sure to win?

Council Bluffs (Ia.) *Nonpareil:* From ocean to ocean the country has sent up but one universal shout, and that shout has been for "Blaine, Logan, and victory." Portland flashed glad congratulations to California that a man had been named for a ruler whom the people loved and cherished. Today this vast Republican party stands on no uncertain ground. It is firmly rooted and grounded on the grandest of principles, and gathers about a leader who "knows enough to know" that the perpetuity of liberal thought and progressive action is secure only with the continued supremacy of the Republican party.

THE FLOWER BOOM.

Nothing in current politics is quite so funny as the Flower boom. The innocent reader of newspapers who remarks in their columns that Mr. Roswell P. Flower is "prominently mentioned" in connection with the Democratic nomination is moved to inquire who Mr. Flower is and why he should be prominently mentioned. He may or may not know that Mr. Flower served a term in Congress, his election to which body he owed to the fact that he spent his money with more discretion and not less munificence than his competitor. If the readers of newspapers do not know that when in Congress Mr. Flower unfolded himself and "blew in" a great speech it is because the Flower literary bureau could not discover their addresses. This blossom, like that of the century plant, was unique, and it was valuable in proportion to its rarity. The speech was an impassioned adoption of the Pennsylvania idea. If you must reduce taxes do not bother with the tariff, but pitch into the internal-revenue. We are under the impression that the orator described the system of collecting internal-revenue as inquisitorial, un-American, and odious; but perhaps we are thinking of Mr. Randall. At any rate, this was the burden of Mr. Flower's speech. The speech failed to excite general enthusiasm, though it was warmly rallied round by newspapers of which the editors were in the personal confidence of the orator. Nevertheless, it remains to this day the whole recorded achievement of its author—for courtesy requires us to assume that the orator was the author—in the field of statesmanship.

The real constituents of the Flower boom are a bank account, a literary bureau, and an unaffected willingness on the part of the boomee to be President of the United States. There are other barrels taller than the Flower barrel. Mr. Payne has a barrel—an oil-barrel—which is spoken of by workers in terms of high, though somewhat distant, respect. The peculiarity of the Flower boom is that no other candidate has so promptly knocked in both heads of his barrel in advance of the nomination and invited the boys to help themselves. No other conservative statesman and his money are so soon parted, and this facility of separation explains the prominent mention of Mr. Flower. The least a thirsty rural editor or Chairman of a county committee can do, after he has been refreshed from the barrel, in recognition of this graceful hospitality is to print the able articles forwarded to him by the Flower literary bureau, and to tell the interviewer that Mr. Flower's canvass is looking very well.—*N. Y. Times.*

CURTIS' INCONSISTENCY.

He Is for the Party but Against Its Candidate.

CHICAGO, June 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Just now George William Curtis is engaged in his usual quadrennial political conflict with himself. The contending forces in this conflict are his pride of opinion and the personal ambition of a would-be party dictator against his political honesty and sincerity. Heretofore in like contests his pride and ambition have won at least temporary but worthless victories, always swallowed up by Republican success, and unless Mr. Curtis reënforces his political honesty and personal integrity they will again suffer defeat limited to their own disgrace, notwithstanding the brilliant triumphs they achieved on the floor of the late convention. In seconding the nomination of Mr. Edmunds Mr. Curtis said: "I shall not repeat to you the splendid story of the Republican party, a story that we never tire of telling and that our children will never tire of hearing, a story which is written upon the hearts of all American citizens, because it recounts greater services for liberty, for the country, for mankind, than those of any other party in any other nation at any other period of time. And what is the secret of this unparalleled history? It is simply that the Republican party has been always the party of the best instincts, of the highest desires of the American people. This is its special glory. It has represented the American instinct of nationality, American patriotism, and American devotion to liberty." Has the Republican party lost a single virtue or abandoned a single principle which this "splendid history" recounts since the honesty and sincerity of Mr. Curtis certified with such full emphasis to its truth and accuracy? Mr. Curtis asks: "What is the secret of this unparalleled history" of the Republican party? The answer is found not only in the principles this party has maintained from its organization, and which, formulated into National law, have made a people's government possible and perpetual, but also in the fidelity and loyalty of party teachers and voters. The honesty and sincerity of Mr. Curtis fully recognized the necessity and virtue of such party fidelity not only in his appeal for the nomination of Mr. Edmunds at the hands of the convention, but also in his resistance of the resolution offered by the delegation from California to the effect that each delegate should pledge his support to the candidate nominated by the convention. While he strenuously asserted his freedom, he boasted of his honor and by implication vouched for that of every other member of the convention, which he declared would be insulted by the adoption of this resolution. The single conclusion of the position stated by Mr. Curtis was that the honor of the delegates was committed to the support of the will and judgment of the majority. This would prevent the betrayal of the nominee of the convention, and so inevitable was the conclusion that it resulted in the withdrawal of the resolution.

Within a week after this bold announcement, which received the hearty approval of every Republican, his mortified pride and defeated personal ambition, forgetting the personal honor involved in the position taken against the adoption of this resolution, dictated an editorial in *Harper's Weekly*, declaring that he would not support the candidates of this great party, with this "splendid story" of recorded success, because the nominations at Chicago were "made against the most friendly Republican remonstrance."

This is the only existing fact stated by Mr. Curtis as a reason for opposing the election of Blaine and Logan, and through such opposition helping to substitute a Democratic platform, without a single defined principle or National policy, for the Republican platform adopted with his assent and unqualified approval, which so fully reasserts principles firmly established and a policy in full accord with such principles. True, Mr. Curtis says that he has a conviction "that the great objects of the Republican party—honesty and economical Administration," etc.—are not to be expected from Republican success. Mr. Curtis gives no reason, states no fact in support or proof of this assertion. The only divine revelation he has upon the subject, the only fact he states as a reason for his conclusion, is that the nominations were "made against the most friendly Republican remonstrances"—that is, contrary to the views expressed by George William Curtis.

In his speech in support of the nomination of Senator Edmunds he said: "We are confronted with the Democratic party very hungry, and as you may very well believe very thirsty; a party without a single defined principle; a party without any distinct National policy which it cares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils."

Mr. Curtis now proposes to join this conspiracy and aid the Democratic party "to sneak back to power for plunder and spoils" by his opposition to the election of the candidates nominated by *his* convention. He advertises the fact to the Democratic party that he is a manufacturer of political food out of *bolted* material, that will fully satisfy their hunger and give the party the needed strength to wrench open the doors of the National treasury. If Mr. Curtis were a churchman and followed the same course in case the pulpit of his church was vacant, and more than one applicant sought the position, and his applicant was defeated by a majority of his honest, sincere, and pious coworkers in the vineyard of the Lord, he would undoubtedly arise in his pew and announce with holy ardor that, while it was true that the purpose and the office of the church was high above all other earthly or individual considerations, and that while it was equally true that it required the combined efforts of all Christians to overcome the power of sin, yet, inasmuch as they had selected a leader against his "friendly remonstrance," he could not hope that in the end they would defeat the Devil; therefore, he was compelled to announce that from thenceforth he was in the service of his Satanic Majesty.

Since 1880 all the "soreheads" in the Republican party have sloughed off into the Democratic party, and many of the would-be leaders in the Republican party without a following have left the Republican party, and now constitute the unarmed and untrusted rearguard of the Democratic party.

The Democratic party is a political morgue, in which the deserters and politicians of all parties are gathered and held for identification by friends who never come. At last, when decay begins its frightful work and destroys all marks of identity, they are buried as political paupers and their graves are marked by the epitaph, "Died by his own hand."

Blaine and Logan are *the* President and Vice-President-elect of the United States. Their nomination, springing from the hearts of the people, is an election by the votes of the people. The swords of the enemies of James G. Blaine are broken. He does not even require the voluntary certificate of good character made and posted by Mr. Curtis in the show window of his picture-gallery (*Harper's Weekly*) in May, 1876. That a Democratic investigating committee of a Democratic House failed to discover aught against Mr. Blaine, real or imaginary, is a vindication equal to absolute and express approval. Even "an error of judgment"—the last usual cowardly utterance of defeated slander—was not recorded against him. The enemies of John A. Logan stand in the presence of his unassailable public record and his high personal character silent and unarmed. In civil-service reform and the economical administration of domestic affairs, in the advocacy and maintenance of Republican principles, in maintaining a strong, decided, and peaceful foreign relation, in protecting the capital and labor of this country, what step has been taken by Mr. Curtis or any other American citizen in advance of these two great leaders of the Republican party?

Mr. Curtis cannot defeat Blaine and Logan without defeating the Republican party, and thus injuriously affect, if not absolutely destroy, all that his idol, Senator Edmunds, cooperating with Blaine, Logan, and other leading Republican Congressmen, have accomplished.

G. W. KRETZINGER.

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3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changes from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes clear from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges, if afflicted in that way, with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat, or head; diminishing the frequency of the cough; general increase in strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains, and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing, and paroxysm of cold on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

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8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

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BUSINESS.

The New York Stock Market Dull and Prices Drooping—The Union Pacific Muddle.

The Produce Markets Dull and Lower—Provisions Depressed by Large Receipts of Hogs.

About 200,000 Bushels of Wheat Ordered Out of Store for Export—The Quotations.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 16.	June 9.
New York	$110,016,315	$127,830,329
Boston	12,503,079	13,966,651
Chicago	7,702,000	7,900,000
Philadelphia	8,898,732	8,175,500
St. Louis	2,658,156	2,711,709
Baltimore	2,130,945	2,257,541
New Orleans	974,327	907,172
Totals	$146,883,554	$163,096,178

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 70c premium.

Boston, par to 15c premium.

Cincinnati, 75c premium.

New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

Some of the bankers reported a quickening of business yesterday and all say that there is a good demand for money. The rates remain about as heretofore and lenders manifest no anxiety to get rid of their funds. The movement of currency between this city and the country is very moderate and the amount of paper sent in from the rural banks for rediscount is smaller than a short time ago. Deposits here are increasing a little. Eastern exchange continued very strong yesterday, the rate being 80c premium per $1,000 in the forenoon and 70c in the afternoon. The sales were not large. Foreign bills were in moderate supply and prices were unchanged.

Investment securities were dull, though Governments were stronger. There were sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange of $1,000 Mutual Union 6s at 63¾, $1,000 at 63½, $1,000 Northwestern sinking-fund 5s at 100¾, $1,000 at 100½, and 10 shares of Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company at 10.

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Commercial N. Bank	235	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 cfs.	95¾
†Continental N. Bank	130	Cook County 7s, 1885	101½
†Fourth National Bank	120	Cook County 7s, 1890	110
†Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	330	Cook County 7s, 1893	119
†International Bank	110	Cook County 7s, 1902	119
†Merchants' Park Nat. Bk.	110	Cook County Park 7s	119
Mut. Nat. Bank	118	N. C. C. Ry. 1 Mtg. 6s, 1900	110
Nat. Bank of Illinois	140	N. C. City Ry. 5-20 cfs.	94
†Nat. Bank of Republic	100	North Chicago Ry. 6s	104
Chicago City 7s, 1885	102½	South Park 7s, 1901	105½
Chicago City 7s, 1890	104½	W. D. Ry. reg. 6s	95
Chicago City 7s, 1892	104½	West D. Ry. 1st 7s, 1900	105
Chicago City 7s, 1894	104½	West Town 6s, 1899	100
Chicago City 7s, 1895	104½	West Town 7s, 1903	110
Chicago City 7s, 1897	110	C. B. & Q. 6s, 1918	120
Chicago City 7s, 1898	112	C. B. & Q. 5s, 1901	109¾
Chicago City 7s, 1899	112	C. B. & Q. 4s, 1922	96¾
Chicago City 7s, 1900	112	Chi. City Railway	115
Chicago City 7s, 1887	110	Chi. G. L. & C. Co.	10
Chicago City 7s, 1886	108	Chi. G. L. & C. Co.	57½
Chicago City 5-20s, 1892	103	†Postal T. Co.	4

The New York stock market was rather quiet, the sales being only 217,000 shares and the fluctuations small. The largest dealings were in Union Pacific. It was said that Gould had bought Dillon's interest in Union Pacific and that Riddle would be made President. Secretary Teller had not received the report of the Government expert. It is said that the officials of the company have protested against it as unjust, and that Charles Francis Adams would ask for a hearing. It is claimed that there has been a decrease of $2,200,000 in the net earnings of the road in five months, and there is still much bear talk on it. It is given out that the Boston books show 5,300 stockholders, who hold 274,555 shares, a gain of 9,985 since April 1. A financial man just from Amsterdam says that not over $1,000,000 Union Pacific collateral trust bonds have been sold there, and that there is no market for them now. It was reported that the large bears in Missouri Pacific had settled, and some color was given to the statement by a decline in the stock. The quarterly report of the Erie Road to the New York Railroad Commissioners showed that the company had not earned its fixed charges by $836,165, and the seconds declined. West Shore bonds also went down on the expectation of the issue of Receiver's certificates. Oregon Navigation was weak on the fear that the dividend would be reduced. Gould points were given out to buy Western Union for a rise of 5 or 6 per cent this week. The Gould crowd generally were bulls, but many of the Vanderbilt people were talking lower prices. It is claimed, however, that White and Morgan have got Vanderbilt into their pool. Cammack says that Lackawanna is a sale for 30 points, and that Union Pacific is not worth the paper it is printed on. It is said that Lackawanna is cutting 80 cents a ton under the combination price of coal. Vanderbilt says that the number of New York Central and Lake Shore stockholders has largely increased since he went to Europe. There is a considerable short interest in the market, and the active stocks are loaning at a premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—The *Herald*'s money article says: The market opened with a burst of speed this morning, Western Union leading the way. The pace was too hot to hold, however, and within an hour everything had slowed down into a canter. Closely following the telegraph stock at the start were Delaware & Lackawanna, Central & Hudson, Union Pacific, and Lake Shore, while some little distance behind came the rush of the semi-prominent fancies. The bears seemed as eager to buy Western Union this morning as they lately have been to sell it, partly because the transfer books will close in a few days, and partly because there is a notion prevailing that Gould may repeat in this stock the tactics he is employing in Missouri Pacific. As an evidence of how little faith the bears place in the present prices of this stock it is to be noted that considerable sales were made today on seller sixty options at seven points below the regular price. As a further evidence, however, of what errors these same bears often make, it is also to be noted that they put out the same description of short contracts when the stock was in the sixties. Toward noon the canter referred to subsided into a walk, and later on gave place to a rearing and retrograde movement which not only dissipated all the early advance, but reduced prices below those of the opening. As an exception Union Pacific held its own with considerable stubbornness, possibly because the Directors are disposed to make a fight against the damaging statements said to be contained in the report of the Government accountant. Apropos of this matter a dispatch from Washington says: "Secretary Teller has not yet read the Union Pacific report, against which a protest has been filed by the railroad bill, who claim that it is unjust. The Secretary will decide after examination whether to send it back or not." As a little bull stimulant to the stock Union Pacific officials are reported to say that the Boston books show a list of 530 stockholders in whose names there are today 274,577 shares, a gain of 9,985 shares since April 1. It is officially stated that the entire floating debt of Wabash, including indorsed paper of about $2,000,000 and interest due July 1, is between $4,000,000 and $4,500,000. The interest upon the Hannibal & Naples mortgages has been paid, and it is probable that about two-thirds of the interest falling due next month will be met.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—Government bonds strong on bids for small lots. Exchange was dull and little doing. It is stated that the coal companies are deliberating whether to restrict production in July and advance prices or to run full time at present prices. A person just arrived from Amsterdam says that not over $1,000,000 of the Union Pacific collateral trust bonds have been sold, and that at the present time there is absolutely no market for them. It is estimated that the putting of Western Union wires under ground in New York City under the bill just approved by Gov. Cleveland will cost $1,000,000. It is reported that a block of Texas land was sold Saturday to a syndicate for less than $1.00 per acre. A private dispatch from New Orleans says that business men there do not look for any financial relief till the crops begin to move or a revival of trade is apparent. The Philadelphia iron market is as dull as ever, with no signs of change for the better. There is a disposition to postpone buying. Steel rails show no improvement whatever. Thirty-two dollars is a fair figure. The elevated railways, from the date of their opening until June 1, 1884, carried 444,098,105 passengers, and received in gross $31,973,870. Receipts of leather last week were 66,634 kamjock sides, and 8,415 sides oak and union. Exports were 26,347 sides, of which 15,810 were to England, 7,295 to the Continent, and 242 to various ports. The public sale of woolens this week is expected to have a marked effect on the dry-goods trade.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last (Y'ster'd'y)	Last (To-d'y)
Canada Southern	56	57	57	57	57¼
Central Pacific	810	43	42½	42½	42½
D. L. & W.	1,100	124	123½	123½	123½
Den. & Rio G.	200	10¾	10¾	10	10¼
D., L. & W.	26,200	103¾	102¾	102¾	103¼
Erie	2,200	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¼
Do pfd	150	65	65	65	65
Erie seconds	400	84	83¾	84	84
E. Tenn. & Ga.	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Do pfd	100	20	20	20	20
Illinois Central	100	118½	118½	118½	118½
Kan. & Tex.	1,100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
L. E. & West.	35	18	18	18	18
Lake Shore	11,500	87¾	86¾	86¾	87¼
Louis. & N.	1,000	57	57	57	57
Met. El. bonds	100	105	105	105	105
Mo. Pacific	11,700	99¾	98¾	98¾	99¼
N. Y. Central	3,500	115¾	115¼	115¼	115¾
Nor. & W. pfd	30	50	50	50	50
Northern Pacific	1,200	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do pfd	400	75¾	75¼	75¼	75¼
Northwestern	1,400	109	108¼	108¼	108¾
Do pfd	200	134	134	133¾	134
O. Ry. & N. Co.	270	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
O. Transcon.	6,700	32¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	900	57	56¾	56¾	56¾
P., C. & St. L.	20	101½	101½	101½	101½
Peoria, D. & E.	300	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
Rich. & Alleg.	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Rock Island	1,100	118¾	118¼	118¼	118¼
St. Paul	23,200	78¾	77¾	77¾	78¼
Do pfd	200	110	110	110	110
St. Paul & O.	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Do pfd	50	120	120	120	120
St. P., M. & M.	200	90	90	90	90
Texas Pacific	1,200	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific	46,100	57¾	56¾	56¾	57¼
Wabash pfd	1,000	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
W. Shore bonds					
Western Union	22,000	84¾	83¾	83¾	84¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	139	Pacific	127
American Ex. div	130	United States	93

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

4 per cent bonds	120¾	St. P. & S. C. lsts	113¾
United States 6s	121¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	40
United States new 5s	120¾	do Rio Grande	87
Pacific 6s of '95	122	Union Pacific 6s	118
Cen. Pacific 1sts	113½	do land grant	116¾
Erie seconds	98	do S. F.	120
Leh. & Wilkes. (offered)	85		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	65¾	Tenn. 6s, new	37¾
Missouri 6s	102	Virginia 6s	40
Mo. 6s, ex-coupon	101	Va. con. ex-coupon	40
South Carolina 6s, old	38	do deferred	5

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 11 A. M.			
$1000 Can So 1st gtd	97¾	1000 N Y & H 7s	122½
4000 C & O cur	37¾	2000 N Y W S & B 1st	93¾
3000 Chi Mil & St P 1st	114¾	1000 do	93¾
2000 C & Ind Cen 1st	97½	5000 do	93¾
1000 C & I C con	74	2000 do	93¾
1000 D & R G 1st con	67¾	5000 do	93¾
2000 E Tenn 1st	87½	1000 do	93¾
2000 E Tenn 2d	37½	1000 do	93¾
2000 Erie 2ds	100	1000 N Y L E & W 1st	93¾
1000 F W & Den 1st	97½	1000 Nor Pac imp	103
1000 Kan Pac 1st cons	110	1000 Ore Imp Co 1st	93
1000 do	74¾	1000 O So 1st	80
1000 do	74¾	1000 O Sh L & U N 1st	87
1000 do	74¾	1000 do	87
4000 N Y W S & B 1st	93¾	50 Car 1st	110
4000 do	93¾	1000 St L A S F 2d—Class B	105¾
1000 do	93¾	1000 St Pac of Cal 1st	103
7000 do	93¾	1000 Tex Pac 1st—R G D	43
1000 do	93¾	1000 do	43
2000 do	93¾	1000 do	43
4000 do	93¾	1000 do	43
2000 do	93¾	1000 do	43
2000 do	93¾	1000 do	43
2000 do	93¾	1000 do	43
2000 do	93¾	1000 U Pac 1st	112
17000 do	93¾	2000 Wab 2 m 5s	88

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.			
10000 U S 6s reg	121½	2000 M & St Pist—La C D	94
10000 U S 6s coup	121¾	1000 N Y L E & W 1st	94¾
10000 U S 5s reg	120¾	1000 do	94¾
10000 Tenn 6s new	37¾	1000 do	94¾
1000 A & P—W D 1st	85	1000 do	94¾
1000 do	85	1000 do	94¾
1000 B C R & N 1st	103	1000 do	94¾
1000 Chi & Ind C 1st	96	1000 do	94¾
1000 Erie 7s cons gold	117	1000 do	94¾
1000 Ills Cen—Sp 5s	95	1000 do	94¾
1000 Ills Cen—Sp 5s	95	1000 do	94¾
50 K & T Gen 6s	70	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	97
1000 K & T 2 con 6s	72	1000 N Pac 1st coup	119
1000 L & N Un 1sts	100	1000 do	119
1000 M K & T 2 con 6s	72	1000 N Pac 1st reg	119
1000 M L S & W 1st	94¾	1000 Ore Nav 1st	104
1000 do	94¾	1000 Wab—Pac R 1st	94¾
1000 do	94¾	1000 Tex P 1st—RGD	42
1000 do	94¾	1000 do	42
1000 do	94¾	1000 Tex P 1st—B	42
1000 do	94¾	1000 do	42
1000 do	94¾	1000 U Pac 1st	112¾
1000 do	94¾	3000 U Pac 1st	112¾

NEW YORK, June 16.—Money market easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills steady at 484¾; demand; 487.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., June 16.—[Special.]—The money market is quiet. Rates are unchanged. Business time loans are made at the rate of 5¼@6 per cent to the best borrowers. The clearing-house rate was advanced today, and borrowing banks paid 4½@5 per cent for balances, most of the transactions being at 4½ per cent. New York funds sold at from 5c to 15c per $1,000 premium. The gross exchanges were $13,503,078 and the balances were $2,222,319. The weekly statement of the Boston banks, which will be issued tomorrow, will show a loss of $481,425 in the surplus reserve.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Atchison	700	27	27	26¾	26¾
C. B. & Q.	100	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chi. & Alton	100	134	134	134	134
Wis. Cent. pfd	50	31	31	31	31
Hell Tate	100	21	21	21	21
Ill. Cen.	100	118½	118½	118½	118½
Cal. & H. mining	100	151	151	151	151
Quincy mining	15	87½	87½	87½	87½
Second board.					
Erie Tel	25	21	21	21	21
New England Tel	100	71	71	71	71
Atchison pfd	300	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Mex. Cent.	50	13½	13½	13½	13½
Mex. C. M.	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
Wis. Cen.	20	34	34	34	34
Bell Tel	100	167	167	167	167
Hell Tate pfd	50	103½	103½	103½	103½
Cal. & H. mining	50	151	151	151	151

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Mex Tn	36	$1000 N Y & N Hs	91
10 do	35¾	1000 do 7s	130
15000 do	35¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 O Ry & N 7s	99	$2000 Mex Cent (4 @)	35
2 @ Mex Cent 7s	35¾	1000 A & P 6s	93
10000 do	35¾	1000 Atch 7s	119¾

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

BOSTON, MASS., June 16.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches from the managers of twenty-five leading clearing-houses in the United States, gives the clearances for the week ended June 14, with percentage of increase and decrease compared with the corresponding week a year ago:

	Week ended June 14, 1884.	Decrease (D) or Increase (I).
New York	$658,338,238	Decrease 16.2
Boston	68,360,000	Decrease 8.3
Chicago	47,496,471	Decrease 17.1
Philadelphia	47,351,000	Decrease 9.1
San Francisco	11,166,411	Decrease 14.4
Baltimore	11,212,000	Decrease 11.3
Pittsburg	10,000,000	Decrease 11.7
Cincinnati	8,450,000	Decrease 17.0
New Orleans	6,000,000	Decrease 17.0
Providence	6,014,600	Decrease 11.2
Louisville	4,474,570	Increase 1.1
Milwaukee	3,177,000	Decrease 21.0
Detroit	3,041,472	Decrease 3.0
Kansas City	2,421,471	Decrease 4.3
Indianapolis	1,173,671	Decrease 21.0
Cleveland	3,736,171	Decrease 30.9
Hartford	2,267,000	Decrease 13.0
Columbus	1,967,300	Decrease 15.0
New Haven	1,095,379	Decrease 6.0
Peoria	733,000	Decrease 11.0
Worcester	730,444	Decrease 11.0
Lowell	555,000	Decrease 8.0
Springfield	700,673	Decrease 3.0
Syracuse	541,909	Decrease 3.0
Memphis	718,513	Increase 37.3
Total	$718,992,577	Decrease 20.1
Outside New York	186,163,349	Decrease 10.0

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16.—[Special.]—Clearings, $8,898,732; balances, $1,221,152. Money 5@6 per cent. New York funds quiet and steady. The market closed steady.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	56¾	56¾
Reading	25	25¼
Lehigh Valley	56	56¼
Northern Pacific	40¾	41
Northern Pacific preferred	75¾	76
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	50
N. C., L. & T.	29	29¼
N. J. C.	120	120¼
Oregon Transcon	31½	32
Reading gen. mtg.	79¾	79¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 16.—[Special.]—New York exchange continues to sell at 75 cents premium between banks and $1 over the counter. Currency is shipped daily.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 16—5 p. m.—United States 4s, 123¾.

St. Paul, 73¼; Canadian Pacific, 45¾; Illinois Central, 122¾; Pennsylvania Central, 55¾; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 14¾; seconds, 58; Reading, 19.

PARIS, June 16.—Rentes, 78f 37½c ex. interest.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The week opened on a moderately active market for mining shares and a somewhat improved feeling, which was reflected in the generally higher range of prices. Sales included Consolidated Pacific at 2½@3c, Bodie $4.90, Belle Isle 47c, Bullwer 65c, Standard 90c, Eureka $2.00, Isle 47c, Bullwer 65c, Standard 90c, Eureka $2.00, Hale & Norcross $2.50, Rappahannock 17c, California 20c, assessment paid, and Consolidated Virginia 15c, buyer 30. The market continued steady during the afternoon. Consolidated Pacific sold at 3c, Iron Silver 83c, seller 10c, Green Mountain $1.95 and $2.00, buyer 10, Rappahannock 17, and Little Chief, 22c.

NEW YORK.

Homestake	¾	Quicksilver	¾
Iron Silver	87	Quicksilver pref	21
Ontario (asked)	3.00		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 16.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.70	Mexican	$1.75
Best & Belcher	1.35	Navajo	2.75
Bodie Con	4.90	Ophir	3.50
Choller	1.30	Potosi	.65
Consolidated Pac	.03	Sierra Nevada	1.35
Con. Virginia	.10	Union Con	.50
Eureka Con	2.10	Utah	.40
Gould & Curry	.70	Yellow Jacket	1.80
Hale & Norcross	2.10		
Martin White	.10		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., June 16.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	¼	Pewabic	1
Calumet & H	60¾	Quincy	71¼
Franklin	11	Osceola	11

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, June 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Peoria st., 200 ft s of Van Buren, w f, 26x125 ft, dated June 12 (Margaret Gillette to Samuel Polker)

Henry st., 45 ft w of Paulina, w s, 24x124 ft, dated May 7 (Thomas James O'Neill) .....

Dayton st., 151 ft s of Willow, w f, 22x124 ft, improved, dated June 11 (Hannah Main to Georg F. Bissell)

West Adams st., s w cor of Racine av, s 99x w 66 ft, dated June 13 (C. H. Hubbard to H. F. Smith)

Elk Grove st., 96 ft e of Wabansia av, w f, 32x125 ft, dated June 13 (Margaret Gillette to Samuel Polker)

Henry st., 45 ft w of Paulina, w s, 24x124 ft, dated May 7 (Thomas James O'Neill)

Dayton st., 151 ft s of Willow, w f, 22x124 ft, improved, dated June 11 (Hannah Main to Georg F. Bissell)

West Adams st., s w cor of Racine av, s 99x w 66 ft, dated June 13 (C. H. Hubbard to H. F. Smith)

West Huron st., 264 ft e of Noble, n f, 24x100 ft, dated April 1 (Lawrence Weldon to G. Federson)

Oak st., 126 ft s of North Market, s f, 21x100 ft, dated June 7 (Samuel Johnston to Mary A. Arnold)

Joseph st., 25 ft n of Archer av, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 30 (Thomas Hahisay to William Herrmann)

Earl st., 72 ft s of Stewart av, e f, 24x100 ft, dated June 10 (Albert Crane to H. W. Rice)

Ashland av., 66 ft s of Wellington av, e f, 50x132 ft, dated March 19 (R. E. Winslow to John Holland)

Ashland av., 200 ft w of Rokeby, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 13 (same party to Rose Corcoran)

Ashland av., 225 ft s of Rokeby, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 2 (James Stinson to Martin Sears)

Shiah st., 75x175 ft n of Pearson, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 7 (Peter Gebel to Peter J. Riegler)

Dearborn av., 180 ft n of Chicago, e f, 24x100 ft, improved and May 1 (Leslie Carter to Mary F. McGrath)

Business st., 25 ft w of Portland av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 13 (Jane Jones to Nicholas Peter Victorson)

West Kercheval st., 100 ft e of Centre av, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 28 (Carl Varrick to J. and M. Koss)

Seymour pl., n s, 100 ft e of North, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 10 (Jacobson & Tallman to W. H. Hakanson)

Armitage av., adjoining above, 25x125 ft, dated May 10 (same party to J. W. Lilja)

Bellevue place, 120 ft w of Lake Shore drive, s f, 50x125 ft, dated June 13 (Hester Palmer to George Manierre)

Twenty-sixth st., 75 ft w of Hanover, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 7 (Jacob Hoos to Anna Gunderman)

Lexington st., 75 ft e of Kenosha, w f, 25x100 ft, dated June 13 (William Gaedy to Matthias Bendall)

Sedgwick st., 125 ft s of Centre, e f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated June 13 (A. C. Carl to same party)

Sheffield av., 40 ft n of Belden, e f, 20x124 ft, dated March 17 (estate of J. M. Sheffield to T. A. Morgan)

Elm st., 20 ft s of North State, s f, 20 ft x; Riley, dated June 13 (George P. A. Healy to George B. Peck)

North Halsted st., 121 ft n of Erie, e f, 22x110 ft, dated May 30 (Elizabeth Petrie to Michael Larkin)

West Chicago av., 67 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 14 (J. W. Calkins to J. Holton)

State st., 19 ft s of Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 29 (John W. Warren to Jane L. Holton)

Moore st., 120 ft s of Lincoln, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 26 (R. Ferguson to E. T. Ormsby)

Hyland pl., 50 ft e of Sheridan road, n f, 50x125 ft, dated June 3 (P. E. Stanley to Joseph Kohler)

Washington boulevard, 16 ft w of Crosscut st, s f, 24x200 ft, dated June 14 (S. H. Wheeler to Miles Greenebaum)

Millard av., 170 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated June 12 (John Conley to G. E. Miles)

West Thirteenth st., n e cor of Centre av, s f, 22x124 ft, dated June 13 (E. and F. Meyer to Louis Wagner)

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Barry av., s w cor of Western av, w f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated May 3 (Alfred Mortensen to Adam S. Berg)

Same property as above, dated May 3 (Adam S. Berg to Anna Mortensen)

Wrightwood av., 125 ft s of Best, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 28, 1883 (Sarah Ann Hamilton to Daniel Jr.)

Sycamore st., 120 ft e of Wolcott av, s f, 30x120 ft, dated June 9 (J. P. Altgeld to H. Schmidt)

Snyder st., 1345 ft s of Noble av, w f, 30x124 ft, dated June 9 (Thomas James O'Neill)

Wellington st., 132 ft w of Racine av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 16 (estate of W. O. Jones to W. Stembach)

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 15, Block 2, Bandy's part of n w ¼ Sec. 8, 38, 14, dated June 13 (Thomas Bandy to Mary Wentworth av., 75 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 18 (C. J. Skogren to P. J. Meslein)

State st., 175 ft s of Forty-third, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 16 (Charles De Kay to Mary Dormann)

Arnold st., 220 ft n of Forty-ninth, e f, 24x125 ft, dated March 13 (same party to Rose Corcoran)

Hyde Park av., 125 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 27 (James Stinson to Martin Sears)

Shiah st., 75x175 ft n of Pearson, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 7 (Peter Gebel to Peter J. Riegler)

Dearborn av., 180 ft n of Chicago, e f, 24x125 ft, improved and May 1 (Leslie Carter to Mary F. McGrath)

Business st., 25 ft w of Portland av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 13 (Jane Jones to Nicholas Peter Victorson)

West Kercheval st., 100 ft e of Centre av, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 28 (Carl Varrick to J. and M. Koss)

Seymour pl., n s, 100 ft e of North, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 10 (Jacobson & Tallman to W. H. Hakanson)

Armitage av., adjoining above, 25x125 ft, dated May 10 (same party to J. W. Lilja)

Bellevue place, 120 ft w of Lake Shore drive, s f, 50x125 ft, dated June 13 (Hester Palmer to George Manierre)

Twenty-sixth st., 75 ft w of Hanover, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 7 (Jacob Hoos to Anna Gunderman)

Lexington st., 75 ft e of Kenosha, w f, 25x100 ft, dated June 13 (William Gaedy to Matthias Bendall)

Sedgwick st., 125 ft s of Centre, e f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated June 13 (A. C. Carl to same party)

Sheffield av., 40 ft n of Belden, e f, 20x124 ft, dated March 17 (estate of J. M. Sheffield to T. A. Morgan)

Elm st., 20 ft s of North State, s f, 20 ft x; Riley, dated June 13 (George P. A. Healy to George B. Peck)

North Halsted st., 121 ft n of Erie, e f, 22x110 ft, dated May 30 (Elizabeth Petrie to Michael Larkin)

West Chicago av., 67 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 14 (J. W. Calkins to J. Holton)

State st., 19 ft s of Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 29 (John W. Warren to Jane L. Holton)

Moore st., 120 ft s of Lincoln, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 26 (R. Ferguson to E. T. Ormsby)

Hyland pl., 50 ft e of Sheridan road, n f, 50x125 ft, dated June 3 (P. E. Stanley to Joseph Kohler)

Washington boulevard, 16 ft w of Crosscut st, s f, 24x200 ft, dated June 14 (S. H. Wheeler to Miles Greenebaum)

Millard av., 170 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated June 12 (John Conley to G. E. Miles)

West Thirteenth st., n e cor of Centre av, s f, 22x124 ft, dated June 13 (E. and F. Meyer to Louis Wagner)

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Barry av., s w cor of Western av, w f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated May 3 (Alfred Mortensen to Adam S. Berg)

Same property as above, dated May 3 (Adam S. Berg to Anna Mortensen)

Wrightwood av., 125 ft s of Best, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 28, 1883 (Sarah Ann Hamilton to Daniel Jr.)

Sycamore st., 120 ft e of Wolcott av, s f, 30x120 ft, dated June 9 (J. P. Altgeld to H. Schmidt)

Snyder st., 1345 ft s of Noble av, w f, 30x124 ft, dated June 9 (Thomas James O'Neill)

Wellington st., 132 ft w of Racine av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 16 (estate of W. O. Jones to W. Stembach)

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

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West Chicago av., 67 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 14 (J. W. Calkins to J. Holton)

State st., 19 ft

Western white, 80@83c; mixed, 38@37c; Pennsylvania, 37@38c. Rye quiet at 68@70c.

HAY—Dull; prime choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $15.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $17.75; bulk meats, shoulders, clear rib rides, packed, 7¼@9¾c; bacon, shoulders, 8c; clear rib sides, 10¾c. Hams, 14@15½c. Lard, refined, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed; 8@15c; creamery, 17@20c.

EGGS—Firm at 17¼@18c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7¾@7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¾@9¾c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 6¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

FREIGHTS—Quiet; cotton, 9-64d; flour, 1s; grain, 2@3d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 168,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu.

Toledo, O., June 16.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and lower; No. 2 red, cash, 94½@95c; June or July, 94¾c; August, 95¾c; September, 98c; No. 2 soft, $1.00; No. 3 red, 84@86c. Corn dull and easy; high mixed, 57c; No. 2 cash or June, 56¾c; July, 56¾c; August, 57¾c; rejected, 54c; no grade, 45c. Oats nominal; No. 2 white, 38¾c; No. 2 cash, June or July, 34¾c; August, 28¾c; September, 29c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—No. 1 white wheat scarce and firm, $1.02; No. 2 do, 96c; No. red do quiet and unchanged; cash, 94@96c; June, 94c asked; July, 94¾c; August, 95¾c asked; September, 98c; No. 2 soft, $1.00; No. 3 red, 88@91c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; high mixed, 57¼c; No. 2 cash, 56¾c; June, 56¾c bid; July, 57¼c; August, 58c asked; September, 59c; rejected, 54c; no grade, 45¼c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 white, 36¾c; No. 2 cash, June and July, 34½c; August, 29c bid, 29½c asked; September, 29c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, none.

FLOUR—Quiet; family, $4.35@4.75; fancy, $5.00@5.35.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red, winter, $1.01@1.03; receipts, 15,000 bu; shipments, 15,000 bu. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 56@57c. Oats in fair demand and market firm at 35c. Rye firmer at 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady at $18.00@18.25. Lard weaker at $7.65. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, 6¼c; short ribs, 8¼c. Bacon easier; shoulders, 7¼c; short ribs, 9¾c; short clear, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Dull; extra creamery, 20@21c; fancy dairy, 18c.

HOGS—Active and firm; common and light, $4.00@5.25; packing and butchers', $5.00@5.65; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 365.

EGGS—Easier at 13½@14c.

CHEESE—Demand light, but holders firm at 7@7½c.

Detroit, Mich., June 16.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash and June, $1.00¾; July, $1.01¾; August, 97¾c; September, 98c; No. 2 red, 95½@97¼c; No. 2 white, 91c; receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 56¾c; receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 35¾c; No. 2, 34¾c; receipts, none; shipments, 4,000 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

Elgin, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—The butter market still holds strong. On the Board of Trade today creamery opened slow at 20c, but became firmer and closed steady at 21¼c. Sales were evenly divided. Cheese was quiet at about 8c.

New York, June 16.—Cotton—Future deliveries continue to be freely offered and declined; June .05c, other months .04@.02c. The future course depends upon the quantity of long cotton still to be sold out. Buyers at present have it pretty much their own way. At the third call June was bought at 11.40c, July 11.50c, January 10.88c, August was offered at 11.62c, September 11.47c, October 11.05c, November 10.88c, December 10.81c, February 11.01c, March 11.23c. Futures closed steady; September .02c, August .07c, June .05c, others .04@.03c lower than Saturday.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 11¼c; sales none; receipts, 20 bales; shipments, none; stock, 1,000.

Memphis, Tenn., June 16.—Cotton—Steady at 11¼c; receipts, 55 bales; shipments, 400; stock, 15,480; sales, 50.

New Orleans, La., June 16.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 234 bales; gross, 300; exports—France, 3,380; continent, 18; sales, 500; stock, 94,000.

Oil City, Pa., June 16.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 72¾c; highest, 73¾c; lowest, 71¾c; closed at 71¾c; runs, 63,554; charters, 26,384; shipments, 95,588; sales, 2,608,000; clearances, 7,132,000.

Galveston, Tex., June 16.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 11¼c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10¾c; net receipts, 4 bales; exports coastwise, 18; stock, 3,460.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 16.—Petroleum—Quiet; certificates opened at 72¾c, advanced to 73¾c, declined, and closed at 71¾c.

Bradford, Pa., June 16.—Petroleum—Weaker; total runs Saturday and Sunday, 68,098 brls; total shipments, 109,354; charters, 26,384; clearances, 4,044,000; United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 72¾c and closed at 71¾c; lowest price reached during the day, 71¾c; highest price, 73¾c.

New York, June 16.—Dry Goods—June 24 there will be a peremptory auction sale of 3,000 packages of blue, brown, and silver-gray blankets, per order of Sevill, Schofield, Son & Co., manufacturers.

Peoria, Ill., June 16.—Whisky—Unchanged at $1.08.

Cincinnati, O., June 16.—Whisky—Steady, with a fair demand, at $1.07.

New Orleans, La., June 16.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., June 16.—Turpentine—Firm at 27¾c.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Louisiana.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 16.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has succeeded in gathering the report of the condition of the cotton, cane, and rice crops in a portion of the districts in Louisiana.

Morehouse Parish reports the cotton outlook encouraging. The stand generally is good.

Webster Parish—Cotton not looking well; plant weak and unhealthy; many planters compelled to replant two and three times.

Pointe Coupee—Cotton stand very poor.

De Soto—Considering the extremely unpropitious growing weather cotton on uplands has managed to live and grow a little.

Terrebonne—The cane crop is classed as tolerable and needs more rain.

St. Mary's—Cane crop in fair condition, although there has been too much wet weather.

St. Landry—Owing to prolonged rainy weather the rice crop has been damaged 40 per cent, yet much is being replanted and with favorable season may reap good crop.

Assumption—So much rain has fallen at short intervals that the cultivation of the growing crops has been interfered with. Stubble-cane has greatly improved the last week, but is backward for the season. It will probably give three-fourths of a stand. Plant-cane presents a good prospect for a fair yield. The rice crop has been seriously affected by the second rise. Unless the waters recede soon the planters will be unable to sow a crop in time to mature before frost. Throughout the parish the prospects of the planters are very gloomy.

Ouachita—Disastrous overflow and continued rains have destroyed at least one-half the cotton crop.

East Carroll—The prospects for an average cotton crop never better; the stand is perfect and healthy.

Madison—Cotton stand imperfect; plant unhealthy and weak.

Union, Claiborne, Bossier, Caddo, Jackson, Richland, and Red River Parishes report much of the cotton crop destroyed by overflow and excessive rains. Replanting is now in progress. The acreage will fall short one-fourth.

New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16.—Advices from Southern New Jersey say the thermometer at sunrise this morning marked 38 degrees. There was considerable frost in meadows and low places. Much damage, it is feared, has been done tender crops.

NEWTON, N. J., June 16.—There was heavy frost in Sussex and Warren Counties this morning. Crops are damaged very much.

Illinois.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—The corn crop is in very good condition at present. All that is needed is a good rain. Small grains are also good, and promise good yields. Winter wheat is especially good.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Marshall Field & Co., 32 cases dry goods; A. Ochs, 50 cases wine; H. Jansen, 26 cases, 1 cask wine; William Sprunck, 7 casks wine; Schott & Co., 12 cases dolls; Sprague, Smith & Co., 4 cases plate-glass; Crerar, Adams & Co., 1 case hardware; J. H. Rice, 33 cases plate-glass; J. V. Farwell & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2 cases dry goods; J. H. Lesher & Co., 2 cases dry goods; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 2 cases dolls; Langfeld & Heidelberger, 1 case leather goods; J. P. Straub, 10 casks wine; Burke, Walker & Co., 1 case dry goods; Hibbard, Spencer, B. & Co., 2 cases guns; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 8 cases books; Grommes & Ullrich, 105 cases wine, 3 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 8 cases cigars; Wilson Bros., 4 cases dry goods; Mandel Bros., 1 case dry goods; A. S. Gage & Co., 1 case dry goods; Root & Sons Music Co., 14 cases musical instruments; Loewenthal, Kaufman & Co., 1 case pipes; G. Knecht, 1 case cutlery; Lindauer Bros. & Co., 1 case hosiery; Franklin MacVeagh & Co., 1 case statuary; C. McNeills & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Public Library, 2 cases books; Nathan & Strauss, 50 cases wine, 1 hhd. wine; Storm & Hill, 2 cases dry goods; J. M. Rogers, 1 case engravings; Mullen Bros., 1 case dry goods; M. Tounel, 5 casks wine; Kingman & Co., 440 bales yarn; Wilson Bros., 4 cases silk; Ingraham, Corbin & May, 104 packages tea; F. B. Fernald & Co., 525 packages tea; Sibley & Luske, 310 packages tea; E. A. Schoyer & Co., 1,171 packages tea; D. Wylie, 2,300 packages tea; Fitch & Howland, 815 packages tea; J. W. Doane & Co., 96 packages tea; for order, 160 packages tea. Collections, $7,160.

MARYLAND WANTED BAYARD BEFORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—Maryland Democrats regard Tilden's declination in two different ways. They regret that he refuses to become the candidate, and yet rejoice that it is so. Their regret is caused by the fact that in him a majority of the party saw a most available candidate at this time. Their rejoicing comes from the fact that now they are left free to express their popular choice for the distinguished Senator from Delaware, Bayard. There can be no doubt that the sentiment in Maryland is overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Bayard. Ever since the Greeley campaign of 1872, when Mr. Bayard in the convention held in Baltimore protested against the blunder of nominating Greeley, and won for himself warm praise for his pluck and ability, he has been highly esteemed by Marylanders. All the leaders would have preferred Bayard to Tilden so far as personal choice was concerned. Now, Tilden being out of the way, it is altogether probable that Maryland will return to her first choice and cast her sixteen votes for Mr. Bayard, as she did four years ago.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m:

SOUTH DIVISION.

3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
125 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3007 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3902 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st. Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
489 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
632 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Drushl, Druggist.
423 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
873 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
700 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. C. Swett Jr., Stationer and News Dealer.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PROBABLY BETWEEN MADISON-st. and Rock Island depot, gold badge-pin, A. S. C. E., name on back, 897. Return to B. F. CHASE, attorney, 23 Howland Block, and receive reward.

LOST—LARGE BLACK CANVAS WAGON-cover. Finder will please return to 115 Kinzie-st., and receive reward. JOHN KRIEBS.

LOST—CORNER MADISON AND CLARK-sts., 16th inst., small yellow Scotch terrier bitch. I will pay reward for her at 14 Ashland Block.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; experienced. Best references. Address R 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE young man as shipping-clerk or something similar; has knowledge of groceries; wages secondary consideration. Address Y 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY a young man (20); fine penman, understands bookkeeping, writes English or French, few years' experience. Best of references given. Address Y 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS double-entry bookkeeper; 11 years' experience as office manager in Toronto, Canada. Best references. Address G. H. MAY, Room 14, 215 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HARDWARE entry or shipping clerk; have had several years' experience. Address Y 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS stenographer and typewriter; work for the forenoons. Address Y 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or to do office work of any kind by a young man thoroughly acquainted with grocery business. Best of city references. Address Y 62, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAVELING man desires to carry a sample of some article that can be sold in stores in the cities. Address S 39, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced coachman; city or country. Best of reference given. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of seven years' experience in the selling and manufacture of dress trimmings, with trade in Ohio and Indiana. K, 139 North Eighth-st., Philadelphia.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR BY 1st of July; had good experience; can give good city reference. Address Y 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as collector or buyer for a good house; has had experience. Address Y 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as bartender in some respectable saloon. Good references. Y 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHORT-HAND. ADdress, one one week, GEO. W. W. CARROLL, 55 North Curtis-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK in a private family; no washing. Best of city reference. No objection to leave city. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN WOMan in private boarding-house or family. Call Tuesday and Wednesday at 318 South State-st., first flight, in rear. Kitchen work. Reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at 165 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl for light housework in family of two; city or country. Call at 638 West Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH girl; near Highland Park preferred. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do general housework in a small American family. Address ANNIE NELSON, 363 East Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small American family. Please call at 168 West Indiana-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO do general housework. Call for two days at 34 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL as cook and laundress in an American private family. 3023 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Scotch cook on the North or South Side. References. 1617 Wabash-av.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse; can take entire charge of one or more children. References. 1617 Wabash-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN lady as housekeeper in a private family. Call at No. 5 Fifteenth-st., South Side.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS ALways to be found at Mrs. Hanson's Intelligence Office, 313 Noble-st., near Chicago-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER and typewriter would like employment for either the morning or afternoon hours. Over a year's experience in office work. References given. Address Y 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, experienced stenographer and type-writer operator. References furnished if required. Y 73, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A THOROUGHly competent assistant of large experience; graduate preferred; must be German. Apply to C. W. GRASSLY, corner Halsted and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS old in wholesale dry-goods house who has had experience as assistant bookkeeper. Y 91, Tribune.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter; a young man acquainted with the grain business preferred. Y 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, bookkeeper and correspondent. State salary expected. References required. Y 69, Tribune.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL CIGARS in city and country on salary or commission. Good position to a good man. Address at once Y 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO TRAVEL with linen collars. State experience, references, and salary expected. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman to sell coffees and spices. Apply at 61 South Market-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSER on commission, for teas, coffees, and spices to families. Apply at 3869 Cottage Grove-av.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND do general office work; German preferred; must come well recommended. 231 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO learn first-class trade; must have $50 to $150 to loan advertiser for short time, which will be well secured; a rare chance. Address Y 89, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—ENGRAVERS ON METAL plate for label and show-card work. Address Crescent Label Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TRADES.

WANTED—BUSHELMAN; ONE WHO CAN make business coat if required. No. 25 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TAILORS TO DO MILITARY work. 23 East Washington-st. G. T. FOSTER, SON & CO.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A SWEDE AS COACHMAN; one who can milk cow and willing to make himself useful about house. Call at Room 16, 125 Dearborn-st., Tuesday or Wednesday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. Must bring best testimonials as to character and ability. Swede or German preferred. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CARRIERS FOR THE "EVENing Telegram"; five intelligent young men or youths can earn from $10 to $12 weekly; rare opportunity for those desirous of attending school or college; exclusive territory assigned; good solicitors capable of building up routes. Apply between 9 and 11 a. m. 173 Calhoun-place, Telegram delivery dept.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR MY IMproved needle-package campaign goods and other fast-selling articles; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence to dispose of a No. 1 patent on furniture, to be sold or traded. Y 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF business on salary or commission. Must have $100. Y 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN TO take orders for a new work having an immense sale. Call on WILLIAMS, Room 30, Chicago Inst. Book Co., 103 State-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD, PUSHING MEN to handle the great sewing-machine motor, self-running. Only men having some cash need apply. Address CHANDLER & CO., Eau Claire, Wis.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE BARKEEPER, German preferred. 155 Fifth-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN PRIVATE family. 339 East Ohio-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework. 3361 South Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO the housework for three persons; good wages. 22 Aldine-square.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 45 University-place, near Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—2 GERMAN AND 1 SWEDISH second girls. References. 1617 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A SWEDISH or German girl to cook, wash, and iron in a family of three. First-class references required. Apply between 10 and 11 a. m. at 4043 Drexel-boulevard.

WANTED—A TIDY COLORED GIRL for second work at 291 Michigan-av., this forenoon.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK and to sew, at Evanston; wages $3 per week. Apply at 233 East Monroe-st. Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 235 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 65 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Good worker. 58 Bryant-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS IF YOU are able to make a suit. 220 West Twelfth-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDInavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE A lady as cashier and bookkeeper; only an experienced and thoroughly competent person desired. Name reference and state time and place employed in this capacity with answer. Y 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SHORTHAND AND typewriter operator; lady preferred. Y 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO pack candy at KRANZ'S, 78 and 80 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $3,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 128 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 138 South Clark-st. and 115 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of J. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

I WISH TO SELL SEVENTY (70) SHARES of stocks in one of the oldest and best manufacturing concerns in the city; par value $100; will sell for much less, as I need money; or would like to make a loan on same one year. V 41, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON Chicago improved property. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $2,000 on real-estate security at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block. Building loans made.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 133 East Randolph-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property; only principals need apply. HENRY C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GREAT BARGAIN—$1,300 BUYS LEASE and furniture of large stone house on one of the best streets in Chicago; full of roomers; clearing $200 a month. $800 buys lease and furniture of 21-room house. AGNEW & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

BANK FOR SALE—YOUR CHOICE OF LOcation, Iowa or Dakota; both doing A 1 business; no competition; good location, railroad towns. Rare chance for money making, and a good business established. Nothing as good ever offered. (No trade.) Parties meaning business write "BANKS," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—LIGHT MANUFACTURING business well established; paying handsome profits; only moderate capital required; ample reasons for selling. Address Y 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD AND FEEDstore; West Side; frame store, granary, coal and wood sheds, etc.; 6-stall stable; 5-ton coal scales; wagons and horses; large yard; rent exceedingly low (part let off); doing good business; good reason for selling; price moderate. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE. 159 NORTH-av.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE, entirely new, of 17-room boarding-house, prominently located; South Side; a profitable business to right party; sickness cause for selling. Address V 87, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN THE BESTpaying restaurant in the business centre: low rent, easy terms, to good parties. Room 100, 59 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS: FIRST-CLASS bank office, equipped with full furniture, fine vault, in brown-stone building, very centre of Duluth, Minnesota. Exceptional opportunity for private or stock bank. Present banking capital in Duluth, $350,000; deposits about $1,000,000. For further particulars address C. H. GRAVES & CO., Duluth, Minnesota.

TO THOSE HAVING FOR SALE BUSINESS of any kind should call or write DUNKLAN & CO., 156 La Salle-st., ground floor.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN WITH $10,000 to manufacturing enterprise. Money can be doubled first year. Address H B 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $1,000 TO $3,000 to join in enterprise; monopoly; money doubled in three months; no risk; investigate. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

MERCHANTS' BOOKS WRITTEN UP, ACcounts made out, and balance-sheets prepared by an experienced accountant. Address M., Room 24, 115 State-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CALL AT MY OFFICE TOMORrow at 11 o'clock. G. B.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$6.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $16, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $4.50 Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF several styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $16, custom-made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRAsize custom-made suit; we have as large as 51 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat (imported), corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$4.35 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant made for $10, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$35 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $80. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALLwool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOMmade pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $35; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $38, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms with board; day-boarders taken.

1438 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE AND other rooms to rent, with or without board.

2604 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gent and wife or two gents; day-boarders accommodated.

2979 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, with board, in brick block; convenient to cable and I. C. R. R.

NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.—TO RENT, SEVeral large, airy rooms, with excellent table board, in a private family. Y 81, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON —Nicely furnished rooms, with board; all modern conveniences.

482 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—LARGE front room for gentleman and wife or three or four gentlemen, with board.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, use of bath, gas, parlor, and piano; day board $4.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER OF STATE—Board and rooms; also table board.

410 EAST SUPERIOR-ST., NEAR LAKE—One large alcove room, with or without board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—$2 PER day; newly furnished; excellent table; cool rooms; central location; respectable and genteel; table-boarders accommodated.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH or without board, a few elegant rooms. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

IN EVANSTON—THREE MINUTES' DRIVE from depot, four suites of rooms or more for select parties from the city; first-class in every respect. Address P.-O. Box 784, Evanston, Ill., or Telephone 77 Evanston Exchange.

COUNTRY.

WANTED—SUMMER BOARDERS ON A beautiful farm near Crystal Lake; no objections to a family or children. Address S. LEISNER, Nunda, McHenry County, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM BY GENtleman in small private family on Warren or Park-av., near Leavitt-st. Address, stating terms, M, 614 West Lake-st.

BOARD—AND TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS on North Side, between La Salle-av. and the lake and Chicago-av. and the bridge. Address Y 63, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MEAT AND provision business; the best location in the city; reason—have more business than one can attend to; capital required, $1,000 to $3,000. Apply at Room 6, 123 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500—IN A clean cash business; large profits and quick returns. If you are not tied to Chicago, and $4,000 a year will satisfy you, appoint interview. Y 99, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $250 TO take half interest in and manage business. Can draw $150 per month salary. Y 68, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

BLAINE'S LIFE WILL BE PROFITABLE TO agents. Prospectus now ready. Send 50 cents. TYLER & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE COMplete set of Scribner's Monthly Magazine. Address Y 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE EDITION AMERIcan Encyclopedia, new, at a bargain for cash. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 128 and 157 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; separate rooms with keys if desired. Union Furniture Company, office 464 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 697 West Jackson-st., 12 rooms, with all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—$65 PER MONTH—633 WEST Adams-st., near Paulina, 3-story and basement octagon front, 16-room brick dwelling, brick barn, etc. House in perfect repair; possession at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 469 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV.—FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. WILLIAM DICKINSON, 122 La Salle-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 333 CHESTNUT-ST., east of Dearborn-av., 3-story and basement, 10 rooms; to private family only. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front houses, 1151 and 1153 North Clark-st.; 10 rooms; all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THE NEW PRIVATE RESIdence 386 Ontario-st.; in full view of lake; three stories, basement, and high attic; beautifully arranged, well built, and very desirable location; will be leased for 5 years. Inquire at 57 St. Clair-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house; North Side near lake; competent servants for three or four months. Address L. B. HOWARD, 160 Dearborn-st., basement.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSE OF TEN rooms in first-class order, with all modern improvements; good barn; near I. C. & L. S. R. R. and cable cars. JAMES HOOD, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, to a responsible party for one or two years, my residence 1837 Michigan-av. T. E. SPAID.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence beautifully located at Irving Park; large grounds; three minutes' walk from depot; commutation fare only 8 cents. Will rent at nominal figures to right tenant. For further particulars call upon C. T. COGGESHALL at factory 384 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—OAK PARK—Very desirable house; large grounds and barn. S. DUNLOP, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house at Highland Park. Apply from 10 to 12. W. L. CARTER, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—VERY DESIRABLE house convenient to depot. S. DUNLOP, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 618.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FLAT OF 8 large rooms. S. GOLDSTEIN, 316 State-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT 19 GRENSHAW-st.; flat in good condition. S. DUNLOP, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$16.50—NEW 4-ROOM BRICK flats, with bath, closets, laundry, etc., 559 West Polk-st., between Loomis and Laflin. If tired of high rent and poor accommodations see these.

TO RENT—352 WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR Aberdeen, second floor, three or four nicely-furnished rooms for housekeeping.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private family only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 5, No. 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT 65 NORTH State-st. and third-story flat 199 Ontario-st.; each 6 rooms and bath-room. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT 298 ERIE-ST., 7 rooms, handsomely papered, all modern conveniences, and janitor. W. M. LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1, FURNISHED flat on Cass-st., 7 rooms, $70; rare chance. Address Q 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN Hotel St. Benedict, Chicago-av. and Cass; elegantly fitted up, and for comfort unsurpassed; steam heat; janitor. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR, 7-ROOM FLAT, No. 12 Lincoln-av.—pleasant, well arranged, commodious, and in excellent repair. Apply at 733 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LAKE FRONT—HANDSOMELY-furnished room, every modern convenience. 15 Van Buren-st., corner Michigan-av., Flat 3.

TO RENT—5 CONGRESS-ST., NEAR MICHigan-av.—Large front room, well furnished, all modern improvements; location first-class.

TO RENT—AT 2252 WABASH-AV.—ELEgantly-furnished rooms; single or en suite; from $10 to $35 a month; newly fitted and furnished.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PLEASant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st.; transients taken. Office, Room 18.

TO RENT—NICE SUITE OF ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; also front and back parlors, elegantly furnished. 1480 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITable for two gentlemen. Apply at 91 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JULY, upper part of cottage 71 Honore-st., 7 rooms; two blocks from Madison-st. cars. Inquire there.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 177 WEST Washington-st. Furniture all new; prices moderate.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SUITE OF THREE COZY ROOMS furnished complete, for housekeeping. 559 East Division-st., third floor.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Apply at 969 North Clark-st., in basement.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms in private family; home comforts; rent low. 295 North State-st., corner of Oak.

TO RENT—257 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FURnished alcove and other rooms; south front.

TO RENT—314 EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR Rush, large front room handsomely furnished; also single room.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, 2 beds in a room; all latest improvements; reasonable rent. At 99 North Clark-st., Flat J.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished, third-story front room; large closet; all conveniences; rent moderate. 49 Pine-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE 33 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-story and basement, 25x150 feet, with water elevator if desired. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building 40x100 Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 190 Fourth-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—PART OF FINE OFFICE IN Calumet Building. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

BARNS.

TO RENT—BOARDING STABLE ON Twelfth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; room for 18 horses and carriages; capacity can be doubled if required. WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY S. POLKEY, 112 RANDOLPH—

210 South Peoria-st., near Van Buren, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and barn	$35
261 West Randolph-st., brick store and basement	25
8 North Sangamon-st., flat of 6 rooms, bath	25
379 West Indiana-st., third floor, 5 rooms	18
383 West North-av., first floor, 5 rooms	12
378 Thirtieth-st., near Butterfield, second floor	14
Irving Park, new 2-story 9-room house, near depot, nice grounds	20
10 North Page-st., first floor, 8 rooms, good yard, in nice order	20

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., 40x100 feet; light on three sides; vault and elevator; suited for wholesale or agency business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DOCK—BETWEEN ELSTON-AV. and Carpenter-st.; two railroad switches; well-paved streets. For details address Y 80, Tribune.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BASEMENT IN THE centre portion of the city, suitable for wholesale business. Y 77, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

LUCIE LAROE—MAGNETIC TREATMENT; Spanish baths. 218 State-st., second flight, Room 9.

MRS. DELACY, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment, 1913 Wabash-av.

MADAME LEE AND FRENCH ASSISTANT Magnetic healer and treats by the French system. Spanish baths. 176 West Washington-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—THE STONE IN FOUNDATION of Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., very cheap. C. L. JENKS, on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LA Salle-st.:
We respectfully invite parties looking for residences, or wishing to make investments in any part of the city or its immediate suburbs, to confer with us by letter or otherwise. Much desirable property is never advertised.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—

THE GROSS COTTAGES.

19 MORE JUST FINISHED.

19 SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.

THE HANDSOMEST, BEST-BUILT, BEST-FINISHED SIX-ROOM COTTAGES IN CHICAGO.

LOCATED IN THE BEST RESIDENCE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE WEST SIDE,

ONE BLOCK FROM

THE MADISON-ST. CARS.

ON MONROE-ST., SACRAMENTO AND COLORADO-AVS.

PRICE ONLY $1,900 to $2,300 EACH.

EXTRAORDINARY EASY PAYMENTS.

SMALL CASH PAYMENT; BALANCE $20 MONTHLY, SAME AS RENT, AND YOU GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN.

S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO.,

136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

N. B.—Take Madison-st. cars to our branch office, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av. Open weekdays and Sunday.

FOR SALE—BY S. POLKEY, 112 RANDOLPH—

Peoria-st., near Van Buren, 2-story and basement, all modern improvements, 9 rooms above basement, hot and cold water on each floor, barn for one horse and buggy, lot 25x125	$4,800
Leavitt-st., between Congress and Harrison, 2-story brick, in flats, well rented, side entrance, lot 25x125 to alley, this is a bargain	4,800
Rice-st., near Wood, 2-story house, lot 50x125, south front, sewer and water	4,000

If you want something that pays a large per cent on the investment please call at my office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—QUEEN ANNE COTTAGES.
SPECIAL SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Go and see our Queen Anne brick cottages, 75, 77, 79 Kendall-st., near corner of Polk. Also 144-146 De Kalb-st., near Taylor; no wooden posts, but brick and stone foundations; great bargains given if taken at once, on terms to suit. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—TWO LOTS ON Wood-st., near Monroe, east front, well located; price low and terms liberal. B., No. 43 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 49 LOTS IN Mary Ann Bayley's subdivision, between Western-av. and Seymour, Ohio and Erie-sts., one block north of Indiana-st. cars; desirable for residence or manufacturing property; excellent facilities for a brewery or any kind of building requiring stone foundations, etc., etc. Please submit proposals to MRS. MARY A. BAYLEY, Box 118, Wright's Grove P.-O., or J. E. FAY, 70 Commercial Bank Building.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av., 50 to 100 feet on a corner; will sell on long time, without money in hand, if buyer will build. Address P.-O. Box 536.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—2-STORY, CELlar and attic brick, 12 rooms; lot 50x150 feet; will give bargain. Y 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER MADISON-ST. AND Centre-av., 50 by 90 feet, on easy terms. Apply at 449 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BLOCK OF stores and flats on a prominent corner of a West Side business street, paying 10 per cent on price; can take a good farm worth from $10,000 to $15,000 in part payment. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LIST OF MANufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Also desirable residence and business property. Some bargains. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INdiana-st., 18 rooms; two years' lease; will give bargain; good location. Y 85, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot, 173 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without money down, or build house to suit you; abstract free; cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms and lot $1,000; only $200 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Come any day at 10:30 or 1:30 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH TO CLOSE an estate—A fine two-story brick residence, 15 rooms, and detached summer kitchen, barn, etc., all in good repair; with two acres of ground nicely fenced and stocked with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; situated at Union Grove, five miles west of Union Junction, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. Train leaves Chicago in morning, arriving at 10:30 a. m. Returning leave 4 p. m. Call on or address MRS. JOHN PRICE, Union Grove, Wis.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and all modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS, $50; Grand Crossing lots, $100; east of South Chicago, $10 to $40; several 5-acre blocks very cheap. L. WHITNEY, 125 Clark-st., Room 38.

FOR SALE—NEAR I. C. AND L. S. R. R., and cable-cars, at Oakland, house of 10 rooms in first-class order; all modern improvements; good barn; $5,000; $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. JAMES HOOD, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL HOUSE AND LOT at Englewood, 744 Chestnut-st.; house of seven rooms, and all in first-class repair; price, $1,800. Call at the above number on proprietor. S. L. KEITH.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW PROPERTY BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED 2,000 ACRE farm in Nebraska. Address P. E. FREDERICK, Shelbina, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE WELL LOcated. Price not to exceed $10,000. Want to put in ten acres on Fifty-seventh-st. as part payment. O. M. WELLS & CO., 17 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$25,000 TO INVEST IN ONE OR more pieces of improved city property. What have you? North, South, or West Side. Y 86, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT HILL & KILLAM'S, 206 Wabash-av., "PENNOYER" SIDE SPRING BUGGIES AT COST.
Second-hand end and side spring and side bar buggies in good order at your own price.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGgies, carts, trucks, delivery and express wagons, new and second-hand; 20 horses, fit for all use; horses to let; will sell on monthly payments. Come and see for yourself; the largest assortment and the cheapest in Chicago. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

NATIONAL HORSE EXCHANGE, 157 AND 159 South Canal-st., Chicago.
Will offer for sale at public auction on Tuesday, June 17, the following horses:
1 pair sorrel carriage horses, 16.0, weight 2,300, age 7 years.
1 ch. gelding, 15.2, age 6 years, well broke; good roadster.
1 ch. workhorse, age 8, weight 1,150.
1 handsome black pony, 12.2, age 9 years; gentle to ride or drive.
1 handsome Kentucky saddle horse, 15.2, well broke.
1 roan gelding, 15.2; good driver. 1 bay gelding, 16.2, aged 5 years.
1 dark ch. gelding and several other horses for various purposes.
CHAS. M. RAMSAY, President. JNO. P. BOND, Manager.

50 CARTS AND BUGGIES OF ALL MAKES, from $15 upward, that we trade our new improved Perry carts for. Rear of new panorama (Siege of Paris—finest painting in the world). Chicago Carriage & Cart Co.

$75—CALL AND SEE FIRST-CLASS WARranted wagons and buggies; quick sales is our motto; repairing and painting; good stock. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WILKINSON BIcycle, 50-inch; Garland stove, No. 8; bedstead, springs, and mattress; all nearly new; cane chairs; am leaving city. Call for one week at 310 North Clark-st., first flight.

FOR SALE—WINCHESTER RIFLE. INQUIRE at 75 Madison-st., Room 58; 12 to 1 p. m.

FOR SALE—3 LARGE-SIZED TRUCK BASkets suitable for wholesale or retail business; price for all $20. 184 and 186 State-st.

FOR SALE—TO DRUGGISTS—720 WALNUT drug-drawers, in frame; porcelain label pulls. Correspondence solicited. Address S 43, Tribune.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SAFES—CHEAP. AS WE ARE gradually withdrawing our numerous traveling salesmen from the road on account of the heavy expense connected therewith, we will sell our safes to our customers, if they will communicate with us direct, at low cash prices. We carry one of the largest stocks of new and second-hand safes, and solicit correspondence. J. GREENHOOD & CO., Gen. Agts. Detroit Safes, 84 Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT JULIUS BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, A large number of pianos have been taken in exchange, slightly used and in perfect order.
A limited number of new pianos only a little damaged in the case only. These instruments are offered at very low figures and on monthly payments.
Special inducements offered to purchasers during June on the Favorite Bauer Piano, now manufactured in Chicago.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., Manufacturers of Pianos, 156 and 158 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS
Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS,
ESTEY & CAMP,
ESTEY & CAMP,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.
ESTEY & CAMP.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' pianos; 16,000 now in use; unlimited warrant given; call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FINE, LARGE, UPRIGHT PIANO, 7⅓ OCtave, triple strung; $125 cash or payments. 198 State-st., one flight.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190.)

HAINES,
HAINES.
Best upright pianoforte in the world. We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low, cash or installments.
Second-hand instruments $50 and upwards.
HAINES & WHITNEY CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE, TO rent, tuned, repaired, and polished. HORACE BRANCH, 206 State-st.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $250 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, UPRIGHTS AND squares, at very low prices; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT; ONE year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

$650 UPRIGHT PIANO ONLY $195 CASH. Must have money. Rare chance. Call at Piano Bankrupt Store, 314 East Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS College, Phonographic Institute, and English Training-School continues in session during the summer.
This affords an excellent opportunity for teachers of public and private schools, students of literary colleges, and pupils of public or other schools to receive practical training at this institution.
From 50 to 60 class recitations are conducted at this institution daily, together with a large amount of individual instruction.
Students can take either of the regular courses or can select any special branches to suit their wants or convenience.
The summer months, when most other schools are closed, can be used to good advantage in getting this practical drill. A thorough preparatory business training is of great value to any one during life.
This institution being conducted on so large a scale, proper facilities can be furnished for the backward pupil or for the college graduate, and each can be placed with associates of his own advancement.
While other schools take a rest this one continues. The studies and methods of instruction being so different from those of other schools, pupils coming in for the summer find it a change from the work they have been doing, and generally enter upon their new duties with great interest. Much progress can be made during the summer and still have ample time for recreation. H. B. BRYANT & SON, 77, 79, and 81 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKkeeping; complete course in twenty lessons. W. C. BAINE, Accountant, Room 9, 77 Clark-st.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY AND FAMily School to fit boys for College, Cambridge, Mass. Two pupils taken in the summer to Mt. Desert, Me., to prepare for the fall examinations. Satisfactory references in Chicago and Cambridge. Circulars. Address 128 Inman-st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $50 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO HANDLE ONE OF the best-selling articles in the market; exclusive right of sale given. 82 Washington-st., basement.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

$5—IRON BEDS, CRIBS, COTS, MATtresses, brass knobs, castors; old beds repaired and painted; boarding-houses supplied. 49 Wells-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THAT WANT FIRST-CLASS BOARDers register at Boarding Directory and Room-Renting Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND slate roofing and galvanized-iron cornices by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 West Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; strictly private; 20 years' practice. 573 West Indiana-st. Midwife.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap; by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 853 West Monroe-st.

HAVE YOUR CARPET, MATTING, AND oil-cloth laying or altering done by practical workmen; city or country. Address GEO. M. BAKER, 1302 Indiana-av. Cut this out.

JUST ARRIVED WITH KING CHARLES and Blenheim spaniels, Yorkshire and black and tan terriers, from Europe; finest ever imported. Apply at 250 Forquer-st., below Blue Island-av.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

TO PUBLISHERS—COMPOSITION ON books, papers, etc., very cheap; we do our own work; 20 per cent saved; proof-reading; copy prepared, etc. Y 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MILLINER'S STAMPING machine. Address Y 98, Tribune office.

$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE PANT, worth $6, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$10 FOR A FINE, ALL-WOOL MELTON OR Kersey spring overcoat custom-made at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.75 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE YACHTcloth blue flannel suit, warranted fast color, worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat, in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM MADE DOUBLE breasted frock suit in latest style shades imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

THE SCHOOL-GIRL'S OFFSET.

Detroit *Free Press*: They got mad at each other on the way home from school, and as one of them turned in at Windsor street she called out:

"Hump! Who cares for you! We are going to have the electric light in our house."

"You dasn't!"

"Why?"

"'Cause it would show the pimples on your mother's face!"

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Murder Trials at Decatur and Lincoln, Ill.—Terrible Death at El Paso.

Herr Most Making His Way Westward—Trouble at the Wisconsin University—Notable Deaths.

Chicagoans and Others Summering at Fox Lake—Large Importation of Norman Horses—Fatal Runaway.

ILLINOIS.

BURNED TO DEATH.

EL PASO, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—This morning while Mr. John Blackmore, an old and highly respected citizen of Central Illinois, living about four and a half miles northeast of this place, was compounding varnish over a slow fire the ingredients boiled over and exploded, setting fire to his clothing. He was so badly burned that he died at 1 o'clock today. Mr. Blackmore was a native of England, 60 years of age, and among the earliest settlers of this part of Illinois.

THE ADAMS MURDER TRIAL.

DECATUR, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—The John G. Adams murder case is now on trial in the Circuit Court before Judge Smith, and excites general interest. The 6th of last September Adams, who was then acting as a police officer at Maroa, shot Joseph Cooper, a wealthy farmer, who was drunk at the time. Cooper lived eighteen days and died. Adams has since been in jail. He will plead self-defense, and will attempt to prove that Cooper had a knife open in his hand when he fired. Adams' wife is in court with him. He has able counsel. The day has been consumed in an attempt to secure a jury.

THE MT. PULASKI MURDERS.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—The evidence for defense in the Mt. Pulaski murder trial is largely to contradict statements of witnesses of the prosecution. J. H. Hall's daughter Alice swore he was at home in bed the night the murders were committed. This afternoon, Hall himself took the stand, and although he corroborated Long in many little details as to the time and place, yet when it came to his alleged admissions he denied them emphatically. On cross-examination, he kept cool, even when confused in regard to dates. Once or twice, however, he got angry. He said he was in Texas years ago as a cowboy, and finally admitted that he had also been an exhorter and preacher. The matter of his marriage with his present wife, although only a little more than two years ago, seemed to bother him. After Hall left the stand Ferris commenced his defense. Several witnesses swore to seeing Vim Hall in Mt. Pulaski at the time of the murders, but would not say he so resembled Ferris as to be taken for him. Vim Hall stated that he was in Mt. Pulaski at the time of the murders; had been taken for Ferris, but only once. There is no resemblance between witness and Ferris, although the attorney for Ferris insists there is. At the time of the murders witness was only 13 years old, and Ferris was 21. Alice Hall, recalled, said Ferris was in Mt. Pulaski, and had left a week before the murders.

SUDDEN DEATH.

DIXON, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—H. J. Stephens, an old and respected citizen, dropped dead at his residence here of apoplexy this afternoon. Deceased was a pioneer in the grocery business in this city, and had lately retired from an active life. He was 60 years of age, born in Fredericksburg, Md., and came to Dixon twenty-four years ago.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—The following corporations were licensed by the Secretary of State today: The Chicago Cord-Spring Furniture Company, to manufacture household furniture; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Willard C. Smith, T. C. Rivera, and R. Messenger. The Moline Screw Company, at Moline, to manufacture screws; capital stock, $70,000; incorporators, Charles Atkinson, H. L. Bullen, and M. Rosenfield. The Merchants' Electric Light & Power Company, at Aurora; capital stock, $4,200; incorporators, John Davis, A. G. Case, and George Hanna.

FATAL QUARREL.

GALENA, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—Yesterday a large number of excursionists on the steamer A. G. Dorchester from Savannah visited our city. In the evening two of the party—August Len and F. Selchan, both of Savannah—engaged in a quarrel. Selchan was thrown overboard and drowned. Len was placed in custody at Savannah.

DEATH OF JULIA BARROWS CLARK.

ELGIN, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—Julia Barrows Clark, relict of the Rev. Nathaniel Catlin Clark, died yesterday. Mrs. Clark was born at Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 3, 1801. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence on Chicago street.

NORMAN HORSES.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—Last night a shipment of 116 Norman horses arrived in this city direct from France. This is said to be the biggest shipment of Norman horses ever made in the West.

SUNDAY BALL-PLAYERS FINED.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—Twelve young men were arrested and fined this morning for playing base-ball Sunday on a green in the east part of the city. Several spectators were also fined.

INDIANA.

HERR MOST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—[Special.]—Johann Most, the Socialistic agitator, is coming West on a lecturing tour, and will address the International Labor Association in Indianapolis this week.

PRESIDENT MARTIN'S RESIGNATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—Dr. Alexander Martin, President of Depauw University at Greencastle, today tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees. The resignation, though not expected, was accepted. It is not known who will succeed him.

KANSAS.

A PROHIBITION DEFEAT.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 16.—[Special.]—The jury in the John Bowen liquor trial, which has been out since Saturday night, reported this afternoon, bringing in a verdict of acquittal. This is the first trial under the Prohibitory law in Atchison County.

MINNESOTA.

MAN-HUNT.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—It is reported that the male population of Wabasha, Minn., are out after a horse-thief and that the Sheriff and one of his posse have been killed.

WISCONSIN.

A UNIVERSITY SENSATION.

MADISON, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—University circles are greatly excited over the report that charges will be presented tomorrow at the annual meeting of the Board of University Regents against President John Bascom, with a view to having him deposed. It is stated that the charges will allege that the university has been injured by statements in the public press that Madison is not a fit place for parents to send their children, owing to the freedom with which the Sunday laws and the regulations against selling liquor to minors are violated by the saloonkeepers. It is alleged that Bascom is a Prohibitionist and takes an active interest in local politics. The students and alumni who are gathered in the city in great numbers, owing to this being commencement week, are much worked up over the matter, and are rallying to the support of the President. If charges are presented they will be followed by contra resolutions emanating from various special class meetings that are being held tonight for that purpose. The citizens on the other hand are as a rule not favorable to Bascom.

A NEW COMPANY.

The Michelson Manufacturing Company (limited) of Milwaukee filed articles of association at the State House today, the object being to manufacture mechanical devices. The capital stock is $100,000.

DEATH OF THE HON. C. D. LONG.

ELKHORN, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—The death of the Hon. C. D. Long, of paralysis, occurred at Darien this morning. Mr. Long was a man of prominence in political circles and greatly esteemed.

PIKE-PLANTING.

BARABOO, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—Two hundred and fifty thousand wall-eyed pike from the hatchery in Milwaukee were put in Devil's Lake Saturday.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY TEAM.

VIROQUA, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—Hiram Van Vlack, an old settler, formerly a resident of Cook County, Illinois, was killed this afternoon by a runaway team. His wife's collarbone was broken, and it is feared she is internally injured.

THE SUMMER SEASON.

FOX LAKE.

FOX LAKE, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—Among the arrivals during the last week are following:

Lippincott's Hotel—T. F. Vaughn, J. L. Howe, Philip Bartholomae and lady, Andrew E. Leicht and lady, M. M. Gaylord, J. Wilkinson and family, G. E. Rickcords, R. Hayes, E. R. Barney, Frank J. Pearce, Chicago; W. H. Morey, New York.

Fox Lake Club—Charles E. Hyde and family, C. F. Hills and family, George C. Prussing and lady, Edward Baumann and family, George E. Cole, O. C. Calkins, P. J. Beveridge, D. O. Purington, J. M. Miller, John J. Knickerbocker, J. A. Armour, Chicago.

Union Club—R. M. Fair and family, Charles S. Wilcox, F. W. Teegarden, Charles E. Felton, J. C. McCord, E. G. Dunn, S. Magin, Richard Prendergast, Walter Hough, George Smith, Chicago; R. A. Walker, W. Benchett, London, England.

Sayles' Hotel—J. C. Lewis, W. B. Davies, W. McLaren, D. Ullmann and Family, R. R. Manners, W. C. Hunt, Chicago; L. Ellison, Buffalo; E. A. Bradley, H. A. Morgan, J. R. Underwood, Aurora, Ill.; P. F. Ward, Geneva, Ill.; G. D. Lewis, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Reiley and wife, De Kalb, Ill.; Benjamin Page, Sycamore, Ill.; W. A. Pratt and wife, Mrs. Runstead and daughter, Elgin.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

Review of the Convention Just Held at Louisville—Interesting Statistics.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The fourth International Sunday-School Convention just closed was the largest religious body ever assembled in this city; and the work accomplished is more important and satisfactory than that of any previous meeting. The report of the Executive Committee excited long and earnest discussion. The Statistical Secretary suddenly became the bone of contention, and it was soon evident that the Executive Committee sought to do away with that officer, while the majority of the convention wished him retained. The committee recommended: That the number of the Lesson Committee be not increased; that $5,000 per annum for the next three years be raised by this convention to carry forward the work; that the Executive Committee, through their Chairman and Finance Committee, be authorized to employ one or more well-known and approved Sunday-school convention workers and organizers, for such time and upon such terms as they may think best and the funds at their disposal will allow, to work under the direction of the Executive Committee. That they solicit volunteer help from the best known and approved Sunday-school workers of the land, paying the traveling expenses of such workers as far as the funds at their disposal will allow. That at a suitable time in 1884 and 1885 district conventions be held in the South, Southwest, Northwest, and on the Pacific Coast, and that in the year 1886, at some central place not in the district where the Fifth International Convention will be held. That the machinery of the convention be as simple and inexpensive as possible.

The new Executive Committee is composed of one delegate from each State, Territory, and Province.

The report of Mr. Bigelow, the Treasurer, shows a balance in hand of several hundred dollars. It was audited and approved without debate.

The statistical Secretary's report shows for the United States and Canada 103,516 schools, and a total membership of 9,146,028, an increase over previous report of 966,168. Total membership of the Sunday-schools of the world, 17,658,524.

Percentage of population in Sunday-schools is as follows:

United States—Connecticut, 24¼; Maryland, 24½; Nebraska, 22¾; District of Columbia, 21¾; Pennsylvania, 20 1-5; Iowa, 20; New Jersey, 20; New York, 20; Ohio, 20; Vermont, 20; Virginia, 20; West Virginia, 20; Georgia, 19½; Indiana, 18¾; Kansas, 18¾; Illinois, 18½; Tennessee, 18½; Michigan, 18; Texas, 17¾; New Hampshire, 17½; North Carolina, 16½; Kentucky, 15; Delaware, 14½; Alabama, 14; Rhode Island, 14; Maine, 13¾; Wisconsin, 13¾; Massachusetts, 13½; Minnesota, 12¼; Colorado, 12; Missouri, 11¾; Florida, 11¾; Louisiana, 11¼; Dakota Territory, 10¾; Mississippi, 10; South Carolina, 10; Arkansas, 9; Oregon, 7 1-5; Wyoming Territory, 6; California, 5¼; Indian Territory, 5¼; Washington Territory, 5; Nevada, 4¾; Idaho Territory, 4¾; Montana Territory, 3¾; Arizona Territory, 3¼; Utah Territory, 3; New Mexico Territory, 1¼.

British-American Provinces—Ontario, 19¼; Newfoundland, 11; Nova Scotia, 9 3-5; Prince Edward Island, 9; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 2¾.

New York City has 356 Sunday-schools; Philadelphia, 555; Brooklyn, 240; Chicago, 212; Boston, 131; St. Louis, 123; Baltimore, 240; Cincinnati, 142; San Francisco, 75; New Orleans, 77; Cleveland, 77; Buffalo, 84; Washington, 155; Newark, 73; Louisville, 102; Jersey City, 68; Detroit, 65.

The report of the Lesson Committee was very full and encouraging. Finding it impracticable to select lessons for more than one year at a time, they have met annually since 1878. Living in different parts of the United States and Canada, they were compelled to take long journeys in prosecution of the work, so that those in actual attendance have traveled nearly 85,000 miles.

The selections of lessons are already made for 1885 and 1886. The lessons that have been selected by this committee differ materially from those of the first seven years. They could not differ greatly, since the text-book is the same. In each case the aim has been, so far as possible, in seven years to compass the study of the whole Bible. They have had many overtures and petitions in regard to special lessons upon such topics as the observance of the church year, like Christmas and Easter, missions, temperance, cruelty to animals, and so on. But in accordance with the terms of appointment, they restricted themselves to the selection of Bible lessons as they occur in the Word and not as they refer to special sins.

No subject was more forcibly presented to the convention than that of the neglected classes—especially the poor and fallen. Steps will be immediately taken to fraternize with Sunday-school organizations of the colored people.

Early in the proceedings Prof. John A. Broaders enthused the assembly with its greatest idea—viz.: interdenominational coöperation, which he said must be accomplished by working together.

Nearly double the usual amount of money was raised, and every pledge is made reliable by personal security. Illinois, the banner State, thrilled the house by boldly offering to give 10 per cent of any amount raised in the convention.

The city's hospitability amply sustained the old reputation of Kentucky. C. O. WRIGHT.

THE HARPERS' MERCENARY BOLT.

Des Moines (Ia.) *Register:* Elsewhere today we give the article in which *Harper's Weekly* formally bolts the nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. It is a remarkable thing in itself, and is especially remarkable from the fact that Mr. Curtis, its editor, left Chicago intending to support the ticket. He made no other sign, and the writer of this was in a caucus with him, held after the nomination of Blaine, and before the evening session, which was called to confer as to the best man to be selected for the Vice-Presidency. He made two or three speeches in that conference, and seemed anxious to get a good man for Vice-President, made no objection to Gen. Logan, and was as heartily in sympathy with the meeting and its preference as any man in it.

There is not the least doubt that at the time he intended to support the ticket, and supposed his paper would support it. But it seems that the business manager of the paper had made different arrangements. For he went home to be overruled and to be degraded by what is no doubt the mercenary interest of the proprietors of the paper into opposing a ticket he had helped to make, and which he had in good faith and honor accepted.

It is no surprise that the Harpers should thus bargain away honor and faith. It will be remembered that the *Weekly* held on to a defense of slavery as long as slavery had money and power to secure support. Its course then was not stranger than its course now. That Nast, who proved his innate brutality by his heartless and fiendish pursuit of Horace Greeley, and who disappeared from *Harper's Weekly* for two years because Gen. Garfield was not a good enough man for him to support, is ready to vilify Blaine is easy to believe. His genius for such libel, too, is great, and no doubt it has been the prize which has given the proprietors of the paper the opportunity to make the deal so favorable to their greedy purpose. Somebody who was able to command it wanted Nast, and was determined to have him, and have got him, through the men to whom his services are solely contracted—and the paper itself, and Curtis himself, have been thrown in or drawn in as incidentals. To this end "the Journal of Civilization" comes at last."

THE COURTS.

Judge Blodgett's Decision on a Brick-Yard Case, and the Lien of an Execution.

The Lien of an Execution—A Brick-Yard Case.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided two cases. The first was that of J. A. Howes vs. Jennie Cameron, which came up on petition to set aside a levy under execution on the N. ½ of Lot 10, Block 22 in Duncan's addition. July 9, 1877, Howes recovered a judgment for $1,978 against the defendant, and an execution was given to the Marshal with instructions to hold it until further orders. The ninety days ran out without a levy being made and a new execution was taken out but never given to the Marshal. After it had run out a third execution was issued after the expiration of a year from the entry of the judgment, and levy made on this lot, which in the meantime had been conveyed to the petitioner. The Judge held no levy had been made on the lot within the year prescribed by statute, and hence the lien did not attach to this lot, but the petitioner had a clear title. The first execution was put in the hands of the Marshal to hold until further directions, and no minute was made by him of the date of its delivery, showing the intention was that its lien should not be allowed to attach. The petitioner was therefore entitled to an injunction to prevent the sale of the property in question.

The other case decided was that of E. B. Convers vs. John Dunn, which came up on a motion for an injunction. Dunn was lessee from Convers of a tract of land along the South Branch, which he used for a brick-yard, on condition that he should only dig clay where Convers gave him permission. Convers had told him to excavate in a particular place, so as to form a slip, but he had been digging elsewhere, and the lessor wanted an injunction. Dunn claimed the lease had been procured through fraud, and that Convers had no title to the property. The Judge held that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the charge of fraud, and granted an injunction as asked.

Items.

Judge Blodgett will hear contested motions Thursday of this week after he is through with his criminal calendar. The 24th inst. he will begin the hearing of the patent cases on the chancery calendar, which was made up last October, calling them in the order in which they stand on that calendar.

W. C. Holway, proprietor of the Clarence Hotel, on State and Harrison streets, began a suit against Ellison, Flersheim & Co. to recover $3,000 for alleged malicious prosecution. An attachment suit to recover $100 was begun against him some time ago, but the attachment was soon after quashed, and Holway thinks it was maliciously sworn out.

Eugenia Van Deventer commenced an action against the Chicago City Railway Company to recover $20,000 damages for starting a car too soon on Wabash avenue while she was attempting to board it. She was thrown down and dragged along some distance, sustaining permanent injuries.

Donald C. Towne, a postal clerk, pleaded guilty before Judge Blodgett to stealing a letter from the Post-Office containing two opera tickets. Considerable evidence was introduced as to prior good character, and the matter was taken under advisement.

James S. Lemars pleaded guilty to sending obscene literature through the mails, and, after evidence in mitigation was heard, the case was taken under advisement.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,000—Edmund Burke et al. vs. Jesse Spalding, Collector of Customs. Asst., $300. P. L. Shuman, atty.

SUPPRESSED FRIDAY—19,002, Robert E. Jenkins, assignee of S. J. Walker, vs. George Wilshire, Berthold Lowenthal, Edward Schoenkopf, Augustus Brauer, and the International Bank of Chicago. Bill to recover assets and for injunction. W. T. Burgess, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Convers vs. Dunn; temporary inj. issued as prayed, complt. to give bond in $1,000.—Smith vs. Murry; ord. that clk. return to T. S. Weitbank the dep. taken by him to be corrected.—Thorp vs. Lally; order as prepared.—Jenkins vs. Wilshire; order as prepared.

Law orders—Hawes vs. Cameron; mo. to vacate levy sust. and levy set aside.—Ray vs. Towle; mo. to retax costs ovld.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal—705, United States vs. Fred Hartmann; lv. to file criminal information.—951, Same vs. James S. Lemar; by consent verdict of guilty, and mo. for sentence heard and taken under advisement.—952, Same vs. Donald C. Taune; same order.—943, Same vs. William McGrath; by consent verdict of guilty and fine of $10 and costs, and same paid.—[illegible], Same vs. John C. Bode; deft. on recog.—941, Same vs. James Smith; verdict guilty and fined $10 and costs.—[illegible], Same vs. Alex. Meyer; deft. on recog.—[illegible], Same vs. Wm. Walsner and Clovis Bessette; nol. pros.—[illegible], Same vs. [illegible]; same ord.—[illegible], Same vs. Anthony Lanam; by consent verdict guilty and fined costs.—[illegible], Same vs. Charles Fowland; by consent verdict guilty.—[illegible], Same vs. William W. Miller; same ord.

Bankruptcy—1,976, State Insurance Co.; lv. to assg. to settle with certain stockholders.

Superior Court—New Suits.

92,215—John Hruby vs. Frank Hodoval. Attcht., $1,000. De Witt C. Jones, atty.

92,216—John B. Baldwin et al. vs. Frank Glasner. Asst., $[illegible]. Sleeper & Whiton, attys.

92,217—Thomas D. Lowther vs. Ira G. Betts, Maggie C. Betts, John McKeough, J. F. Rhodes, The Keely Brewing Company, and A. T. Galt. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $2,124 on Lots 12 and 22, Block 1 in T. D. Lowther's Sub. of the E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 13, 39, 13. Galt & Birch, solrs.

92,218—Fred Kranker vs. George M. Emrich. Case, $10,000. J. Blackburn Jones, attorney.

92,219—William Ristow et al. vs. Christian Gerbing. Asst., $2,000. Butz & Eschenburg, attys.

92,220—Thomas E. Nelson vs. Thomas, Patrick, and Mary Lappin. Confession of judgment, $1,575. John McKeough, atty.

92,221—John G. Ender vs. Christopher H. Arnold. Attcht., $[illegible]. Young, Scott & Adams, attys.

92,222—Eugenia Van de Venter vs. Chicago City Railway Company. Case, $20,000. W. G. & A. T. Ewing, attys.

92,223—E. G. Keith vs. Ochre & Knockstedt. Attcht., $[illegible]. Rich, Noble & Stone, attys.

92,224—Malleable Iron Fittings Company vs. Seth F. Hanchett, J. H. Gould, Fred Austin, and William Asy. Theodore Worcester, atty.

92,225—W. P. F. Meserve vs. Edwin C. Wyman and wife, W. A. Meriwether, C. C. Austin, William Garnett, trustee, William Loeb, trustee, and L. B. Sidway. Bill for accounting. O. H. Fessenden, solr.

92,226—John G. Nash vs. William T. Phinney, Ellen E. Bibber, Fred A. Bibber, Isaac Claflin, and Stephen R. Thurston. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,200 on Lots 24, 25, and 26, Block 1 of Hayward's Sub. of the S. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 11, 39, 13. E. F. Runyan, solr.

92,227—Same vs. Fred A. and Ellen E. Bibber, Isaac Claflin, Trustee and W. H. Phinney. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,200 on Lots 27, 28, and 29, Block 1, in the same subdivision. Same solr.

92,228—Hallie L. Spalding vs. Fred A. and Ellen E. Bibber, and Isaac Claflin, Trustee. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,600 on Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, and 14, Block 1 of the same subdivision. Same solr.

92,229—People ex rel. W. U. Lawless vs. Rosehill & Evanston Gravel Road Company. Petition for quo warranto. L. L. Mills and E. R. Bliss, solrs.

92,230—D. Wickersham vs. John M. White; asst., $1,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

92,231—William F. Holz vs. George D. and Ida B. Clark; bill to foreclose trust deed for $320 on Lot 2, Block 58, in Cornell. Flower, Remy & Gregory, solrs.

92,232—H. S. Goldsmith vs. Charles Menke; appeal.

92,233—George H. Forger vs. Charles Fields; debt $145.25, damages $300. C. H. Roberts, atty.

92,234—John A. Hamlin vs. George W. Hyatt, Adolph Neuendorff, and N. J. Haines Jr.; attcht. $2,000. Quigg & Tuthill, attys.

92,235—J. V. Farwell et al. vs. Herman Huttenrauch; confession of judgment, $162.45. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

92,236—Jacob Mayer et al. vs. same; confession of judgment, $51.60. Same attys.

92,237—Daniel Sparr vs. Christopher H. Arnold. Attcht., $400. Young, Scott & Noble, attys.

92,238—Lina A. Abbott vs. James D. Abbott. Bill for divorce for adultery. P. L. McKilberne, solr.

SUPPRESSED SATURDAY—92,204—Brooks & Dixon vs. Charles E. Locke. Asst., $2,500. James F. Latham, atty.

92,205—John F. Gray, use John Davis et al., vs. John V. Farwell. Garnishment, $301.98. Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—12,557, Bradley vs. Albright; ord. als. writ of attcht.—12,087, King vs. Grimshaw; suit dis. n. c.—12,381, Turber vs. Lasher; same.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—11,246, Bennett vs. Gerold; appl. dis. n. c. want pros.—11,256, Hirst vs. Casselberg; judgt. by confn. set aside and dis. n. c.—11,280, Moos vs. Crawford; dis. n. c.—11,284, Rose vs. Mansfield; dis. n. c. and judgt. want pros.—11,290, Williams vs. Wallace; ord. dis. n. c. want pros.—11,370, Keith vs. Slocum; same.—11,380, Lyman vs. Gilbert; same.—11,394, O'Neill vs. P., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.; same ord.—11,430, Knapp vs. Crawford; same ord.—11,446, Harnett vs. McGinnis; appl. dis. d. c. and judgt.—9,124, People vs. Hyde Park; lv. to amd. petn.—11,275, Edsall vs. Phillips; dis. n. c.—11,500, Adams vs. Lehman; lv. to chg. form of action from asst. to trover and lv. to file new narr. instr.—11,462, Turner vs. D. W. A. F. Co.; appl. dis. d. c. and judgt.—10,978, Irwin vs. Hall; plff. takes non-suit.

Judgments and verdicts—12,569, Acheson Hardin vs. Edgar Allen; judgt. $691.50 and sct. fa.—11,036, H. Cossack et al. vs. Cushing, Thomas & Co.; verdict for plff. $700.—10,928, Patten Paper Company vs. Rock River Paper Company; judgt. on ans. garns. Barrett & Kimball, $[illegible].—11,122, William C. Goudy et al. vs. Henry Harms; verdict for plff. $1,000, and mo. n. t. by deft.—11,130, W. E. Frost Manufacturing Company vs. George Verrault; verdict for plff., $311.36, and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,718, La Monte vs. Zipprich; dmr. ovld. and rule to pld., etc., by June 23.—91, Stow vs. Steele; pld. on cal.—2,174, Appel vs. Appel; lv. to amd. bill by chg. name of complt. to Ernestine Appel and deft. to Edward Appel, and ord. new sums.—1,339, Lyman vs. B. & D. Mfg. Co.; appl. by Frank withd. and rule dis. cross-bill vacated, and lv. to Frank to amd. cross-bill in 10 ds.—658, Hord Jr. vs. Clarke; ord. deducting $50 from costs taxed vs. deft. and fee-bill to be amd. accdgly.—1,461, Tarbel vs. McDaid; decree of conveyance.—84,898, O'Connor vs. Hubbard; mo. for revr. den.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,777, Put-in-Bay Island W. Co. vs. Bauchintz; lv. to compit. to amd. bill instr., and pld. on cal.—1,233, Manning vs. Lavo; pld. on cal.—1,438, Prathe vs. Williams; dmr. of Perry withd. and 5 ds. to ans.—1,702, Latimer vs. Scott; deft. defts. and refd.—1,816, Fox vs. U. S. Vet. Jour. Co.; venue chgd. to Judge Gardner.—1,859, French vs. Samonski; mo. compit. in org. and cross-bills to appt. revr. ovld.—138, Rue vs. Dale; rule on compit. to file replic. to ans. of defts. in 30 ds. and pld. on cal.—1,277, Andregg vs. Koehn; Master's rept. of sale and dist. apvd. and confd.—1,876, Whaling vs. Whaling; ord. deft. pay compit. $6 per wk. comcg. today and $25 pt. payt. solr. fees in 30 ds.—1,765, Mason vs. Taylor; dmr. sustd. and lv. to amd. in 10 ds.—[illegible], Sterba vs. Temple; dis., each pty. to pay own costs.

Divorces—1,385, Elizabeth Bridgman vs. William J. Bridgman; decree of divorce for desertion.—1,902, Grace Batten vs. George F. Batten; same, cruelty.

Decree—1,862, Mayer vs. French; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,778—Mary Collins vs. Edward Collins. Bill for separate maintenance on the ground of desertion. Baker & Donlin, solrs.

48,777—Lena Hendrickson vs. Mrs. Jennie Brown. Appeal.

48,778—Security Publishing Company vs. Magneton Appliance Company. Appeal.

48,779—N. M. Simonds vs. Richard Grant. Appeal.

48,780—Henry Gundelach vs. William Cook. Case, $5,000. Sears & Foster, attys.

48,781—William C. Holway vs. J. A. Elison, G. B. Flersheim, W. H. Stevens, and William Barker. Case, $5,000. E. L. Humphreville, atty.

48,782—John H. Canfield vs. A. P. Ryden. Appeal.

48,783—J. A. Mariett vs. Lockie Horseshoe-Pad Company. Appeal.

48,784—John Vanderlinden et al. vs. Sarah Heyman, Charles Dal, and Joseph Williams. Appeal.

48,785—Elbridge Harvey vs. William G. Stewart. Appeal.

48,786—Petition of Willard B. Loomis, guardian of Joseph C. Loomis, to sell real estate. Stiles & Lewis, attys.

48,787—Mary Dick vs. Theodore Schadweiler. Appeal.

Suppressed Saturday—48,761—John B. Brown vs. Henry G. Abbott. Case, $2,500. Gwynn Garnett, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—[illegible], Sims vs. Stein; suit reinstd. want juris.; rule on deft. to refund costs, and contd.—7,307, Hurlbut vs. Strand; rule extd. to June 23.—[illegible], Medbury, use, vs. C., D. & V. R. R. Co.; mo. to set aside deft. sustd. and ord. als. sums.—2,995, Osborn vs. Beavis; lv. to plff. to withd. bond on rect.—7,396, Snell vs. De Lang; suit dis. costs pd.—6,520, Neumanson vs. N. Chi. City Ry. Co.; contd.—[illegible], Bradley vs. Lyons; suit dis. n. c.—4,921, Root et al. vs. Barrett et al.; time to file bill of exc. extd. 5 ds.—3,935, Booth vs. Corwith; hrd. and taken under advst.

Judgment—6,431, Oerich vs. Jandzindsky; judgt. on fdg. for deft. and appld.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—4,072, Gibson vs. Koch; suit dis. want pros.—4,111, Barnes vs. Shay; appl. dis.—1,117, Richardson vs. International Bk.; contd.—4,119, McCoy vs. same; same.—4,164, O'Malley vs. Noonan; appl. dis.—4,174, Beckwith vs. Davis; same.—4,218, Lowitz vs. Pope; stkn. from cal.—4,242, Clapp vs. Doggett; suit dis. want pros.—4,246, Wakeman vs. Funnell; contd.—4,247, Markham vs. Richards; same.—4,255, Mueller vs. Loeb; appls. dis want pros.—4,256, Meyers vs. Littlejohn; suit dis. want pros.—3,509, Agnew vs. Lomax; time to file bill of exc. extd. 5a. from date.

Judgments—18, Jenkins vs. Pope; judgt. on fdg. for deft. and attcht. dissolved.—3,682, Murray vs. City; judgt. on verdict.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—1,948, Schneider vs. Mergentheim; ref. to Windes to take prfs.—2,976, Smith vs. Smith; set for next cal.—3,100, Hutchinson vs. Dresser; lv. to amd. bill by chg. Chi. Bye Pub. Co. deft.—3,042, Sexton vs. Albright; 15 ds. to ans.—R. R. 309, Henderson vs. Dunn; time to fill bond and cert. of ev. extd. to July 1.—2,834, Stein vs. Union M. L. I. Co.; lv. to withd. dmr. and file ans. and cross-bill.—276, Hiler vs. Mills; set for next cal.—3,202, Novak vs. Novak; dis. c. c. without prej.—39, Foss vs. Foss; rule on master to close prfs. and rept. by Oct. 1.—103, Gandolfo vs. Gondolfo; same.—154, Lovett vs. Chi. Building Society; same.—2,936, Judah vs. Parish; dmr. Snydacker contd. and 15 ds. to amd.—58, Warren vs. Barrett; stricken from trial cal.—701, McKee vs. Chadwick; set for next cal.—2,503, Curtis vs. Windett; mo. to set aside pleas grtd. and 20 ds. to ans.—114—Low vs. Rose; rule on Master to close prfs. and rept. by Oct. 1.—3,223, Jandzinski vs. Beck; mo. for cont. ovld. and dis. c. c. 2,522, Bailey vs. Gage; dmr. ovld., deft. stds. by dmr., and bill taken pro conf.—3,163, Mead vs. Life; mo. D. J. Lipe to set aside deft. ovld.—68, Needles vs. Rep. L. I. Co.; lv. to recvr. to sue $50 for Dyking.—2,690, Blair vs. Frost; A. F. Hatch sub. as solr. for complt.—3,104, Jones vs. Dike; ord. that Tolman turn over propty.—3,108, Sommerville vs. Kieper; mo. to dis. ovld. and set for next cal.

Decrees—539, Simon vs. Tapp; decree confg. sale and for dist.—335, Carroll vs. Long; decree amdg. decree and for dist.

General call—On the general call the following cases were dismissed at complainants' costs for want of prosecution: Nos. 23, 26, 34, 51, 54, 66, 73, 83, 93, 101, 107, 127, 133, 139, 144, and 150.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—3,295, Smith vs. Smith; deft.—3,009, Trustees vs. Home; ord. to sprd. deps. on record.—2,636, Miller vs. Heinman; dmr. of Mrs. Heinman to supl. bill ovld. and 15 ds. to answer.—2,591, Bailey vs. Gage; dmr. to bill ovld., deft. elects to std. by dmr. and decree ord.—2,757, Arnold vs. Arnold; deft. set aside and rule to ans. in 5 ds.—48,727, Mette vs. Becker; lv. to amd. bill by chg. title.—3,145, Kimbark vs. Mowatt; dmr. to bill ovld. and deft. elects to stand by dmr.

County Court—New Suits.

4,902—Gustav Karn & Co. vs. Ferdinand Neuberger. Trover, $700. Julius Stern and Zach Hoffheimer, attys.

4,903—John Hruby vs. William Horacek and Frank Rosulek. Asst. $300. De Witt C. Jones, atty.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Will—Est. Henry Kruse; will proven and letters to Peter Kruse, bond in $1,200 apvd.

Administration—Est. Nancy M. Wicker; letters to William J. Maynard, bond $500 apvd.

Adjudications—Regular orders were entered in the following estates: Ludwig Hotermund, John Berndt, Christian Sottrup, Henry Wood, John Schert, Frederick Edward alias Edward Steinbrecher, August Boehme, Patrick McCabe, Mary Ann Hickey, William B. Shute, Patrick Hickey, Joseph D. De Creet, Edward Mendel, Alice T. Kirk, Hannah G. Meyers, Frederick Johnson, Andrew Hanson, Charles Grei, Baptiste Bernard, Lisette Ossmann, Elmuth Erase, Henry Sulter, Henry Volbrecht, Patrick Martin, Rachel Lary, Samuel C. Frost, John A. Wilson, Jonas Johnson, Joseph A. Pribyl, John Bonisek F. P. Porter, Jas. Lawless, Sidney P. Walker, Peter Mevelle, May I. Whidden, Stephen Thelan, Moses C. Green, John Schnartmann, John Brennan, Jens Jensen Kier, Caroline Weiss, Johann L. Groetsch, John Werner, Harry C. McNeill, Josephine E. Peterson, Louis Rulach, Robert Wild, Karl Schalk, John Wilson, Louis Hillbrecht, Richard W. Rigsby, Fredericke Voight, Horms C. Kinrsch, Carl Wichmann, Loretto Santero.

Orders—Est. Mary A. Carter; first awd. acct. apvd. and ord. admr. distribute $1,938 among heirs-at-law.—Est. John Schert; cims. of William Senne for $40.10 and F. T. J. Fischer for $9 alld.—Est. Joseph D. De Creet; clm. of Mary C. Dexter alld. for $1,473.30.—Est. Edward Mendel; cim. of Edward Mendel Jr. alld. for $[illegible].—Est. Jonas Johnson; cims. alld.; M. McLaughlin $253.70, Henry M. Lyon $22, and J. M. Hutchinson $130.—Est. Sidney P. Walker; cims of C. H. Jordan & Co. for $117.25 and W. G. Sebbetts & Co. for $15.50 alld.—Est. Mary I. Whidden; cims. of Hugh P. Skiles for $18 and Delia A. Thompson for $30 alld.—Est. John Brennan; cim. of A. B. Perrigo, alld. for $127.15.—Est. H. D. Holsen; cim. of Henry W. Kingsbury refd.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,228 and 1,229, Samuel C. Baker, forgery; petition for change of venue from Judges Anthony and Williamson denied.—1,053, L. W. Curtis, larceny; finding guilty and sentenced to one year in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of $50.—1,143, George Latcham and John Wilson, burglary; jury trial; verdict sixteen months each in the penitentiary.—1,884, Thomas Fisher, petit larceny; jury waived and submitted to court; finding guilty and sentenced for four months in the House of Correction.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—458, People ex rel. Scott Scudder, attempted rape; habeas corpus; action dismissed.—1,277, James Ahern, robbery; verdict not guilty.—1,208, Peter Fink, larceny; struck off.—1,219, Elizabeth Roddy, larceny; plea of guilty; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.—1,236, John Kenole and Louis Johnson, plea of guilty to horse-stealing; Johnson sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.—1,235, William Bridgeman, burglary; plea of guilty; sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.—1,242, Robert McNamara, burglary; plea of guilty and 14 years of age; sentenced to three years in the Reform School.—Carl Hogan and Con McNamara, burglary; jury trial; part of evidence heard.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his criminal calendar. The call will probably be concluded today.

JUDGE GARY—No further call of calendar until Thursday. No. 178, Packard vs. Morrill, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call. Nos. 11,093, 11,109, 11,154, 11,196, 11,224, 11,230, 11,240, and 11,252. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 349 and 484. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 349, 363, and 367¼. No. 360, Connors vs. Holland, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call. Nos. 4,700, 5,086, 5,208, and 4,940. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,840, 3,845, 3,859, 3,867, 3,906, and 3,927. No. 3,819, Chicago & Western Indiana Railway Company vs. Irvine et al., on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—General call, and Nos. 20, Rogers vs. Gibbs et al., and 2,791, Hutsel vs. Hutsel, on hearing. No call.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 69, 70, and 71. No case on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 4,292, 4,705, and 4,693. No case on hearing.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court until Thursday, when general business will be heard.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,253, 1,254, 1,255, 1,317, 1,318, 1,363, 1,364, 1,257, 1,259, 1,263, 1,270, 928, and 1,119.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,120, 1,128, 1,169, 1,187, 1,193, 1,208, 1,209, 1,211, 1,273, 1,215, 1,216, 1,245, 1,248, 1,247, 1,248, and 1,262.

BLAINE—1884.

We want a man for President—
Who knows enough to know
The moral worth of statesmanship;
Who knows nor fears a foe.
A man who reads
His country's needs
Upon a higher plane
Than narrow girth of politics—
We want the man from Maine.

We want a man for President—
Who believes the working man
Is sovereign of these States; that no
Aristocratic clan
Shall bind and band
To rule the land
From Mexico to Maine—
We want that man—the people's choice—
'Tis James Gillespie Blaine.

A man whose mind is broad and great—
As the country of his birth,
Whose heart o'erflows for human-kind,
Whose patriotic worth
The test has stood
When in the flood
Of speech this man from Maine
Sank all his country's enemies—
Hurrah for James G. Blaine!

Hurrah for Blaine! the people's choice—
Three cheers for the Plumed Knight
Whose shining lance glints in the sun—
Our leader in the fight!
Our leader he
To victory—
Hurrah for the Man from Maine,
The United States' next President,
Three cheers for James G. Blaine.

JOHN BRENT.

WHAT BLAINE SAID ABOUT SCHURZ.

The nomination of Blaine is extremely displeasing to the German Republicans of the country. His speeches in which he most grossly insulted the Prussians and their country are preserved in the records of Congress. His attacks upon Mr. Schurz in the Senate March 13, 1878, will be reading that will not incline the German heart to the support of its traducer.—*Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.).*

Why did not the *Sentinel* give to its readers the attacks made upon Mr. Schurz March 13, 1878? In that speech the Germans will hardly find anything to complain of. The circumstances were these: Mr. Schurz was at that time Secretary of the Interior, and had issued an order requiring settlers in the Territories to pay the Government $1 per cord as stumpage, for all firewood cut from Government lands, and had sent out an agent with power to inspect and measure all the woodpiles of the inhabitants, and he had issued his mandate that no citizen should light his fire, or use any wood until it had been inspected and paid for. Even if there had been any law for the action of the Secretary of the Interior, the price fixed was outrageously extortionate. The matter came before the Senate, when Mr. Blaine, standing up for the rights of the people, as he always did, demonstrated that the order of Mr. Schurz was without warrant of law, and was grossly extortionate. In the course of his remarks he used the following language:

Why, Mr. President, consider the circumstances. Our country is so vast that we forget its magnitude; the Secretary of the Interior forgets it, although charged directly with a department of the Government which should study it carefully. The Territory of Montana contains 150,000 square miles. It is as large as New York, and New Jersey, and Delaware, and Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and Ohio all put together; and what is that great, dense population in this vast area that is threatening to destroy the property of the United States? How many people are there? The Secretary of the Interior does not happen to be a native of this country. That is not his fault, and I do not mention it with any spirit of reproach. He is a native of the Kingdom of Prussia. The Kingdom of Prussia is 15,000 square miles less in extent than the Territory of Montana, and it has a population of 25,000,000 people. Montana, with this vast area of mountain gorges and mountain tops, has a sparse and adventurous population of 25,000 people. You can place them all so that not one human being would be in sight or hailing distance of another in the entire Territory. They have gone out there to battle with all the hardships of frontier and pioneer life, and such is their enterprise that, within the last fifteen years, they have contributed to the wealth of the country $150,000,000 in gold and silver bullion. They have sent into your markets $150,000,000, I repeat, of gold and silver bullion, and now the Secretary of the Interior, perhaps with the traditions of his young manhood and boyhood, applies to that country the land laws of Prussia, not the land laws of the settled Territories of the United States.

There it is, and no sensible German will find fault with it. It was a defense of the rights of those who left the Fatherland and came here to find a home for themselves and their children. The land laws of Germany were what those who came here were trying to escape, and Mr. Blaine objected to their being applied to our Territories.—*Indianapolis Times (Ind.).*

A DOG'S COSTUME.

In Paris a lady who possesses a fine Italian greyhound has just had prepared for it a very handsome jacket of English stuff for the summer season. On the left side of the garment she has with her own fair hands made a darling little "pootsy" pocket in which every morning before they go out for their promenade together she places a fine linen hemstitched handkerchief bearing the wearer's initial, "Mirza," for that is the greyhound's name, and she is the envy of all other dogs on the boulevards.

Burnett's Cocoaine Promotes the Growth of the Hair,

And renders it dark and glossy. It holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoanut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

THE WENTWORTH,
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
[Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.]

Open June 28. Accommodations for 500 guests. Has more attractions than any other seaside resort on the Atlantic coast. House contains every modern appliance, spacious rooms, best of beds, large elevator, halls for music and dancing, fine orchestra of twenty pieces; has bowling and billiard rooms, excellent boating, fishing, and bathing; steam yacht for excursions, sail and row-boats, and coaching and livery stables newly furnished with the best stock, harnesses, and carriages. An elegant Tally Ho coach, with London-made harnesses, and splendid team of six bays; the finest turnout in the country. Electric lights illuminate the grounds. Telegraph station in the house. New York and Boston stock reports received hourly. The Wentworth is reached by the Eastern Railroad in one hour and fifty minutes from Boston. Four hours' ride from Fabyan House by way of White Mountain Notch and North Conway. The Seashore Express, with elegant Pullman cars, leaving Boston at 3:15 p. m. and Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m., will make the run between Boston and Portsmouth in one hour and thirty-five minutes. Coaches of the hotel are always in waiting at Portsmouth.
GEORGE F. THOMPSON, Manager.

THE FISHING-LINE.
—TAKE THE—
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad,

The Direct Route to TRAVERSE CITY, PETOSKY, MACKINAC, MARQUETTE, and other Delightful Health and Summer Resorts of
NORTHERN MICHIGAN,
And the Celebrated Trout and Grayling Streams, Beautiful Lakes, and Grand Forests of this Famous Country.
Tourist Tickets at low rates on sale at all principal Ticket Offices. Through Parlor Sleeping-Cars on night trains.
For Tourists' Guide, Time Cards, and Folders, giving full information, address (mentioning Tribune)
C. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WEST END HOTEL
COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Cottages and Restaurant Now Open.
Hotel and Sea-Water Baths Open June 21.
Most of the rooms in the hotel have been entirely refurnished. A ROLLER SKATING RINK (130x80 feet), which will also be used as a BALL and CONCERT ROOM, and a LADIES' BILLIARD-ROOM are in course of construction on the HOTEL GROUNDS. The HOTEL STABLES will be, as usual, under the charge of RYERSON & BROWN, of the New York Cab Co.
D. M. HILDRETH.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS.
Opens June 25th, 1884.
It is located on the table-land at the top of the Allegheny Mountains, and surrounded by a handsome park of magnificent forest trees.
The grounds cover an area of 500 acres. Its accessibility, pure air, pure water, freedom from malaria, flies, mosquitos, and insects of all kinds, render it one of the most desirable resorts in the United States.
Parlor and sleeping cars run through from all prominent points, without change, over the best constructed, equipped, and managed railroad in the world.
A special low-rate, round-trip ticket, good for the season, with coupon attached, good for one day's board at the Mountain House, which will be credited to account of guests, will be sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad from all principal points.
For circulars and terms address
W. R. DUNHAM, Superintendent.
The celebrated Logan House, Altoona, Pa., is also under Mr. Dunham's management.

Virginia Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.,
Are now open for guests. Accommodations first-class. Baths vary in temperature from 78° to 110° faht. The efficacy of these waters in the treatment of various chronic diseases, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and affections of the Skin, Kidneys, Liver, and Uterus is established by an experience of a century. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. For further information, or pamphlets, address
M. MUSTOE, General Manager.

THORN MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Arden Cottage and Wentworth Hall,
JACKSON .... New Hampshire,
In the Heart of the White Mountains.
Open from June 1 to Nov. 1. Accommodations for 200 guests. Telephone, telegraph, steam heat, open fireplaces, electric bells, and every convenience for the comfort and pleasure of guests. Buy tickets for Glen Station, P. & O. R. R., three miles from house, where coaches will be waiting. Send for circular and diagram of rooms. M. C. WENTWORTH, Propr.

Maplewood Hotel and Cottages.
Maplewood (White Mountains), N. H.
Open June to November. Accommodation for 600 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Atmosphere pure and dry. Pure water. O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Season of 1884 opens June 21. Unexceptional in all its appointments. Finest beach in the world.
JAMES McCLELLAN, Proprietor, formerly of the Logan House, Altoona, Pa., and Bryn Mawr Hotel. For terms, etc., address Cape May, or the Philadelphia office, No. 49 South Third-st.

THE KENSINGTON,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This beautifully located and first-class hotel will commence its third season June 14. Being a few hundred feet from the thoroughfare on Union-av.—the finest drive in Saratoga—and overlooking Congress Park makes it especially desirable for families.
JAMES H. RODGERS, Owner and Proprietor; also proprietor Coleman House, New York, and Erie Railway Dining Hall, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.
United States Hotel.
SEASON OF 1884.
OPEN FROM JUNE 17 TO OCTOBER.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens for the season the last week in June.
Applications may be made to
J. G. WEAVER & SONS, Newport, R. I., or to
W. M. BATES, Everett House New York City.

THE BALDWIN,
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.,
FIRST SEASON OPENS JUNE 18.
Entirely new and elegant; the best on the Atlantic Coast; capacity, 300. For particulars address
GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Proprietor.

SINCLAIR HOUSE,
BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Open June 1. Accommodates 300 guests.
DURGIN & FOY, Proprietors.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,
GREEN LAKE, WIS.
For terms, circulars, and any information, apply to
JAMES L. ROSS, 181 La Salle-st.

BLOCK ISLAND (R. I.) OCEAN VIEW HOTEL.
First-class; 15 miles at sea; superb bathing; fine fishing; submarine cable; daily boats. Refer to the Hon. H. W. Blodgett. O. S. MARDEN, 43 Bowdoin, Boston.

THE MANSION, Atlantic City, N. J.
The largest hotel. Open all the year. All modern improvements. CHAS. McGLADE, Prop'r.

THE "OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, WIS.,
will open the 15th day of May. Send for illustrated circulars to DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor, Dartford P. O., Wis.

ANCHOR LINE.
U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sail from New York every Saturday for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.
Furnessia, June 14, 9 a. m. | Devonia, June 28, 9 a. m.
Bolivia, June 21, 3 p. m. | Anchoria, July 5, 2 p. m.
Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second cabin, $40.
Steerage, Outward, $18; Prepaid, $21.

Liverpool and Queenstown Service.
From Pier No. 41, N. R., New York.
CITY OF ROME..Sails June 14, July 12, Aug. 9.
AUSTRAL..........Sails July 26, July 26, Aug. 23.
Superb accommodations for all classes of passengers.
Cabin passage, $60 to $100 according to accommodations. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage as above.
For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Rates, &c., apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

CUNARD LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year. On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 lat., or nothing to the north of 43. On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 lat., or nothing to the north of 42.
This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the largest and finest fleet afloat.
RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY FIRST-CLASS LINE.
P. H. WHITING, Manager Western Dep't,
121 Randolph-st., corner Clark.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100 to $150; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.
OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.,
General Western Agents.

U. S. and German Mail Semi-Weekly Steamers.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG. Saturday Steamers to Hamburg direct.
FROM NEW YORK.
Gellert ....July 17 | Rhaetia ....July 26
Bohemia ....July 19 | Wieland ....July 31
Westphalia ....July 24 | Suevia ....Aug. 2
Rates: First Cabin, $60, $70, and $80. Steerage, $20. Prepaid steerage tickets, $18. Excursion rates greatly reduced. Send for "Tourist Gazette."
C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., 61 B'way, N.Y.
CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., Gen. West. Agts.,
170 Washington-st., Chicago.

DOMINION LINE.
Steamers sail from Quebec every Saturday for Liverpool via Belfast.
Rates—Cabin, from $50 to $85; intermediate, $35 to $40; steerage, outward, $18; prepaid, $18.
Drafts on the best banks of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at the lowest rates. O. SVENSON,
General Western Agent,
68 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
"NUMIDIAN," "PARISIAN," "SARDINIAN," "POLYNESIAN," "CIRCASSIAN," "SARMATIAN," and 20 others. Accommodations unexcelled British Royalty, Lords and Commoners, etc., of both Continents patronize them.
To and from all parts of Europe.
ALLAN & CO., General Western Agents,
72 La Salle-st., Chicago.
CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager.

GUION LINE.
ALASKA, ARIZONA, OREGON,
WISCONSIN, WYOMING, NEVADA.
List of Sailings and Cabin Plans.
CRAMER & CO.,
General Western Agents, 51 Dearborn-st.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $35. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

RUPTURE CURED.
Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 55 years.
H. WOODRUFF, Residence 308 West Jackson-st.
Chicago, Oct. 23, 1883.
DR. A. H. PARKER,
President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.
Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Goodrich's Steamers.
Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee, at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.*
Daily for Ludington, Manistee, and Frankfort at 9 a. m.
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at 8 p. m.*
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.
Docks foot of Michigan-av.
*Sundays excepted.

Northern Michigan Line Steamers
Every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, and Cheboygan. For tourist guide and time-card address Northern Michigan Line, rear 126 Market-st.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	‡ 9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	‡ 9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	‡ 9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	‡ 9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	6:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	‡ 9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	‡ 9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	‡ 9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	‡ 9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	‡ 9:00 p m	7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 a m	6:15 p m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	‡ 9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*10:15 a m	*10:00 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	‡ 9:05 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 4:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Green Lake Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Green Lake Express	* 9:05 p m	* 6:30 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:30 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:30 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:30 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:01 p m	b 3:10 p m
Omaha & Kansas City Express	a12:01 p m	b 3:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:01 p m	b 3:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	b 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:30 p m	b 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	b 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:20 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:00 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:35 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	* 7:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	* 4:15 p m	*11:10 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Cedar Lake Sunday Special	8:00 a m	9:25 p m

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marinette & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:20 p m	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts., bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. eator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:20 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:00 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	§11:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 123 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§ 8:20 p m	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	* 8:10 a m	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices 109 and 89 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:10 a m	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	§ 9:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 116 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil'dphia, B'ffalo, Pittsb'g Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 3:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st., and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station. Chicago Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	[illegible]
Limited Express	§ 3:00 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Express	§11:30 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific and Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	[illegible]

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Freight Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.